

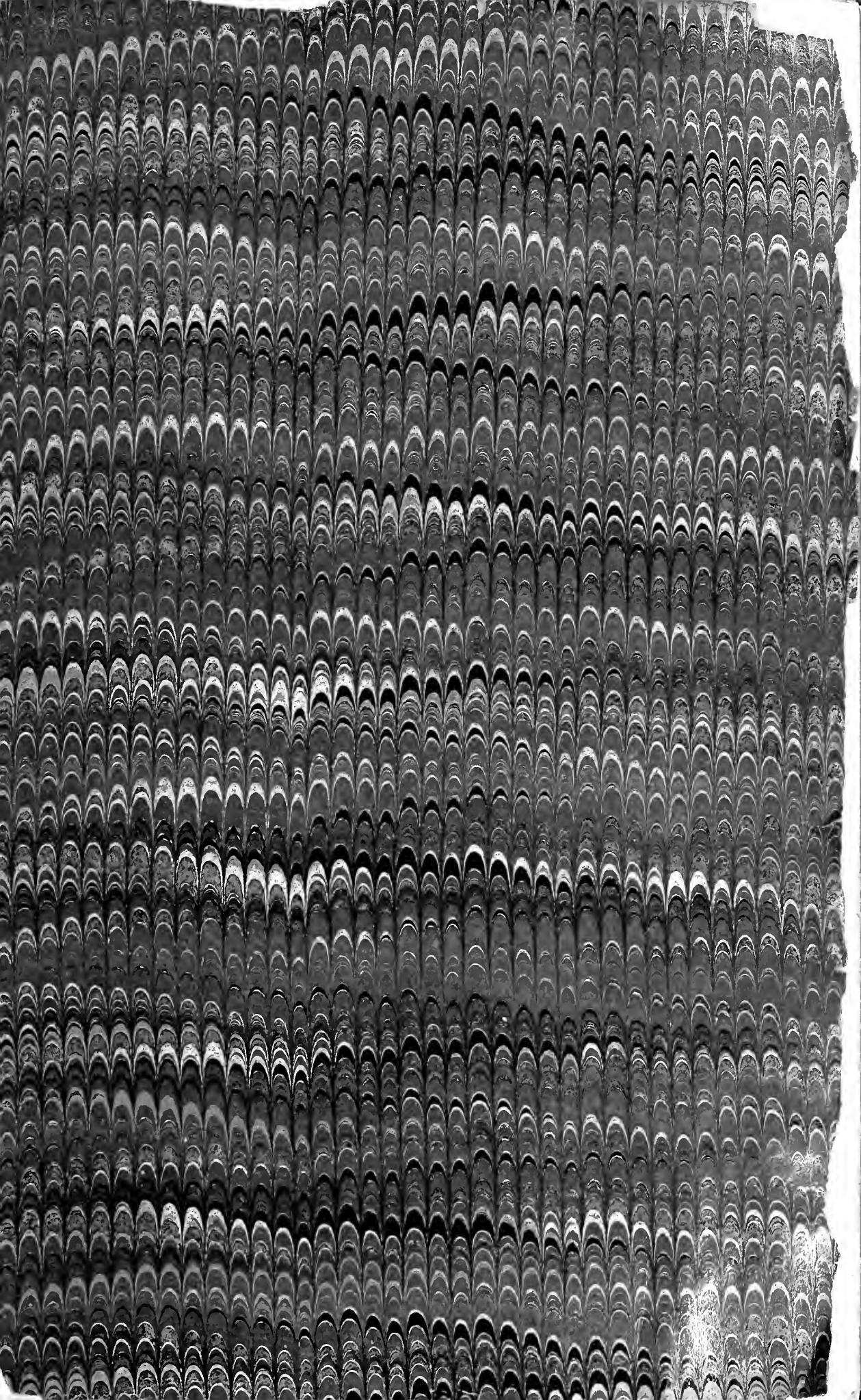
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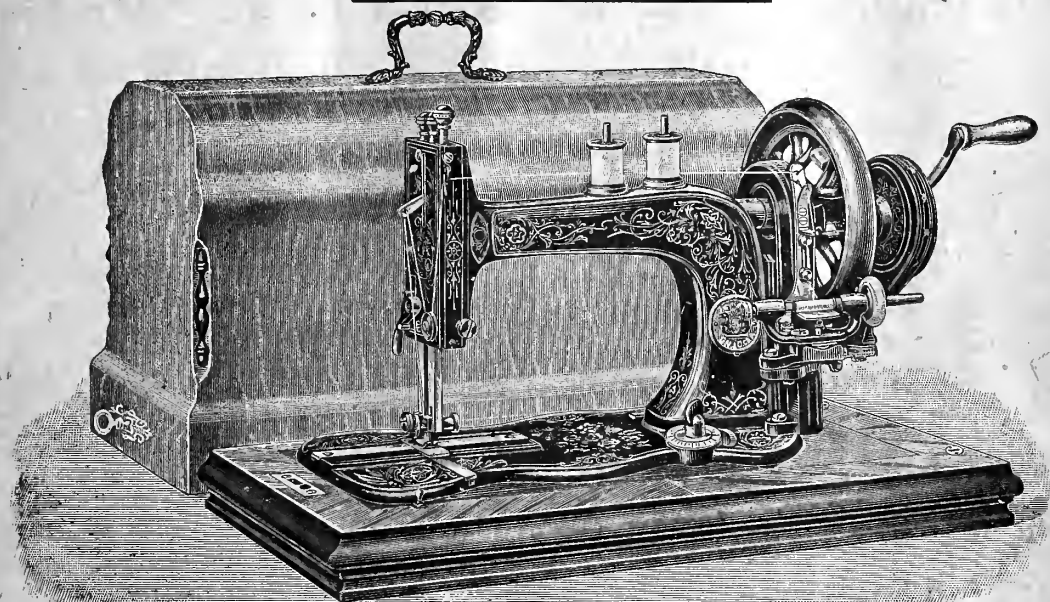
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ARE THOSE MADE BY

The Cherry Tree Machine Co.,
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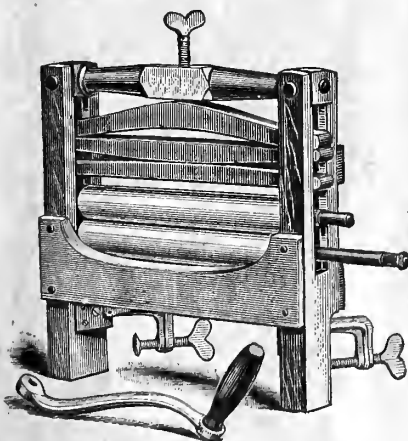
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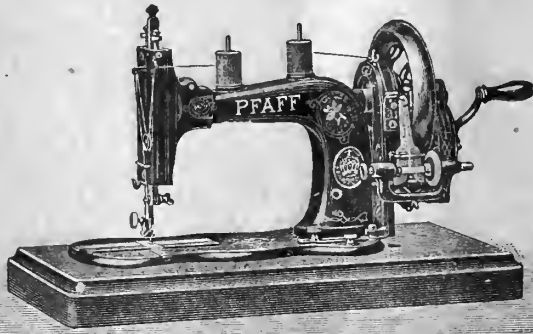
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PFAFF SEWING MACHINES.

The most reliable Family and Tailoring Machines; are unequalled by any Machine for their quality, exquisite workmanship, and appearance.

All the Important parts exposed to friction are forged of the best quality steel.



Perfectly
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Improvements.

The Pfaff "B" Perfect Sewing Machine.

MANUFACTURED BY G. M. PFAFF, Kaiserslautern, GERMANY.

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Making a perfect lock-stitch direct from two ordinary reels of cotton without a shuttle or take up. Rotary movement throughout.
Simple, Light running, and Noiseless, and with fewer parts than any other Lock-stitch Machine.

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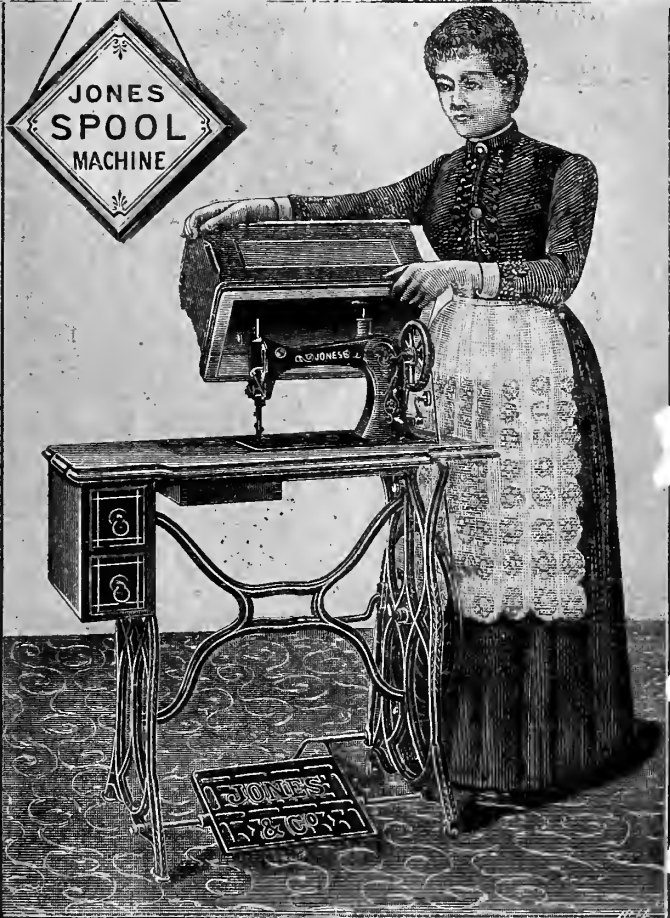
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Factory*

*The
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Machine
in the world
for
Domestic
Sewing*

*Send for Sample Machine
to
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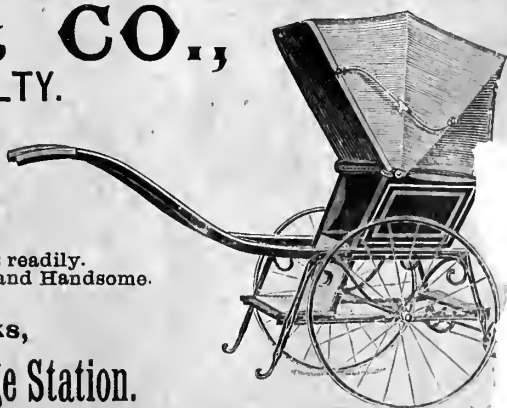
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NO OTHER MACHINE CAN BOAST OF SUCH A RECORD.

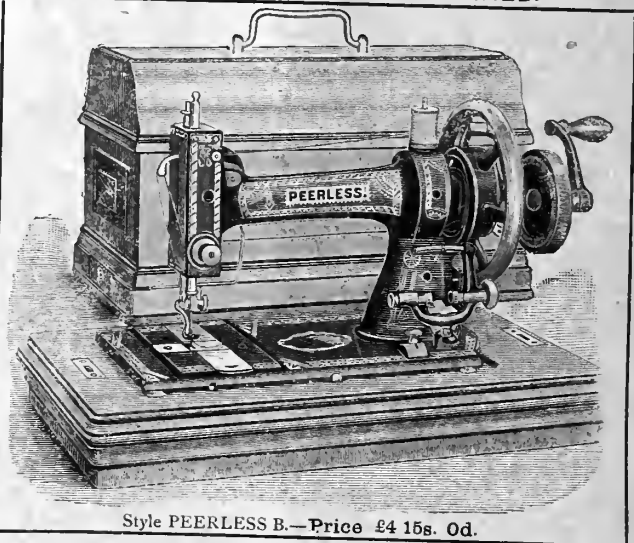
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MACHINES FOR DRESSMAKERS,
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SENT POST FREE
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White Sewing Machine Co.,
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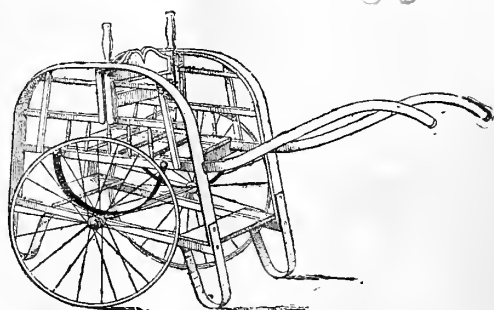
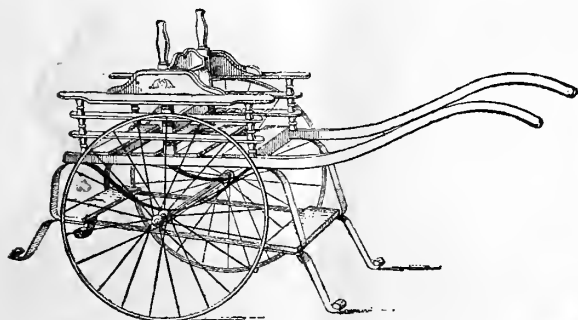
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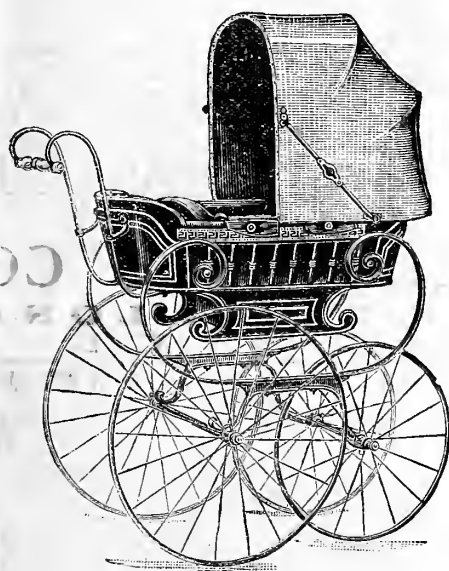
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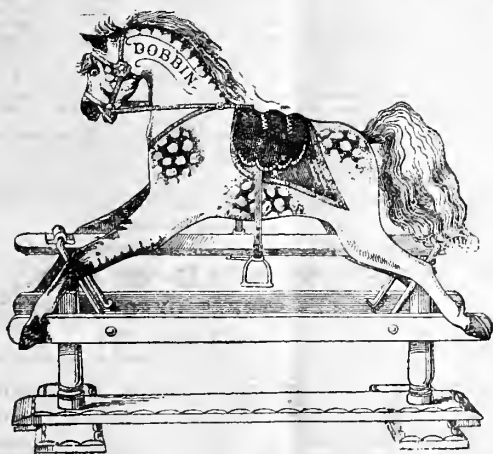
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The largest Manufacturers of Perambulators in the Midland Counties.

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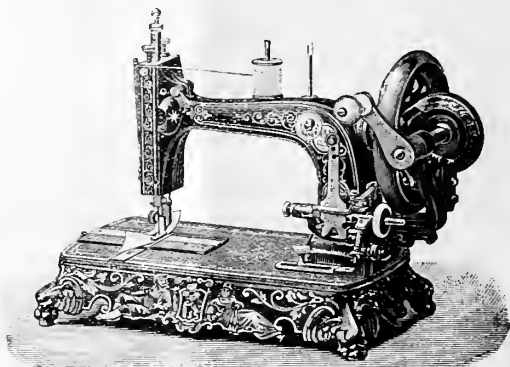
MEISSEN (SAXONY),

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Sewing Machine Manufacturers.



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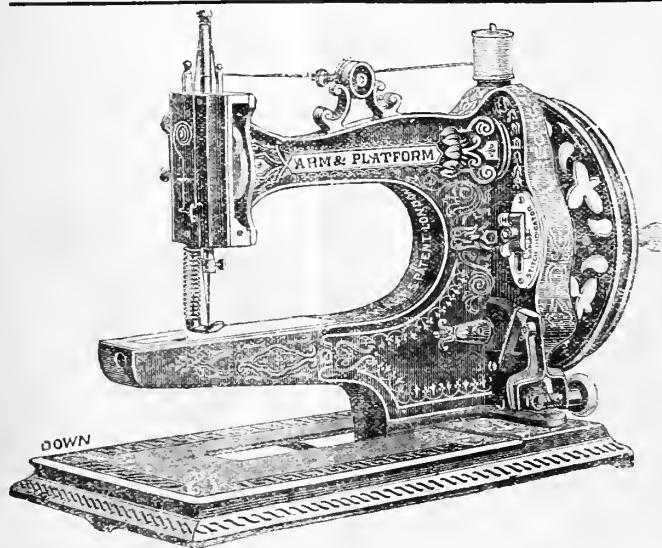
Perfected Automatic Hand and Treadle Sewing Machines for Domestic and Trade use. 12 patented improvements. Working parts finest tempered steel. Undoubtedly the best Machine in the market. Silent, uniform, rapid, easy movement.

Speciality—SACK MACHINES.

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Compound Arm and Platform Domestic Lock-stitch Shuttle
SEWING MACHINES

Is a FAMILY HAND SEWING MACHINE worked with a straight needle and shuttle, making the LOCK STITCH both sides alike. Combining both the ARM—so essential to many of the wants of family sewing, such as putting in sleeves, sewing round the arms of dresses, and such work so difficult to be done with any other hand machine, and the PLATFORM for plain sewing, quilting, &c. The plate which constitutes the platform is part of the base; when required it is raised to its place by a simple mechanical contrivance, and thus secured by a projection which passes into a hole in the arm. The Machine is self-threading throughout with self-threading Shuttle.

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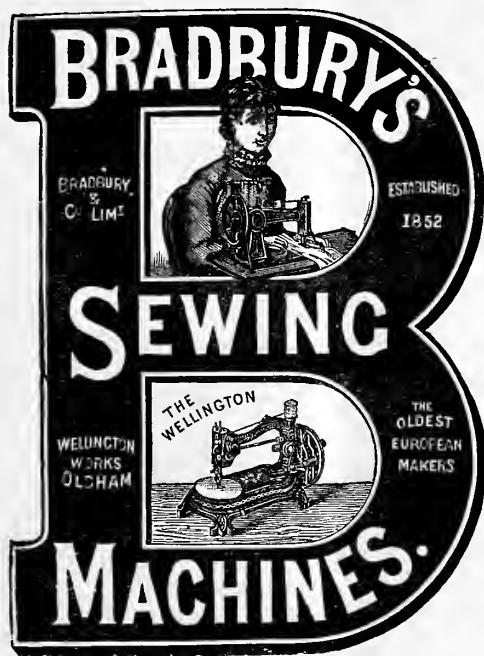
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Wicker Body,
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BRADBURY & CO., Limited, Wellington Works, OLDHAM.

"Better out of the World than out of Fashion."

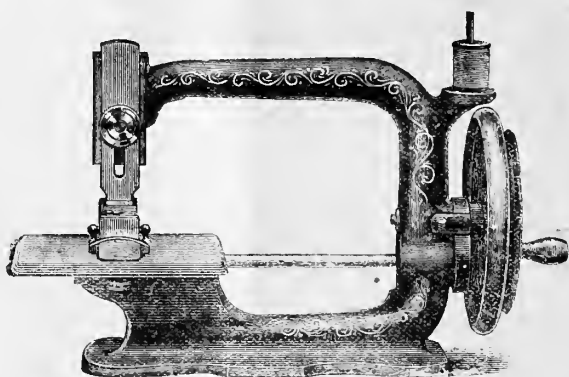
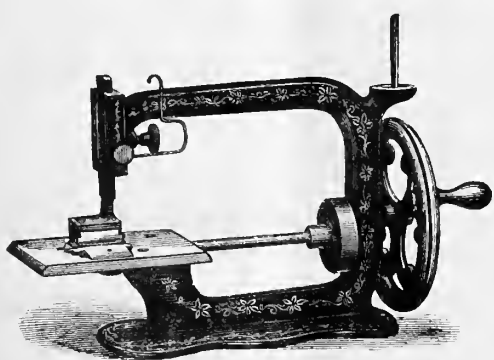
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Perform Work hitherto Impossible.

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NOW OR NEVER
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Cycle Engineers,

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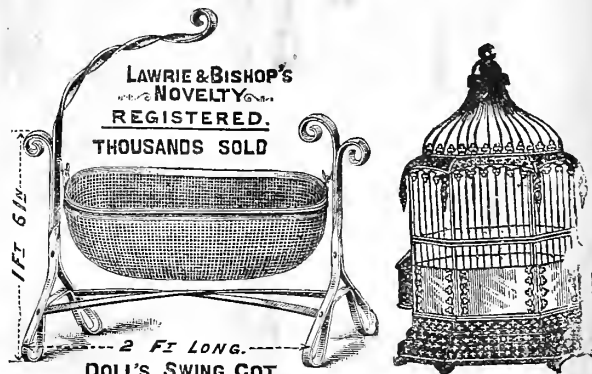
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We beg to inform our customers and all those engaged in the Sewing Machine Trade that Messrs. Junker & Ruh, of Karlsruhe, are still selling their well-known Machines at old prices. Illustrated Lists forwarded upon application with business card to

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Wire Workers and Makers of every description of Fancy Bird Cages.

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THOUSANDS ARE BEING SOLD.



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KOCH'S NEW CIRCULAR ELASTIC MACHINE.

THE BEST BOOT REPAIRING MACHINE.

Manufactured by the

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*No Shuttle
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No Cogs.

The length of arm of the above machine is 16 in.; the head is the smallest hitherto produced, being smaller than a sixpenny piece, thus enabling repairs of the smallest shoes to be done. The stitch is beautiful and uniform, feeding on or from the cylinder in any direction; this is a great advantage not possessed by any other Elastic machine of older construction. The shuttles do not wear out as it lies immovably in the cylinder; this is also a great feature, as other Elastic machines are subject to great wear and tear of shuttles, shuttle drivers and cogs, causing frequent repairs.

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SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTURERS,

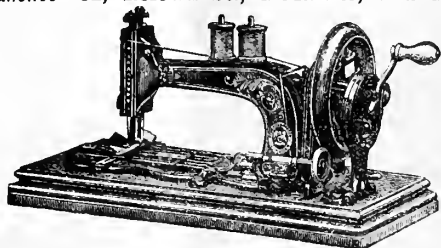
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Branches—52, Reform St., DUNDEE, and 11a, Norfolk St., Pall Mall, MANCHESTER.

Family

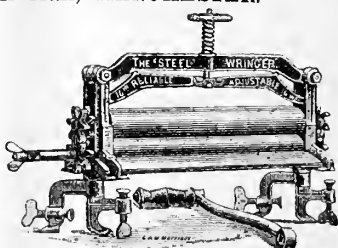
Hand

Machine.



THE
STEEL
WRINGER.

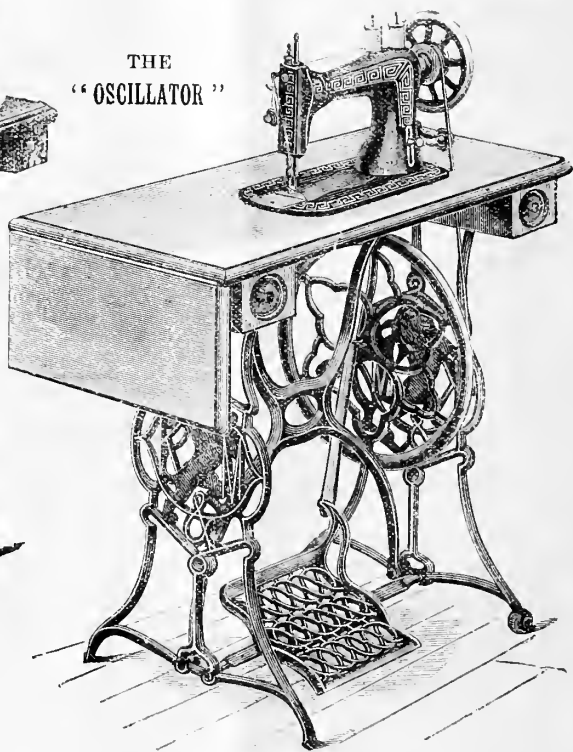
14 inch \times 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch
15 inch \times 2 inch.
16 inch \times 2 inch.



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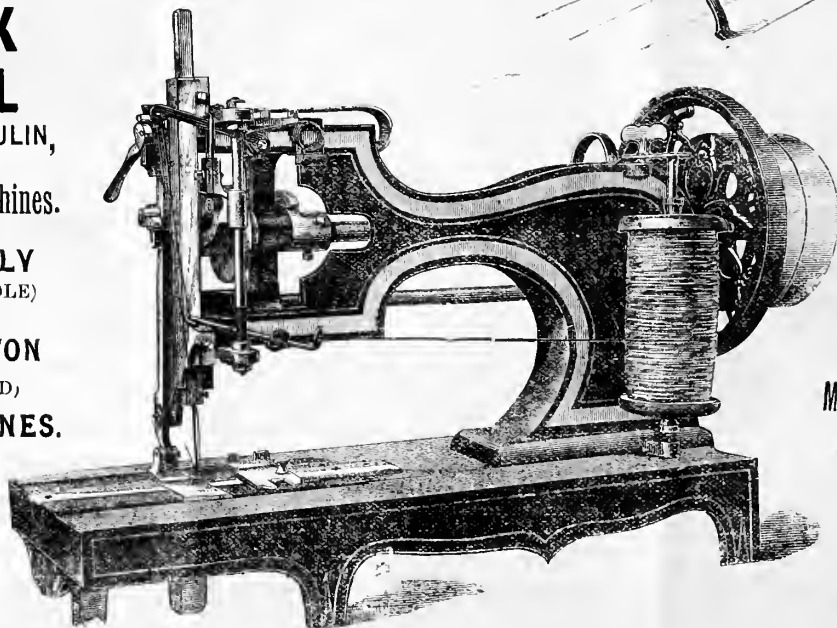
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TARPAULIN,
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FAMILY
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Kilting
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No 2
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TELEGRAPH ADDRESS,
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*Do not fail to
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Designs and
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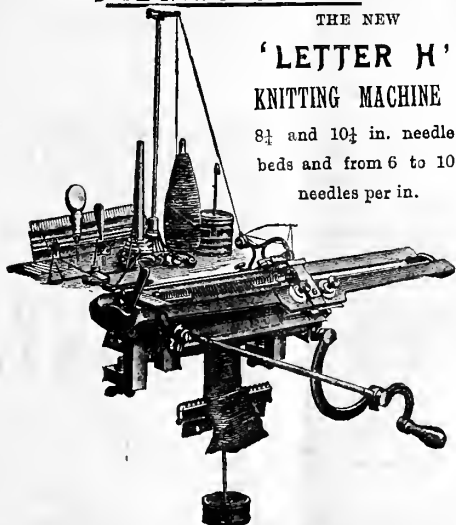
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SOLE WHOLESALE DEPOT FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FOR EXPORT.

THE DUBIED PATENT KNITTING MACHINES

FOR HAND AND POWER,
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IN RESPONSE TO THE FREQUENT EN-
QUIRIES FOR A STOCKING MACHINE OF
LESS COSTLY CONSTRUCTION THAN THE
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SURE NOW IN OFFERING



THE NEW
'LETTER H'
KNITTING MACHINE

8½ and 10½ in. needle
beds and from 6 to 10
needles per in.

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THE
BEST
VALUE

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MACHINE
YARNS
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SPECIALITY

2, 3, 4 & 5 PLY FINGERINGS AND
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A Soft Spun Fingering

making the Best leading line in Socks in the Market.

BERLIN WOOLS, FANCY SHAWL WOOLS, &c.

Enormous Stock in all Qualities.

— Write for Samples. —

WITH PATENT BRUSH LATCH OPENERS,
COUNTER, DROP-ACTION & RACKING-MOTION

These Machines are made by my Manufacturers, MESSRS. EDWARD DUBIED & CO., whose name is a voucher for Quality throughout the Hosiery Trade of the World, and whose Machines obtained the HIGHEST AWARD given at the

PARIS EXHIBITION 1889, the ONLY GOLD MEDAL.

Ready, Season, 1891.

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THE BABY CARRIAGE

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**Convertible in a Moment into a
Comfortable, Luxurious and Safe “Swing Cot.”**

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STAR WORKS:

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THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, NOW OFFERS

A VARIETY OF NEW MACHINES,
NEW AND ELEGANT CABINET WORK,
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Their New Machines for Family Use include every Principle which has ever Succeeded, and in BEAUTY, LIGHT-RUNNING, SILENCE, and all Modern Improvements and Selling Points,

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THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

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Management for the United Kingdom: 39 FOSTER LANE, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

And 497 Branches throughout Great Britain and Ireland.

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RATE.— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per Word; Minimum, 6d.

OILS.—Our Cash Prices, with special diss., for Sewing Machine Oils are: 2 oz. 14s., 3 oz. 16s., 4 oz. 18s. per gross, in panelled bottles. Oil guaranteed the best, or oils matched.—Address "The Manager," Lady Bridge Oil Works, 54, Spring Street, Hull.

NEEDLES.—Singer's Family and Medium 2s. 3d. per gross.—S. Cox & Co., Eagle Works, Alcester.

OIL—The best value in the market is our 4 oz. bottle 24s. gross. (Sample carriage paid for 6d.). No travellers to pay, no credit given, hence this very low price for a very superior oil.—F. W. DRAKE, Oil Importer, Ilfracombe.

COMMISSION WANTED in PRAMS, Wringers Mangles, or other kindred trade by a firm covering West of England.—"West," *Sewing Machine Gazette* Office.

SEWING MACHINE, CHILDREN'S CARRIAGE, and MUSICAL INSTRUMENT BUSINESS.—A going concern for Disposal; principal retiring; established 25 years. Isted, Machinist, Southampton.

DOMESTIC MACHINES, &c.—Advertiser, having extensive premises in leading thoroughfare, Glasgow, wishes other goods to sell with Sewing Machines, Mangles, &c. Dealers and Manufacturers will please send price lists and terms. "Z," *Sewing Machine Gazette* Office, Paternoster Row, London.

SITUATION.—A Resident in a Midland town desires Re-engagement in Machine Business. Well versed in hire and instalment business, and good at repairs; 6 years' experience; good references. Apply "Situation," *Sewing Machine Gazette* Office.

CASH and HIRE PURCHASE GENERAL FURNISHING BUSINESS for Disposal on South Coast. Cash required £300, including stock book debts, horse and van, or at valuation. Good opportunity to introduce Mangles, Sewing Machines, &c. "Hire," Office of this Journal.

The Use of the Word "Singer."

AT the Liverpool City Police Court on the 5th December, before Mr. J. Raffles, Messrs. Frisby, Dyke, & Co., the well-known Liverpool drapers, were summoned under the Merchandise Marks Act for an alleged piracy of a trademark.

The case raised an important question as to the right of Messrs. Frisby, Dyke, & Co. to sell certain sewing machines—calling them "Singer sewing machines"—which were not of the Singer Manufacturing Company's manufacture. Dr. Thomas appeared for the Singer Company, and Mr. Mulholland for Messrs. Frisby, Dyke, & Co.

Dr. Thomas said that there had been an unfortunate misunderstanding in regard to the case coming on that day. Dr. Commins appeared for the prosecution, and he (Dr. Thomas) was merely present on his behalf. On Wednesday it was found that Dr. Commins was likely to be engaged in London that day, and his clerk saw Mr. Mulholland on the other side, and he believed it was arranged that the case should be adjourned over that day.

Mr. Raffles: I have heard nothing of this.

Dr. Thomas said that, subject to Mr. Raffles's consent, he would ask for an adjournment. On the solicitor for the prosecution being informed of the matter in London on Wednesday, he telegraphed back that there was to be no adjournment at all, that he had seen Dr. Commins, who would be in Liverpool that night.

Mr. Raffles: That was last night?

Mr. Mulholland said he objected to an adjournment. He did not blame his friend (Dr. Thomas) for the misunderstanding. The defendants were ready with witnesses to go on with the case.

Dr. Thomas said he merely appeared for Dr. Commins to ask for an adjournment. He was not ready to go on with the case.

Mr. Mulholland: Why is the solicitor for the prosecution not here? I must ask your Worship either to deal with the matter to-day, or to dismiss the summons.

Dr. Thomas said he would like the case to be adjourned. His clients would pay all the costs of an adjournment.

Mr. Raffles said he had arranged the business of the court in order to take the case that day.

Dr. Thomas said he was very sorry, but what had happened was not his fault.

Mr. Raffles: I think you had better go on.

Dr. Thomas: I am not instructed. I know nothing about the case.

Mr. Mulholland: If the case is not gone on with I will ask for the summonses to be dismissed with costs. The prosecution can take out other summonses if they like, and we will be quite ready at any time to meet them. We have not sold any of the sewing machines over which there is a dispute since the summons was issued, but we will begin to sell them to-morrow morning, and then they can summon us for another breach.

Mr. Raffles thought the case should be gone into.

Mr. Mulholland: I may say that I am going to ask you to send it to the assizes if it is gone into.

Dr. Thomas then agreed to go on with the cases.

Mr. Raffles: I am sure that it will be safe in your hands, and that you will do every justice to it.

In opening the case, Dr. Thomas said that the defendants sold certain sewing machines, which were represented to be those of the Singer Manufacturing Company. They were not Singer's machines, and hence the present proceedings.

Mr. Mulholland took exception to the sections under which the summons was issued.

After some discussion, Mr. Mulholland did not press the point.

Dr. Thomas said that many German houses had taken to manufacturing machines and putting Messrs. Singer's name on them. The defendants had a number of sewing machines in their shops, and professed to sell Singer's machines.

Mr. Mulholland: We sell them under the name of "The improved Singer machine."

Dr. Thomas: There is a label placed upon the machines sold by the defendants, "Improved Singer Machine." One of these was purchased by a witness whom I shall call. We contend that the defendants represented to the public that these machines were of Singer's manufacture, and, therefore, they came under the words of the section.

Evidence was then called as to the purchasing of one of these machines.

The witness stated that he paid £2 18s. 6d. for the machine. He was informed that it was of Singer's manufacture.

In reply to Mr. Mulholland, he said that in gilt letters upon the machine and a brass plate it was shown that the article was manufactured by Frister & Rossmann, of Berlin.

A specimen of the machine was produced in court.

Mr. Mulholland, for the defence, said that the defendants sold the machines as manufactured by Frister & Rossmann, of Berlin. The whole of the action had been discussed in a Chancery case, which went to the House of Lords. The judgment was to the effect that no fraud had been committed, and that they were a description of a class of machines. To say they were Singer machines was not to allege anything but a true trade description.

The agent to Messrs. Frister & Rossmann, who was called for the defence, said the "Improved Singer Machine" was of a peculiar construction, and was known to the trade as a Singer machine, entirely independent as to who was the maker. The machines were sold all over the country as "Improved Singers." There was nothing particular in what the defendants had done.

Miss Robinson, who sold the machine to the witness called, said she did not say they were "Singer's machines, or made by the Singer Manufacturing Company. Her instructions were to sell the machines as Frister & Rossmann's machines, made in Germany.

Mr. Mulholland said that unless Mr. Raffles was satisfied there was some evidence of fraud, he ought not to commit the defendants for trial.

Mr. Raffles: I don't think there is any evidence of fraud.

Dr. Thomas said he had proceeded with the case on the assumption that his Worship was going to commit.

Mr. Raffles said he must repeat that he did not think there was any evidence of fraud.

Dr. Thomas: It will depend upon the construction of the statute. It is a question of law, and a question upon the use of the words, "Singer machine." The decision of the House of Lords was distinguished from the present case.

Mr. Raffles: You must prove the intention to defraud.

Mr. Mulholland: That has not been done.

Eventually Mr. Raffles said he would send the case for trial, and this was accordingly done.

At the Liverpool Winter Assizes, on the 18th December before Mr. Justice Cave, Mr. George William Allman appeared to answer an indictment under the Merchandise Marks Act of having applied false trade marks to certain sewing machines. The Solicitor-General (Sir Edward Clarke), Dr. Commins, M.P., and Dr. Thomas appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Mulholland defended.

The Solicitor-General, in opening the case, said it was taken under the Merchandise Marks Act which was passed in 1887, and it was a prosecution against Messrs. Frisby, Dyke, & Co., carrying on business in Liverpool—of whom Mr. Allman was the principal partner. The charge was that by certain figures and labels used in their shop they contravened the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Act. The Act was so finely drawn as to make it an offence to use any trade description which would lead a person to believe that goods were made by another person than that described. The Act provided that a person who assumed in respect of any goods a false trade description should be guilty of an offence, and it provided that false description should mean any name or word or mark calculated to lead persons to believe that the goods were manufactured by some one other than the real manufacturer. What they said was that Messrs. Frisby, Dyke, & Co., selling sewing machines at their shop, had used labels of a nature calculated to lead persons to believe that those goods were the manufacture of the Singer Manufacturing Company, whereas they were not manufactured by that company at all, but were made by some German firm, which sent them over to this country, and enabled them to be sold at a less price than the real production of the Singer Company, which, as the jury might be aware, was a company carrying on a very large business in the manufacture of sewing machines, having agencies throughout the world, and one of those establishments was at Lord Street of this city. The Singer Company employed a large number of men, and thousands of machines were manufactured in the course of a year in this country. Every machine made by that company bore the word "Singer," and every announcement

issued by them bore the same name. On November at Messrs. Frisby, Dyke, & Co.'s shop an announcement was made of a sale of Singer sewing machines. In the front of the window were two sewing machines, one a hand and the other a treadle machine, bearing cards with the inscription, "Improved Singer hand machine, with cover, £2 18s. 6d." and "Improved Singer hand and treadle machine, with cover, £5." The word "Singer" upon each placard was printed in larger letters than the rest of the words on the placard. How it could be contended that it was not a placard calculated to lead persons to believe that the machines were the manufacture of the Singer Company it would be for his learned friend, Mr. Mulholland, to make out. The word "Singer" was used as a description of a machine, and the company were entitled to be protected against a fraudulent use of the word. If they found that the labels and descriptions were likely to lead reasonable persons to believe that the machines were the manufacture of the Singer Company, and that they were not made by that company, then the offence would be proved. He regretted to have to appear in that city to prosecute a firm like Frisby, Dyke, & Co., who were carrying on such a business as they were in Liverpool, but it was essential for honest dealing that the Merchandise Marks Act should be enforced. The price of the £2 18s. 6d. machine as sold by the Singer Company was £4 4s. 6d., and the £5 machine was sold at £6 or £7. It had been suggested that the defendant had a justification in what he had done in a previous judgment in the House of Lords in an injunction against a person named Luke, but that had nothing to do with the present case, and was altogether irrelevant. He was prepared to prove beyond doubt that the machines sold were not the manufacture of the Singer Company, and it would be for his learned friend to justify his client's action.

Frederick John Hilton, accountant, 78, Church Street, Liverpool, said that on the 3rd November he called at the shop of Messrs. Frisby, Dyke, & Co., Lord Street, to see about these sewing machines. He noticed sewing machines placarded in the window. He saw two sewing machines—a hand and a treadle machine—placarded as Singer machines. They were not Singer machines. An assistant in the shop came, and he said he thought of buying a sewing machine, and he eventually purchased one at £2 18s. 6d. The bill produced related to it, and described the machine as an improved Singer machine.

Cross-examined: Witness admitted that he went to discover a fraud. He did not see upon the machine on purchasing it the name of German makers.

Alfred D. Frood, local agent for the Singer Sewing Machine Company, said that in March last he went and asked the defendant why they were making a dead set at the Singer business by their advertisements and placards on the machine. He said they were not making a dead set. Witness told him that the Singer business was greatly prejudiced thereby. The defendant said they had a right to use it.

Cross-examined: Witness did not remember that afterwards the advertisement was altered so as to describe the machines as the manufacture of the Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Wandsworth, solicitor to the Singer Company, said they were manufacturing very largely near Glasgow, and had many places of business all over the country. Frister and Rossmann had no licence from the company to use their name. As solicitor he objected to the word "Singer" being used on that firm's manufacture, because it was a catch word to sell the machine.

By Mr. Mulholland: Any one could make a machine on the Singer system, but he objected to the name Singer being used under any circumstances. They knew that they could not sell their machines without it.

This concluded the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Mulholland pointed out that the allegation was that there was a false trade description attached to this machine sold by the defendants. His contention was that the plaintiffs had not proved that allegation, because the description attached to the machine was "Improved Singer Machine, made by Frister & Rossmann, Berlin."

His Lordship remarked that this was not a point of law, but a question for the jury.

Mr. Mulholland, addressing the jury, said that the defendants' house was one of high standing—amongst the highest in Liverpool—and it would be very far indeed from any person connected with that house to in any shape or form injure the property of any other man. They contended that they had not done so. So far as their knowledge of the law went, so far as common sense went, they had not done so. They said that they merely represented in Liverpool this firm of Berlin manufacturers. They said that the prosecutor was a Yankee, and they believed this prosecution was undertaken to create what Americans called a boom, and have the opportunity of describing in glowing terms the enormous business which they did all over the world. The position of the defendants was this, that they sold machines of the particular construction known as the Singer machine, no matter by whom it was made. The same question had been thrashed out before the House of Lords at enormous expense in an action brought by the Singer Company against a man named Loog, who was a vendor of this very sewing machine. The evidence he (Mr. Mulholland) would produce would be to the effect that these machines were

perfectly well known in the trade. Apart from that altogether he asked if purchasers were likely to be misled by the idea that these machines were made by Singer when they were labelled and described as improved Singer machines, with the name of the maker upon them.

One of the representatives of the manufacturers (Frister & Rossmann) of the machines sold by the defendants, on being called, said that the term Singer referred to the principle of the machine, in the same way as the words Wheeler & Wilson referred to a particular make or principle. They did not want to use the word Singer, they wanted to advertise their own machines.

By the Solicitor-General.—They did not issue the placards which had been produced. All their placards bore the name of the firm, but he saw no harm in the labels, and was quite prepared to uphold them.

By Mr. Mulholland.—He would have issued those labels if necessary. His firm was really a joint defendant in the action. They could not possibly describe the machine, except as a Singer machine. It was a type of needle which was essential to the machine that could not be used in any other machine. It was the only word which could be used. The Singer machines were largely made on the Continent, only in some instances the makers did not put their name on them as his firm did.

C. L. Young, for fifteen years a dealer in sewing machines in London, said that the term "Singer" was used to denote the principle of a machine. It did not follow because the word "Singer" was used that the machine was manufactured by the Singer Company.

This evidence was corroborated by two other witnesses, Mr. W. Head and Mr. G. Thomason, both of them of experience in the sewing machine trade.

George William Allman, the defendant, said that when selling the improved Singer machines he understood it in the same way as he would a Macintosh coat, not manufactured by Macintosh, or Brussels carpet, or a Hansom cab, or anything of that kind. He instructed his hands to inform all intending purchasers before the machines were taken out of the box that these machines were not made by Singer but by a Berlin firm. These instructions were repeated frequently, and as far as possible he did everything he could to have these instructions carried out. When complaint was made by Singer's agent the advertisements were altered.

By the Solicitor-General.—Macintosh, the original maker of the coat referred to, was still alive, and other makes were sold under the name of Macintoshes. He had never allowed a single machine which had ever been sold to go out without the purchaser being informed of the actual maker's name.

The Solicitor-General.—Are you prepared to put on a placard in as large letters as you have the name of the makers, Frister & Rossmann?

Defendant.—Certainly. We are agents of the Singer Company for other things. If the Singer Company had come to me and said, Mr. Allman, I don't think you are doing a fair and honourable thing in using that label, I would at once have had it altered, but I contend that the name of the Singer Manufacturing Company is no advantage to the sale of the machine.

His Lordship, in summing up, said the defendant had a perfect right to say that he was selling a machine made according to what was known as the Singer system, but he had no right to say that what he was selling was a machine made by the Singer Company. The question was what would be understood from the placard by persons who went there to buy a machine. If they would understand from it that the machine on which the label was placed was made according to the Singer system, but not by the Singer Company, then it was not a false description, and the defendant was entitled to acquittal. If, on the other hand, they would understand it was made not according to the Singer system simply, but by the Singer Company, then it would be a false description, and the defendant was liable. No evidence as to this had been given for the prosecution, but evidence had been given for the defence that in the trade, at all events, a Singer machine was one made according to a certain principle known as the Singer principle.

The jury found the defendant "Not guilty."

Mr. Mulholland applied for costs on behalf of defendant, which was granted.

The foregoing is only a summary of the case. We had arranged for a verbatim report, but owing to a misunderstanding it has not yet come to hand, and will, therefore, be inserted in our next issue.

We have received the following communication from Mr. Wansbrough, solicitor to The Singer Manufacturing Company:—

To the Editor of the Sewing Machine Gazette.

DEAR SIR,—Seeing that you have, from time to time, reported a large number of cases conducted by me (indeed, I may say, almost every case of importance

which I have had in hand for my clients, The Singer Manufacturing Company), I should like to call your attention to the case of "The Singer Manufacturing Company v. Frisby, Dyke, & Company," heard at the late Liverpool Assizes, on the 18th December last.

In this case, Mr. Allman, the head of the firm of Messrs. Frisby, Dyke, & Co., was prosecuted for a breach of the law under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887. Mr. Allman was put into the witness-box, and was examined and cross-examined. Mr. Justice Cave, the presiding judge, in his summing up, laid particular stress on Mr. Allman's evidence, and called the jury's particular attention to the fact that Mr. Allman had proved that for six months previous to the charge being laid he (Mr. Allman) had been absent from England, in consequence of illness; also that he had always directed his *employés* to particularly tell the customers who purchased machines that the machines sold by him were *not* manufactured by The Singer Manufacturing Company; and also to the fact that, to the best of Mr. Allman's knowledge, every *employé* of his perfectly understood his duty in this respect. This evidence of Mr. Allman was, of course, accepted by the Court in support of his plea that he was innocent of the offence with which he had been charged. I am bound to confess, as far as the evidence went, it was not proved that Mr. Allman had even been aware that sewing machines had been sold by him as "Singer machines," without the notification that they had been manufactured abroad by a German or other firm, and not by The Singer Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Allman called a number of witnesses, including the agent of Messrs. Frister & Rossmann. Upon the cards used by Messrs. Frisby, Dyke, & Co., with the word "Singer" on them—in respect of which the prosecution was brought—being shown to these witnesses, they all admitted that they did not justify such cards being affixed to machines not manufactured by The Singer Manufacturing Company, and further, the agent of Messrs. Frister & Rossmann said that supposing Messrs. Frisby, Dyke, & Co. were convicted under the Merchandise Marks Act for using such cards as those complained of in this prosecution, they (Frister & Rossmann) would not pay the expenses of the defence.

I am instructed that Messrs. Frisby, Dyke, & Co. since the proceedings have, with very good taste, ceased to use the cards in respect of which the prosecution was brought.

The reason why the prosecution was brought was explained at the trial. I, on behalf of my clients, simply aim at upholding their right to the exclusive use of their own name. The fact that the defendant was found not guilty does not affect the question of using the name "Singer" at all by unauthorised persons, nor does it in any way establish a precedent, or permit persons to improperly use the name "Singer" in connection with sewing machines; and I may mention that I shall, undoubtedly, advise my clients to proceed with prosecutions against every person found offending against the Merchandise Marks Act.

Yours truly,

GILBERT J. WANSBROUGH.

39, Foster Lane, London, E.C., December 30th, 1890.

Machines for Casing.

THE handsome dress decoration known as casing, so popular eight years ago, is again to form a conspicuous part of ladies' mantles and dresses. All the newest patterns of these, we are informed, show more or less of this pretty trimming. Sewing machine agents will welcome the news for many must have pleasing memories of the golden harvest reaped from the sale of machines specially made for this work, especially as new machines patented and greatly improved are already in the market, and the retail trade is just opening up.

As will be seen in another column Messrs. Kimball & Morton, of Glasgow are making Casing Machines, to whom we refer our readers for full particulars.

Fashion is ever fickle, and those who are wise must bestir themselves early if they would secure a share of profits from the sale of Casing Machines.

Correspondence.

** * This column is at the service of all classes of readers for the discussion of trade matters. We need not say that the insertion of a letter from a correspondent does not necessarily imply that we endorse the views expressed. The responsibility rests entirely with the person signing the letter. As an independent Journal we offer facilities to all parties to ventilate their grievances or express their views on the condition that the right of reply be allowed anyone who feels himself aggrieved or considers an explanation necessary.*

COLLECTOR-SALESMEN'S TERMS.

To the Editor of the Sewing Machine Gazette.

MR. Editor,—Replying to Collector-Salesman No. 2, it is quite evident in his case that he has not had his wings clipped as some have had, or there would not be any places unworked by the collector-salesman such as he speaks of. And as regards the deposit, every manager carries a coupon book, and, as a rule, delivers the machine, and he could take deposit. But business such as he has foreshadowed is not the rule, but the exception, and often not worth much. But there are cases where you must act at once. And why should not the collector-salesman have an interest in the whole of the business done in his district, just as a manager takes an interest in all business that passes through his office? I am not so foolish a man to expect 13s. 9d. which is due to another man, but I am quite certain that he, the collector-salesman, ought to have some interest, whatever it may be.

Now, he contends, where the sale is somewhat critical the collector-salesman would do no good. That may be true in some cases. Suppose the machine has been out twenty-eight days, and much longer in some cases, and he has had no collecting leaflet, I ask him by whose authority can he go as he states? Does he not know, has it not entered into his heart to conceive, that every man's house is his own castle, and unless armed with certain authority he can go there only on sufferance? I, along with many more, understand sharp practice, but I shall not by word or deed act falsely to obtain the order, which is very often done. Now he speaks of a manager not being so mean as to take advantage of the men. I am glad there is one such person. Let me advise Collector-Salesman No. 2 never to leave him, or the chances are he will very soon find it out. What would he think of one sub-manager that has caused several good men to move by

his conduct towards them? What I believe we want is one superintendent only. In that I agree, and one ratio of commission on collections all round.

Thanking you for your space,

Yours respectfully,

No. 3.

WARNING TO PERAMBULATOR BUYERS.

To the Editor of The Sewing Machine Gazette.

DEAR SIR,—Adverting to your correspondence columns of December last, concerning the conduct of a certain perambulator company, we think it advisable to inform your numerous readers the article in question does not refer to us. As there are only two firms in this district trading as a perambulator company we shall esteem it a favour if you will publish this and append an official notice confirming same, as it may tend to prejudice intending applicants for our list, although those who do business with us know we do not act in the manner indicated in your correspondent's letter.

Thanking you in anticipation of your inserting this,

Yours truly,

W. J. WOODHALL,
Cashier.

The Halesowen Perambulator and Carriage Co.,
Halesowen, December 15, 1890.

[We have great pleasure in stating that the firm referred to was not the Halesowen Company. In reply to a number of correspondents we must decline giving the name of the Company, but it was not one of our regular advertisers.—ED. S. M. G.]

CHERRY WOOD.—Take common yellow ochre, getting the dark shade. Break it in water, add a little stale beer, and stain the wood with this for the first coat. Sandpaper lightly, to cut where the grain may have rises, then have some good red lake, ground in distemper for common work, but for better work in turpentine only, and add a few spoonfuls of drying japan, according to the quantity to be used, merely to bind it to the wood, and no more, wiping away all surplus, then shellac and varnish or oil. If you need something very fine, use a common grade of Munich lake. This will make the cherry now being used so extensively on furniture and house trimmings. Try it, and you will like its richness, especially when polished.

LLOYD & CO.,

Largest Makers of Better Class Cars in London.

MOST DESIGNS REGISTERED AND PROTECTED.

Go for Cars now the Bassinette Season is over.

BORO', LONDON, S.E.

SIMMONS & CO.'S

CHILDREN'S CARTS

ARE OF THE LATEST DESIGNS.

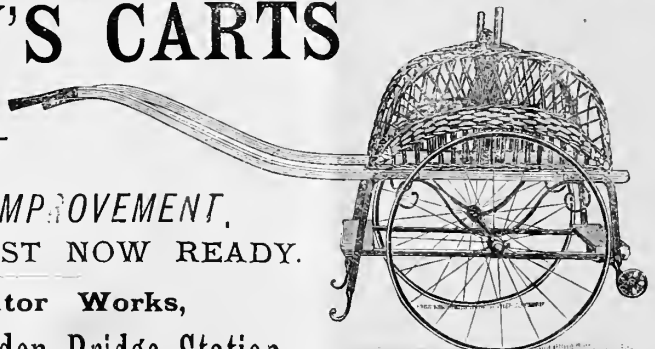
HAVE BENT SHAFTS, TILT

WHEELS, AND EVERY IMPROVEMENT.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST NOW READY.

Export Perambulator Works,

TANNER ST., S.E., near London Bridge Station.



THE "CRESCENT."

The "Gazette" Portrait Gallery.

MANAGERS FOR AMERICAN COMPANIES.

No. 3.—MR. JOHN WHITIE.

FROM depôt Bookkeeper to General Manager of such a gigantic concern as The Singer Manufacturing Company is truly a great step to accomplish within a few years. Few men are capable of making such rapid progress, and he who succeeds is surely an interesting subject for our portrait gallery. It was only, however, after some trouble that we were able to obtain from Mr. Whitie his portrait and particulars of his history, which we now lay before the trade with unusual satisfaction.

Mr. Whitie is a Scotchman, and the Singer Company owe, perhaps, more to his countrymen than to any other nation for their phenomenal success. Born in Peebles, N.B., in October, 1842, he entered the Singer Company's Edinburgh branch office as bookkeeper and general assistant in October, 1865. At this time the sewing machine trade was quite in its infancy, and good men were scarce, or rather, it should be said, that few knew of or cared for it. Here the young Scotchman kept his eyes and ears open, so as to learn all he could of the trade, and having strong mechanical likings, contracted that affection for the business which he shows to-day. After six months' service he was transferred to his company's Glasgow depot to act as bookkeeper and cashier. In May, 1870, the manager of the Edinburgh office, under whom he had first served, died, and Mr. Whitie was appointed his successor.

So well did Mr. Whitie discharge the duties of his responsible office that in 1874 his company made him governor over larger territory, increasing the district under his management until it extended, on the east side of Scotland, from Kincardineshire to the Border.

At this time Mr. George B. Woodruff was general manager of the mammoth company whose business was increasing "by leaps and bounds," and he, in 1876, called upon Mr. Whitie to come to London and assume duties at the company's head office in Foster Lane, Cheap side. The first work there entrusted to Mr. Whitie was that of attending to the printed matter—as important then as now. The advertising and general supervision of the home department were also committed to his charge, and he continued to perform the above duties until 1878, when he was promoted to the position of assistant general manager.

In 1882, Mr. Woodruff, in consequence of impaired health, retired from the service of the Singer Company,

and to his assistant was awarded the blue ribbon of the Company on this side.

From the foregoing it will be understood that Mr. Whitie has been in the service of the Singer Company upwards of twenty-five years. To be exact, he completed his quarter of a century in October last. It is obvious that few men can speak with greater experience of sewing machines, and we might add that few industries would have allowed of such great and rapid advancement as the much-abused sewing machine trade. When Mr. Whitie first entered the trade all Singers' machines were imported from America, and in small numbers. Now, however, 9,000 machines per week are manufactured at the company's factory in Kilbowie, near Glasgow, to meet British, Colonial, and European demands, at the head of which establishment is Mr. Alexander Anderson, of whom we hope to say something soon.

The sewing machine, at one time considered to be a handy yet expensive tool, has, during this time, come to

be looked upon as a household necessity by rich and poor alike, as upwards of 500 of The Singer Manufacturing Company's own branches in this country alone clearly testify.

A bust portrait, such as we present to our readers, rarely does justice to its prototype's stature. It is, therefore, necessary for us to state that Mr. Whitie always gives one the appearance of an essentially robust man.

Readers are not, as a rule, satisfied with a biographer unless he deals with his subject's disposition, seldom considering the difficulties of the task.

It is not open to question that a General Manager has to answer to two classes, viz., employers and *employes*, and he is a clever man if he can please both parties, as their

interests would often seem to be antagonistic; we say *seem*, advisedly, as we believe that the real interests of employer and employed are *never* antagonistic—but let this pass.

Scotchmen are not ranked usually among the genial. Their characteristics are industry, determination, and "canniness," which in business are much worthier attributes than mere geniality. Often Scotchmen appear to be cold-hearted because they are not impulsive, but they can invariably be depended upon in the hour of need, which cannot always be said of warmer-blooded nations. We have heard many opinions of Mr. Whitie from his *employes*, and, for the most part, they have been such as, had he heard them himself, would have given him the fullest satisfaction. Certain it is that he possesses the qualities which make for success in this life, and we heartily congratulate him on his past progress, and sincerely hope that he may live long to enjoy the fruits of his industry and untiring devotion to the Company he represents.



MR. JOHN WHITIE.

Dinner to Messrs. Robins & Co.'s Employees.

THE third annual dinner of the employees of Messrs. Robins & Co., the well-known Clapham sewing machine dealers, took place on the 17th of last month, at Anderson's Hotel, Fleet Street, E.C., the party numbering about 40.

After full justice had been done to a capital menu, Mr. Robins proposed the Royal toast, which was duly honoured.

Mr. G. E. Teale then proposed the toast "Robins & Co.," stating that it was the third time they had met together, and it gave him three times as much pleasure to drink the firm's health as formerly, if such were possible, and he hoped to be able to continue to wish them prosperity at many more meetings. There had been a slight alteration in the firm during the past year. Mr. Stone, one of the partners, had left and started business on his own account. He (Mr. Teale) had met this gentleman several times since the dissolution, and he had never heard from his lips that he had done a good thing by leaving, only that he had now increased anxieties. There was discontent in all of us. When we had a good thing we often did not know it. If we make up our minds that we have got a good situation we ought to stick to it. They might think it a selfish toast for them to propose, the health of Robins & Co., as they were all interested in the welfare of the firm. He would now turn from Robins & Co. as a firm to Mr. Robins and Mr. Perry as heads. Man often thinks it necessary to be artful and cunning. Then he thinks he has done a good thing but this does not succeed in the long run as his end will be failure. Many men who get rich do so by being mean and die miserably. Mr. Robins does not belong to this order. There are no Yankee tricks about him. He and Mr. Perry belong to that class of men which is the backbone of British commerce, straightforward, honest, and upright. They are the one's who really succeed. There is nothing niggardly about them, or those present would not now be enjoying their firm's hospitality.

Mr. Robins, on rising, said that he had a double duty to perform, to reply to the toast and propose the agents. He should like briefly to review the past year. They all were surprised to hear of Mr. Stone's notice to leave them. The firm had then to determine whether they would wind-up or pay out Mr. Stone. They decided to do the latter, and were now pleased to state that the business was in a better condition than ever. It is better managed, their system is more satisfactory, and their credit, which was formerly limited, is now unlimited.

Continuing, Mr. Robins said that the next event of importance was the formation of the Watch Trade Association. It was brought into existence owing to agents working for two or more firms, and at the same time doing a trade on their own account. A meeting of the trade was called, and they found out that several firms had employees of this kind. He hoped that no firm would use the association to injure agents. All they wanted was to prevent wrong doing.

Of course, Mr. Robins continued, they knew of the Agents' Protection Association and what had been done by the agents. (Hear, hear.) If their objects were legitimate (they are) he did not object to the Association. If its objects were to dictate to the masters they would find that Robins & Co. were not the firm to stand it (it is not). At the same time if they had any grievances and would lay them before the firm in a proper manner they would be remedied. (Hear, hear.)

In conclusion Mr. Robins said that he was pleased to see so many cheerful faces present, thanked them heartily for the manner they had received the toast and proposed "The Agents," hoping that they would always do their duty to themselves, their wives, and their employers.

Mr. Green, in responding for the agents, was pleased to be present, and thanked all for the manner the toast had been received. He was sure the agents deserved it; no one knew how hard they worked.

Mr. Deer, another agent, said that he could speak about their association as well as the masters. According to the rules and the way they intended carrying them out it would be as beneficial for the masters as the men. The rules are very good. They are not yet printed, but they are expected to be out in a week, and he (Mr. Deer) thought that the employers will appreciate them as much as the men.

Mr. Hamlin said that he was pleased to be present, but sorry not to see Mr. Stone. As long as Robins & Co. served him well he should be pleased to continue with them. He hoped that those present not members of the Agents' Protection Association would join.

Mr. Cater endorsed the words of Mr. Deer as to the Agents' Society. He thought it would be of benefit to everyone. He thanked

Mr. Robins and Mr. Perry for drinking the agents' healths, and hoped to be present at next year's dinner and many more.

Mr. Bull was sorry to miss the faces of old employees. He hoped that the Agents' Society would be of benefit to all and cause no friction which would bring about a conflict. The agents had read the account of a Canvassers' Society in America, in the *Sewing Machine Gazette*, and they were going to work on similar lines. They knew the old adage that "Union is Strength." All agents should join their society. He could not expect all agents to be present at every meeting, but they would be very welcome.

Mr. Perry in giving "The Collectors, Inspectors, and Office Staff," said that they knew he was not a good speaker. He was greatly pleased to see those present. There were some new faces and he hoped to see them again at the next annual dinner. Their changes in office work and routine were with a view to a quicker and pleasanter despatch of business.

Mr. Rake thanked all present for drinking to his health and was pleased to see so many old faces, and as to Mr. Stone he wished him good luck. (Hear, hear.) He hoped the firm of Robins & Co. would increase to their own and agents' benefit. He (Mr. Rake) believed that he was the senior collector. He hoped the new society would be good for all, including the collectors. He wished the firm and its employees a very successful 1891.

Mr. Walsh said that he had not been with the firm so long as some present, but had never been so comfortable as when working for Robins & Co., and he thought that others could say the same. They treat their employees as well—(Mr. Robins "fellow working men") yes, fellow working men, not like some masters, as beneath them.

Mr. Boulter was pleased to be present, and hoped to be again with them next year. He wished all a "Happy New Year."

Mr. Aldridge said that he had been with the firm some years, and hoped that there would be no cause for a Clerks' Association. They (the clerks) might have a lark sometimes, but they made up for it afterwards. He could not wish for better governors than Messrs. Robins & Perry, and hoped to be with them as long as the business continued.

Mr. Schon had never had better governors. He had been with them for four years, and hoped long to continue in their service.

Mr. Bull, in proposing "The Visitors," hoped they would treat it in a hearty manner. Mr. Teale's firm, as they knew, was one of the principal sources of their supplies, as from the Bishop's Cluster Company they received their sewing machines. He hoped that firm would see that they were kept supplied.

Mr. Teale, in a humorous speech, returned thanks, stating that he was never so happy as when at gatherings such as the present one. They (the Bishop's Cluster Company) were making new arrangements for 1891. They were going to put a new sovereign in every box of machine attachments. Millions of money had been spent in constructing a tunnel under the sea, so that they can supply Robins & Co. with the three million sewing machines which they hoped to dispose of next year.

Mr. Greene gave "The Press," coupling with it the editor of the *Sewing Machine Gazette*. Mr. Sewell returned thanks.

"The Absentees" were next toasted, and it was facetiously noticed that not one of them was present to respond. After such ingratitude it was felt desirable to end the toast list.

We might add that during the evening a number of songs were given by various gentlemen, including Messrs. Teale, Perry, Ellis, Freeston, Teague, Cater, and Attwell, and that Mr. Love played two solos on the euphonium.

If you do not obtain the "Gazette" regularly and punctually through the Newsagent, kindly write to the Publishers, who will inquire into the matter.

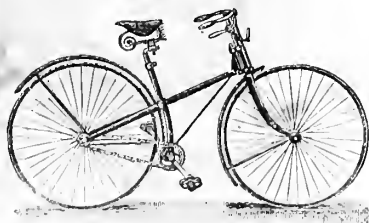
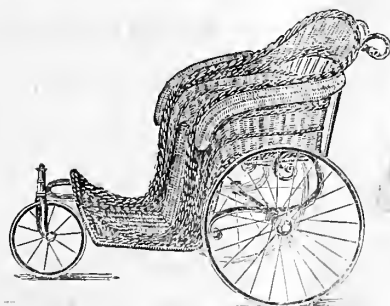
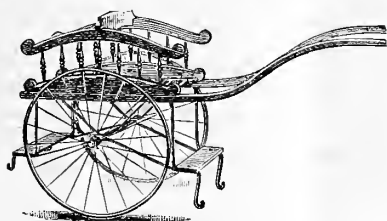


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L. L'HOLLIER'S
LIST OF PRICES.
 The most complete in the
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NEW STYLES. NEW CONSTRUCTIONS
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L'HOLLIER'S
PATENT GOLDENDINE
 Is the Grand Success.
 Write for List and See.



L. L'HOLLIER, The Renowned Maker,
BATH PASSAGE, BIRMINGHAM.

Failures and Arrangements.

THOMAS TOURLE, 26, Grand Parade, late 19, Trafalgar Street, Brighton, dealer in sewing machines, &c.

A second and final dividend of 1d. in the pound is now being paid by Mr. E. Wells, 152, North Street, Brighton, for local creditors, and at 21, Railway Approach, London Bridge, S.E., for London creditors.

WILLIAM ROBERT BRADLEY, 841 and 843, Attercliffe Road, 50, Attercliffe Common, and Workshop Road, Sheffield, jeweller, domestic machinery, &c.

We reported an application at the Sheffield Bankruptcy Court, on October the 23rd, for the discharge of the above debtor. After hearing the evidence of the Official Receiver and debtor's solicitor the judge reserved his decision. This was delivered on October 30th, the debtor's discharge being granted, as from January 30th, 1891.

A. S. KAY, sewing and knitting machine agent, Greenock.

A petition for *cessio* was presented at Greenock Sheriff Court, on December 5th—Sheriff Henderson Begg presiding—at the instance of a creditor, against A. S. Kay, machine agent, and manufacturer of knitted hosiery, 21, West Blackhall Street, Mr. T. R. Jacobs, writer, who appeared for the petitioning creditor, stated that Kay was presently in America, and asked that *cessio* be granted in his absence. This was accordingly done, and Mr. James Finnister, accountant, Greenock, was appointed trustee.

JOSEPH PERCY CHISLETT, sewing machine agent, Edgumbe Street, Stonehouse,

Came up on the 18th December for public examination before the Registrar, at Stonehouse. Mr. F. W. Skardon appeared for creditors, and Mr. C. L. Croft for the debtor. The Official Receiver (Mr. Greenway) said the case was adjourned from the last Court so that the debtor might prepare a statement of the proper position of the estate. On Wednesday the creditors met and agreed to accept the offer of £650, which would pay them in full. Debtor was thereupon allowed to pass.

GEORGE NOBLE, sewing machine agent, Goole

The above debtor came up for his public examination at the Wakefield Bankruptcy Court on the 4th December before Mr. Registrar Mason. The summary of accounts filed by the debtor showed liabilities amounting to £72, and assets *nil*. In answer to the Official Receiver the debtor stated that his failure had been brought about by the extraordinary expenses incurred in going into partnership with his brother. Finally the examination was ordered to be closed.

G. LATTA, sewing machine dealer, Dorking.

In the above bankruptcy a first dividend of 6s. 8d. in the pound has just been declared.

Disclaimer—We are pleased to state that the Simmons & Co., referred to in our last issue, as creditors for £60 9s. 6d., in the bankruptcy of Thorne, of Margate, are not the well-known perambulator makers, of Tanner Street, Bermondsey.

COUNTY COURT JUDGMENT.

A County Court judgment was registered against F. G. Heath, needle-maker, Crabb's Cross, Worcester, for the sum of £14 18s. 3d., on November 8th.

BILL OF SALE.

A Bill of Sale, for £48, was filed on December 12th, in favour of Louis Joseph, against Wm. Hewitt, perambulator and cycle manufacturer, and Elizabeth Hewitt (his wife), perambulator hood maker, both of 20 and 95, Ball's Pond Road, Islington, N.

TOUGHNESS IN CAST IRON.—Some specimens of cast iron, which exhibit unusual properties, produced at one of the great stove manufactories in Albany, New York, have excited much interest, the pieces of metal being about 1 in. in width, one-eighth of an inch in thickness, and some 15 or 18 in. in length. Of these strips, some were twisted so as to form spirals, and others were wrapped upon coils. That cast iron can be made very tough, and even a certain amount of elasticity be imparted to it, is, of course, well known; but it is unusual, if not unprecedented, for any metal employed in stove foundries to bear such tests as those thus indicated. The twisting and bending in this case were done hot, there being nothing in the specimens but a judicious mixture of good irons and the absence of old scrap, the fact being also stated that the irons in question represent the daily meltings of the foundry from which they came, all the stoves produced there having their plates of the same metal which exhibits this peculiar toughness. It is not asserted that, because the metal will bear a torsional strain of the kind described, it is, therefore, unbreakable, there being, of course, a limit to its remarkable elasticity.

THE NEW WILLIAMS SEWING MACHINE.

Manufactured by

THE WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO.

MONTREAL (CAN.).

Works upon cone-bearing centres, and from a perfect and adjustable eccentric.

Friction reduced to a minimum.



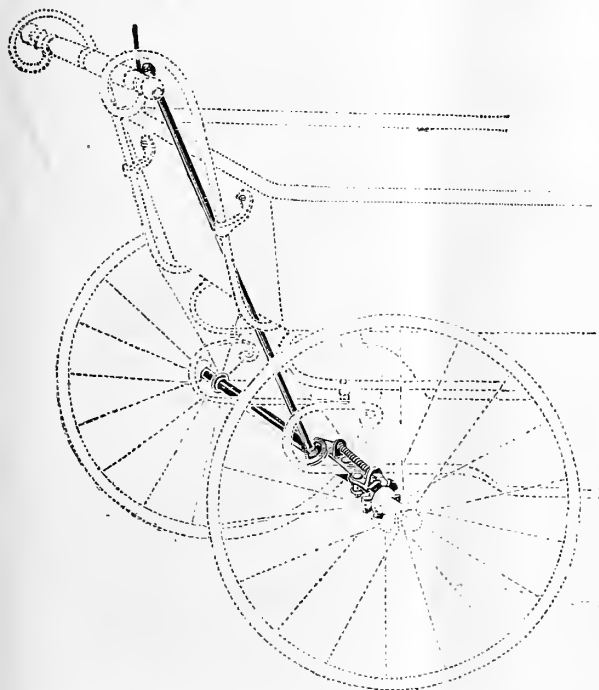
Free from Cogs, Cams, and Gears, and every part liable to wear, besides being case-hardened, is adjustable.

THE BEST OF ALL AMERICAN MACHINES FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES.
GENERAL AGENCY FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM AND COLONIES—

C. LOHMANN,
22, JEWIN STREET, LONDON, E.C.

A New Pram. Brake.

THE illustration herewith represents the patent automatic brake to which we called attention in October last. The contrivance is extremely simple but effective, as a glance at the illustration will show. It can be fitted to any perambulator in a few minutes, and the trade will do well to have samples of it by them for the coming season. London dealers can see it at the



offices of Mr. W. C. Wale, 23, Aldermanbury, E.C., the London agent for the Halesowen Perambulator and Carriage Company, Limited. We understand that Mr. Wells, the patentee, of Halesowen, has already booked extensive orders.

Another Sewing Machine Exhibition

WE are to have another sewing machine exhibition this year, promoted by Mr. W. M'William, who managed two previous exhibitions of this class. It will open on the 11th and close on the 25th of April, the building selected being the Royal Aquarium, Westminster.

As many of the trade know, Mr. M'William is a very energetic and enterprising showman, and this year he does not intend to confine himself solely to sewing machines. Among the exhibits allowed will be cycles and accessories, and type writers. It is a capital idea to include the latter, as they will contribute in no small degree to making the exhibition thoroughly interesting so as to attract the public in large numbers.

Retirement of Mr. Ayres.

JUST as we go to press we learn with much regret that, owing to the ill-health of his wife, and under the advice of a physician, Mr. A. D. Ayres, the European general manager of the Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Coy. has resigned his appointment, and is returning to the United States in the course of a few weeks. Mrs. Ayres has found our climate very trying, and her continued residence in our midst is fraught with considerable danger. This fact has troubled Mr. Ayres for some time past, as, having made many friends in this country during the two years he has filled his present post, he, personally, would prefer to have remained in England.

Our regret at losing Mr. Ayres is tempered with the fact that Mr. Joseph Powell has been appointed to succeed him. This gentleman has had upwards of twenty years' experience of the sewing machine trade, fourteen of which have been spent in the W. & W. Co.'s service, during which he has been engaged in most of the departments of the business.

Mr. Powell has recently returned from a visit to the States, and he informs us that his Company were exceptionally busy, most of the workpeople working such time as amounts to seven days per week. We sincerely hope that he will find his new appointment congenial to himself and satisfactory to his worthy Company.

A Visit to L'Hollier's Showrooms.

MR. LEON L'HOLLIER, of Bath Passage, Birmingham, is likely to be well to the front in the coming season with perambulators, mail carts, &c. He is preparing some new and most excellent designs, both in his "Goldendine" and other carriages. Mr. L'Hollier is to be complimented on his new showrooms in Smallbrook Street, which are in close proximity to his extensive factory. The splendid display which he makes in these rooms leaves nothing to be desired. Here are to be found all the latest of his productions in perambulators—the "Goldendine" occupying a most prominent position—mail carts, and basket ware. We specially noticed a most novel mail cart, made to seat one, the body being of rush, and having a hood to protect the little occupant. Mr. L'Hollier also deals in sewing machines and other domestic appliances; and we are pleased to hear that during what may be termed the "off season" he has been very busy indeed.

Mr. Tudor's New Book on Seizure Rights.

IN the course of a few days Mr. H. E. Tudor's book on "How and When to Retake Hired Goods" will be issued to the trade. He has taken a deal of pains and much time in its preparation, and we can answer for it being of great value to every hire-dealer. We had intended reviewing it in the present number, but space does not permit.

We might add that the price of this work has been raised to One Shilling. Those who have already subscribed Sixpence as originally arranged will not be charged any extra. Others can be supplied on application to this office.

BELL AMERICAN ORGANS,

AS SUPPLIED

TO ROYALTY AND THE ELITE OF EUROPE.

Every Instrument fitted with our Patent Mouse-Proof Pedals,

AND GUARANTEED FOR SIX YEARS.

CATALOGUES SENT FREE ON APPLICATION, AND INSPECTION INVITED.

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New

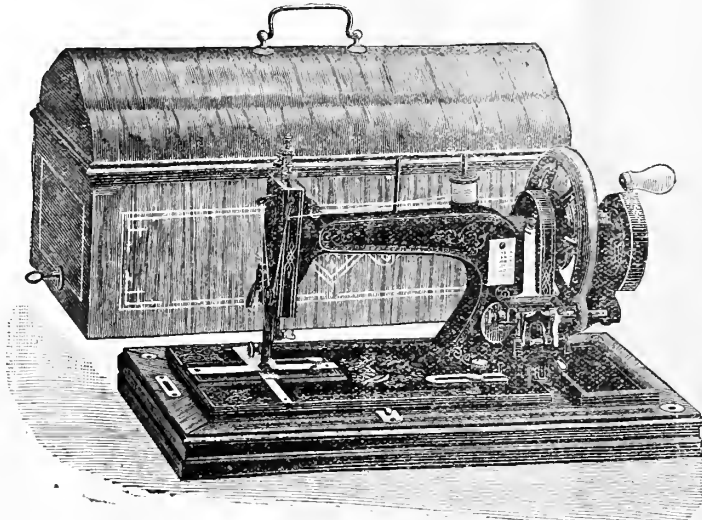
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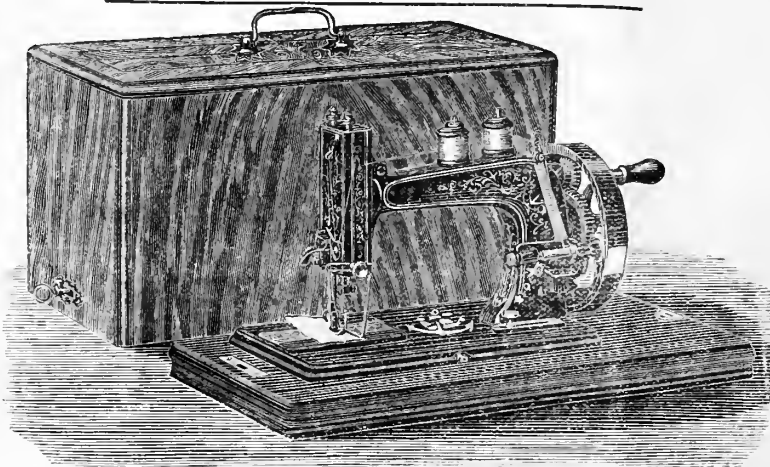
More improvements than any other Machine in the Market, beautifully Japanned and Silent.

THE

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THE

'GLORIA'

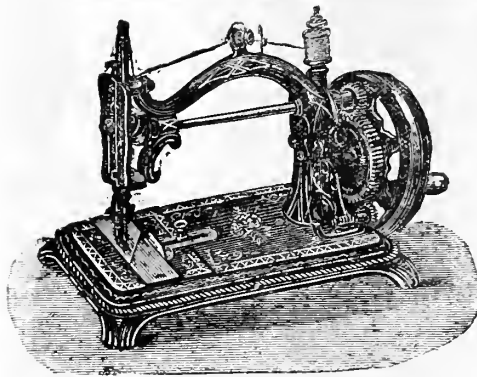


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Sole Agents for **J. SILBERBERG & CO., HAMBURG.**
Full Lists of all our Machines and Specialities on application.

Have You Tried Our IMPROVED CELESTINA ?



It is a little dearer than other automatic organs, but incomparably the best.

NO OTHER APPROACHES IT FOR

RICHNESS OF TONE,
ARTISTIC ARRANGEMENT OF MUSIC,
GREAT VARIETY OF ENGLISH TUNES.

HANDSOME APPEARANCE, STRENGTH
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Each instrument is supplied with our endless Band Tune adaptor, by which Dances, Songs, or Hymns may be repeated without break.

ENDLESS MUSIC BANDS from 3d. each.

SPOOL MUSIC from 1s. per Spool.

Price **£5 15s.**

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THE GEM MODEL.

OUR three lines, as below, are eminently suited to the Sewing Machine Trade. They are well made Organs, handsome in appearance, and extremely moderate in price.

GEM MODEL.

Our own Manufacture. Solid American Walnut. American Bushed Keys. Best American Reeds. Extra Large Bellows. Rich and Powerful Tone.

PRICE 10 GUINEAS.

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FIVE STOPS, VOX HUMANA, FAN, &c.

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Seven Stops, Bass & Treble Couplers, &c.

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FULL DISCOUNT to the TRADE.

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SOLE WHOLESALE AGENT for

SEIDEL & NAUMANN'S SINGER MACHINES
NOT EQUALLED BY ANY OTHER MACHINE FOR
QUALITY, COMPLETENESS, & APPEARANCE.

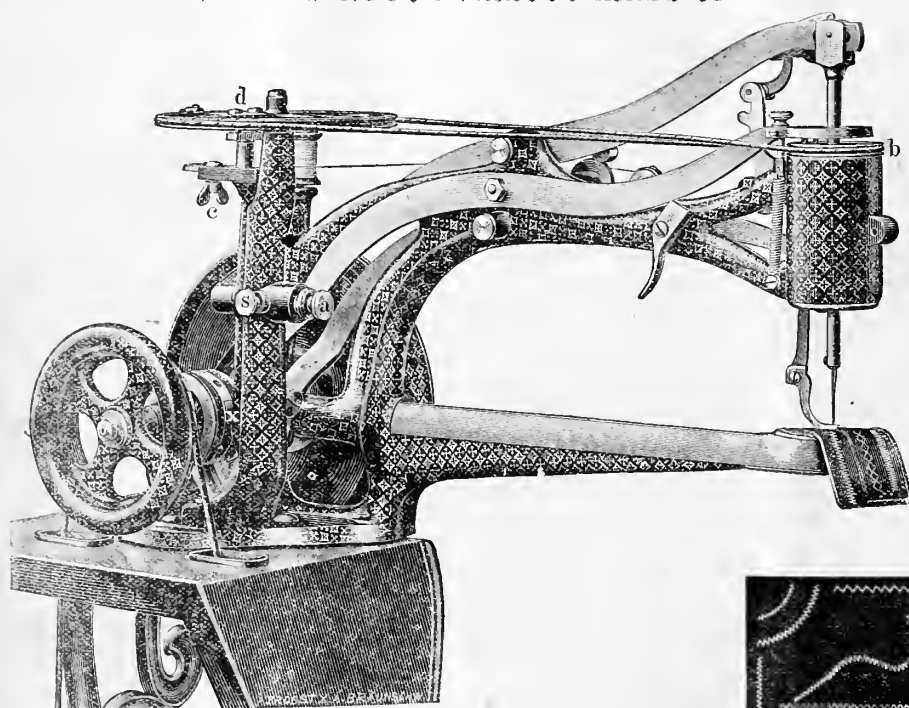
SHIPPERS AND THE TRADE Supplied on Terms to defy Competition.

"The Lion in the Donkey-skin" is a pamphlet by Mr. LOOG, dealing comprehensively with the "peculiar" construction attempted to be put by the Singer Manufacturing Company on the New Merchandise Marks Act. *Free on Application.*

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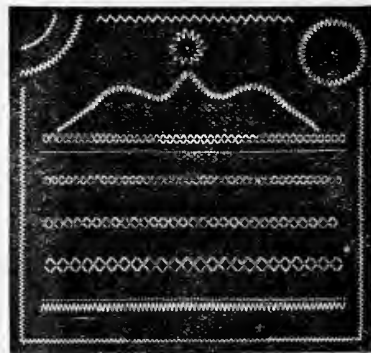
BOOT MACHINES,
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Elastic Machines,
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OF THE
NEWEST
CONSTRUCTION.

LONG ARM.
SMALL SHUTTLE.

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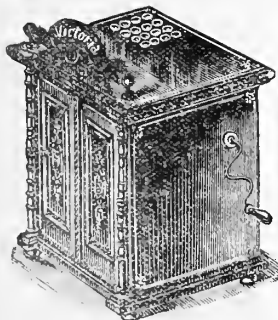
THE VICTORIA. The only Automatic Musical Instrument which does not disclose by its appearance the stereotype hand organ. A Fancy Cabinet tastefully executed in black and gold; it is a beautiful piece of furniture, fit to go anywhere.

Its music, soft and pleasant, is equalled by none, and can by means of a swell be made loud enough to fill the largest

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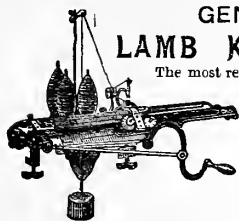
Its Price is lower than any 48 reed instrument in the market.

The great success the "VICTORIA" has met with since its appearance has induced the manufacturers to bring it out in two more sizes—one smaller, 24 reeds; one larger, 72 reeds.



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WILL PLAY ANY TUNE.

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GENUINE AMERICAN LAMB KNITTING MACHINE.

The most reliable and most easy running Stocking and
Glove Knitter in the Market.

SWISS KNITTER.
EUROPEAN KNITTER.
CHEMNITZ KNITTER.

For all kinds of Garments, with special
automatic attachments.

BIERNATZKI & CO.,

44, MANSFIELD ROAD, NOTTINGHAM.

Mr. Tudor's Reply to General Booth's Strictures on the Hire System.

To the Editor of the "Sewing Machine Gazette."

SIR,—Mr. Wm. Booth, in his book entitled "In Darkest England and the Way Out," has seen fit to pass the following, not merely severe, but, as I venture to think, unmerited strictures, on the hire system. On page 217, headed "Hardship of the Hire System," I find "There are endless ramifications of this principle, which do not need to be described here, but before leaving the subject I may allude to an evil which is a cruel reality, alas! to a multitude of unfortunate men and women—I refer to the working of the hire system. The decent poor man or woman, who is anxious to earn an honest penny by the use of it, may be a mangle, or a sewing machine, or lathe, or some other indispensable instrument, and is without the few pounds necessary to buy it, must take it on the hire system—that is to say, for the accommodation of being allowed to pay for the machine by instalments—he is charged, in addition to the full market value of his purchase, 10 or 20 times the amount of what would be a fair rate of interest, and more than this, if he should at any time, through misfortune, fail in his payment, the total amount already paid will be confiscated, the machine seized, and the money lost." Again, I find on page 223, headed "Defence of the Defenceless," "The Hire System," "The most cruel wrongs are frequently inflicted on the very poorest persons, in connection with this method of obtaining furniture, sewing machines, mangles, or other articles. Caught by the lure of misleading advertisements, the poor are induced to purchase articles to be paid for by weekly or monthly instalments. They struggle through half the amount perhaps, at all manner of sacrifice, when some delay in the payment is made the occasion not only for seizing the goods, which they have come to regard as their own, and on which their very existence depends, but by availing themselves of some technical clause in the agreement for robbing them in addition. In such circumstances the poor things, being utterly friendless, have to submit to these infamous extortions without remedy. Our bureau will be open to all such." One of the general public, who only has a limited knowledge of the hire system, on reading the above, would certainly be impressed with the iniquities of that system; nay more, he would naturally wonder why such a pernicious system was allowed to exist. Doubtless this feeling will be shared by thousands who read General Booth's work. Whether Mr. Booth is justified in hoodwinking and misleading the public in the above way, I will now proceed to inquire.

The first point which will strike a thoughtful person on perusing the above passages will be that its strictures on the working of the hire system are unlimited and unqualified. The fact is a patent one. In other words the author seeks to fix his charges not against a certain class of hire dealers, not against the dishonest people that are to be found abusing every commercial system ever yet discovered, not to the exacting Shylock who merely uses the hire system as part of his machinery for exacting the utmost farthing from his victim; had Mr. Booth's animadversions stopped there, no honest person could have taken objection to what he says, but he does not stop there, he does not limit his charges against such people, but, as I said, his strictures on the hire system are unlimited to any particular class of hire dealers; therefore they form an indictment against all hire dealers of every kind. Not only so, they are unqualified, that is to say, an ordinary reader of his remarks would go away labouring under the delusion that the hire system was as bad as bad can be, and has no redeeming feature in it. In short, if Mr. Booth had confined himself to the truth (I do not say for one moment that he has purposely said an untruth), all honest men would have been with him, but Mr. Booth bases his strictures on exaggerated facts, and exaggeration begins where truth ends. Truth needs no ornament, and what is added to it by way of embellishment is mere deformity. His picture of oppression is inartistic because untrue to nature. In it all honest dealers find no place. The Shylocks, the sharp money-lenders, and the dishonest occupy every place. Indeed, the literary artist so crowds his pictures with these rascals as to leave no room even in the back for one honest dealer. His picture is overcrowded, overdone, in a word exaggerated—therefore untrue; and, if untrue, his remarks and strictures based on such fallacies are equally false and discredited to credit.

But it is, of course, easy for me to satisfy the minds of hire dealers as to the true worth of Mr. Booth's remarks; indeed, to such readers, Mr. Booth's inexperienced strictures afford their own refutation. It is, however, a different matter when it comes to satisfying the general public. The general public will not, without some hesitation, believe that such exaggeration blots the enterprising work of General Booth. They will not, without sufficient reason, believe that his general strictures are worthless and unjust, because they are based on fallacies. He is looked on by shallow thinkers as an impartial, disinterested critic (when in reality he is not, as I shall subsequently show). His book has an immense circulation, and continues to occupy a foremost position in the public mind. The hire system has been libelled and slandered already by those who do not understand it, by those whose

business it competes with, i.e., pawnbrokers, &c. General Booth, to follow suit, gives it one more blow without first satisfying himself that punishment has been merited. The effects of that injury it would be difficult to show; the unjustness of the blow and its motive I will endeavour to point out more specifically.

Firstly, I will divide his strictures into three parts. 1. Classes stigmatised by him. 2. Suggested motives, interested and otherwise, for so stigmatising them. 3. The nature of his charges. As to No. 1 classes stigmatised by him, I have previously shown that Mr. Booth's strictures must be taken to apply to all dealers on the hire system, because he makes no exception. How does Mr. Booth justify such a serious charge? Does he state specific evil deeds done by a great many different firms in the furniture, piano, or sewing machine trades? Does he show, or attempt to show, that all hire dealers are dishonest, and that the hire system is simply a machine for perpetrating iniquity, protected by the laws of the realm? In a word, does he prove his statements from statistics, or does he simply bring a sweeping charge against hire dealers in general, and against their system, unsupported by one shred of evidence and unsubstantiated by any attempt to reason? Yet one would have thought that a charge so grave, so sweeping, would not have been brought by one occupying the position of Mr. Wm. Booth without attempting to substantiate his accusations by definite facts. Now it is no place of mine to name great firms as examples of honest men adopting the hire system; it is not for me to show that there are many honest hire dealers, for I have brought no charge against them; but it is for General Booth, who has made a charge against hire dealers in general, to make good that charge by some show of facts, or to candidly and publicly withdraw his strictures. To make a charge is one thing, to prove it is another. I am simply appealing to the common sense of the general reader when I ask him not to believe General Booth's strictures against hire dealers generally until he has proved his case. Up to the present time I am not aware that he has attempted any such proof. Had General Booth confined his remarks only to the black sheep, which exist in every flock, I would willingly have backed his attack up, but to him all hire dealers are black sheep. It is but charitable to suppose that the General is mentally colour blind, or mentally purblind. Nothing can justify Mr. Booth's indiscriminate attack on hire dealers in general, excepting he can show the truth of his accusations. He gives no definite facts in support, but simply asks the British public to believe on his mere word that the many thousand hire dealers are no better than so many thousand Shylocks. I decline to believe that commercial morality has fallen quite so low as that.

Again, besides the general unlikelihood that such sweeping charges are true, there is another reason why his statement should be doubted; I mean the indubitable fact that inaccuracy pervades the general tone of the whole book. But I think it would be easy to show, from independent writers, that the characteristic faults pervading the greater part of "In Darkest England" are exaggerated and overdrawn, and in many instances fictions supply the place of facts. I refer to the many leading men, clergy and lay, of undoubted authority and accuracy, who have in the columns of the *Times* newspaper proved General Booth's work to be inaccurate in many particulars. I shall be prepared to give facts if challenged to do so. It is plain, therefore, that if General Booth has been proved to be inaccurate in several instances it is not to be wondered at, it is not improbable, that he can be shown to have been inaccurate in regard to his remarks on the hire system. So that I think I have shown that (a) General Booth's charge is contrary to common sense, and (b) that he is inaccurate in several places. Now I will suggest a reason for its being inaccurate in regard to hire dealers and the hire system. The author of "In Darkest England" has one aim clearly in his mind. He wishes to depict the darkest side of human nature. He wishes to exhibit to the world the defenceless and the oppressed, and in his anxiety to depict such poor unfortunate creatures at their worst he has allowed his feeling of sentiment and pity to overstep the bounds of accuracy and fairness. He is always thinking of the oppressed, and therefore his mind is full of oppressors and oppression. He has only one idea, and a man who dwells on one idea becomes in time the living embodiment of that one idea, to the exclusion of all others. This has darkened his judgment and warped his reason. He imagines all are oppressors. He has only fallen into one of the many temptations of an ardent philanthropist: when the philanthropist ceases to be accurate, and draws freely from the stores of a fertile imagination, he degenerates at once into a mere enthusiast, and in that light he should be judged. His mind is so full of evil-doers and oppression and suffering that his mental capacity, capacious as it is, has no room for those who are striving to stem the sinful tide or to rescue the oppressed. Therefore he has no mental room for the earnest and zealous workers of the Church of England or of Dissenting bodies. His mental vision sees only the wrong and the wronged on the one hand, the Salvation Army on the other. He has no place for benevolent men outside his ranks. He cannot imagine that perhaps there may be some honest hire dealers, some good even in the hire system. No, sir, sinners and the Army rescuers are the only actors in the tragedy of which he is the author. "In Darkest England" must be read in the above light. And reading his remarks applicable to the hire dealers, and the system on which they trade in that light, it is clear that, without imputing any base or sordid or dishonest motive against Mr. Booth he may, insensibly to himself, without wishing to be unjust or inaccurate, he may, I say, have fallen quite unconsciously into the faults and inaccuracies, some of which I have pointed out and others to which I shall presently allude.

In regard to No. II, viz.—Suggested motives, interested and otherwise, for so stigmatising them:—General Booth is the Prince of Advertisers, and one of the temptations of an advertiser is to exaggerate. Now, I believe Mr. Booth, after all to be only human (in spite of the unhesitating obedience of 10,000 persons which would seem to point to his being more than mortal), and being a human being he must be susceptible to temptation. Is it not, therefore, probable that Mr. Booth may, perhaps unconsciously have given way to this very temptation? And this would partially account for his motives in exaggerating the evils of the hire system, and in ignoring the fact that there are many honest hire dealers. In other words, he seems to have been guilty of the very

charge which he brings against hire dealers (*i.e.*, "Caught by the lure of *Misleading Advertisements*"). For "Darkest England," in some respects, and particularly with regard to the attack on the hire system, and dealers on this system, is simply a "Misleading Advertisement," because it has the effect of inducing the public to believe what, in fact, is untrue. General Booth thus finds his own weapons turned by me against himself, but no doubt he will excuse me for doing so when he remembers that truth, accuracy, and facts are of more importance, even than the success of his "Darkest England."

Again, ambition plays an important part in most men's lives, and it is a temptation to which human nature is peculiarly liable. Now, General Booth himself is, I believe, human, and therefore susceptible to this very temptation, which Shakespeare reminds us was strong enough to upset the moral balance even in the spiritual world; therefore it is not likely that General Booth is quite temptation-proof. Let us pause for a moment to consider whether his conduct and actions harmonise with this idea. I am not aware that General Booth roughs it on equal terms and similar conditions with the humblest soldier in his ranks like many a General in England's army has done. I am not aware that his sons and daughters hold humble posts in his army, nor am I aware that there is not a possibility of one of his sons succeeding to his name, property, and position? On the contrary, I have reason for thinking that General Booth's position from a mundane point of view is extremely good, and until I know clearly who General Booth's successor is to be, and how this vast amount of property is securely settled or to be settled, I must be pardoned for suggesting that one of the motives which may have prompted General Booth to be so inaccurate in his facts and illogical in his conclusion is that of ambition; it may be of place, position, power, or ambition, simply to leave behind him his army on a permanent footing. I do not say that General Booth knows that this ambitious force has moulded his judgment and misled his pen, but, whether he does know it or not, one thing is clear, and that is it is not only possible, but very probable, that General Booth, placed in the peculiarly trying position, in which he has made for himself, may have been the creature of ambition; and this might account for his unjust strictures on the hire system. A man actuated by motives of ambition is not most particular in reference to the accuracy of the statements he makes. Accordingly we find that the author of "In Darkest England" has not been very particular in regard to the justness and accuracy of the charges he brings in reference to hire dealers, and the system on which they trade.

Up to this stage of my inquiry I have given facts, and suggested reasons for coming to the following conclusions:—

(1) As General Booth's strictures are without the least kind of reservation, they must be taken to apply to all hire dealers, and to the hire system generally.

(2) That it is contrary to common sense to agree with General Booth that the many thousand persons dealing on the hire system are so many dishonest, unjust men.

(3) That General Booth's picture of oppression is overdrawn, exaggerated, and therefore untrue.

Reasons for supposing his picture to be overdrawn are:—

(a) His assertions are unsupported by any evidence or statistics; in fact, he makes no attempt to prove them.

(b) The general inaccuracy, which pervades many parts of the book, is conspicuously apparent in regard to his charges against hire dealers and the hire system.

(c) This want of accuracy may be accounted for, either wholly or in part, by the following considerations.

(d) His mental capacity seems absorbed in two subjects: (1) oppressors oppressed, and (2) General Booth as the only rescuer. Therefore classifying all (excepting himself and his Army) as oppressors, he is unjust to honest hire dealers, because his judgment is prejudiced.

(e) He may have fallen into the common temptation which besets all advertisers: *viz.*, to exaggerate, overdraw, omit, and dwell on one side of the question only.

(f) Ambition, to one in his position, must be a very real temptation. He may partly have been influenced by it, and hence his inaccuracy in his anxiety to push forward his scheme.

Anyhow, no matter what has been the cause or causes, or unseen forces at work in the mind of General Booth, it is beyond dispute that his so-called facts, as regards the hire system, are fictions, and his conclusions false. But this I will now go on to consider.

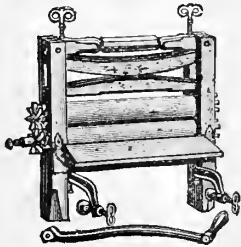
(3) "The nature of his charges." In the first place, Mr Booth terms the working of the hire system "cruel" and an "evil." This is No. 1 assertion. In support of these assertions he makes another assertion, No. 2, to the effect that a poor honest person, wishing to become the owner of a mangle or a sewing machine, &c., "must take it on the hire system—that is to say, for the accommodation of being allowed to pay for the machine by instalments—he is charged, in addition to the full market value of his purchase, ten or twenty times the amount of what would be a fair rate of interest" (p. 217). I stop for a moment here to remark that as General Booth has made two assertions, surely it is time to expect a little show of argument, or evidence in support of his two assertions, or of either of them. Perhaps the author thinks that assertions prove themselves, for instead of argument, or evidence in support of his strictures, I find a third assertion, *viz.*, "And more than this, if he should at any time, through misfortune, fail in his payment, the total amount already paid will be confiscated, the machine seized, and the money lost," (p. 217). Let me strip these quotations of their word-painting, and state the effects of them.

(1) General Booth says the hire system is "cruel" and an "evil."

(2) General Booth says that poor people "must" adopt the hire system, and that they are charged 10 or 20 per cent. more than a "fair" rate of interest, in addition to the full market value."

Now General Booth places me in this difficulty, *viz.*, thinking men, when they make assertions, usually accompany those assertions by evidence in support, and arguments deducible from that evidence tending to uphold such assertions. General Booth gives neither argument nor evidence in support of his assumptions. He therefore expects the public to take for granted the truth of his statements. I

"NOVELTY" WRINGER, SIMPLE AND CHEAP.



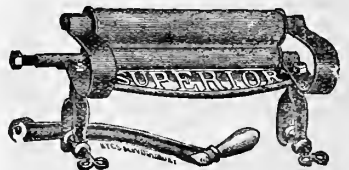
Largest Makers of Wringing Machines in the World.

PRIZE MEDAL, PARIS, 1889

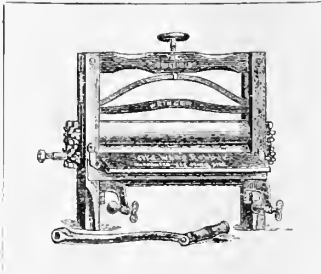
The leading feature of our Machines is DURABILITY combined with LIGHTNESS. Considering the quality of the materials used they are also the Cheapest Machines in the Market.

"SUPERIOR" WRINGER.

Entirely Self-adjusting.
No Thumbscrews required.



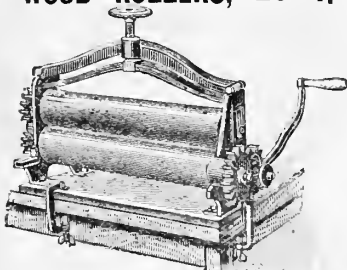
"HOUSEHOLD" WRINGER.



MADE EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE
INSTALMENT TRADE.

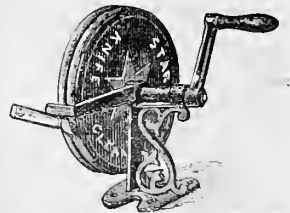
30 YEARS' ESTABLISHED REPUTATION
FOR QUALITY.

"COTTAGE" MANGLE, WOOD ROLLERS, 20x4.



"STAR" KNIFE CLEANER.

A Cheap Cash Line.



Wholesale only.

Prices on Application.

BAILEY WRINGING MACHINE CO., 26, SOUTH WARK ST., LONDON, S.E.

think after what I have said in regard to the general inaccuracy, and the motives for such inaccuracy of General Booth pervading his book, few people (if any) will accept his propositions, unless they are proved in the ordinary way.

But as Mr. Booth affords me no evidence to sift nor arguments to refute, in relation to his strictures, I will show his very assertions to be inconsistent with one another. He states that the hire system is "cruel" and is an "evil," and yet he goes on to state that honest, poor men "must" adopt it. Why "must" they adopt it? Simply because they cannot get credit without it, and this shows the real use and value of the hire system to the poor working man, yet it is "cruel" and an "evil!" On Mr. Booth's own showing, therefore, to turn his own weapons once more against himself, poor people "must" adopt the hire system, on account of the unrivalled advantages it affords to poor, honest people. Mr. Booth asks the public to believe that poor men adopt the hire system for its disadvantages, and not for its advantages. Was I not right when I said that his assertions were contrary to common sense? He asks people to believe that hire dealers in general charge the full market value of the goods, and 10 or 20 per cent. interest more than what is "fair rate." As Mr. Booth does not tell us what his notion of a "fair rate" is, it is impossible to get at the exact amount of interest, which he asserts people charge. In answer to that charge I say poor people would not so generally adopt the hire system, if such a high rate were charged. Again, competition forbids such charges. Again, of course hirers must pay for this article a higher sum than if they paid cash. Even General Booth's banking arrangements do not quite let people have money for no interest, neither can hire dealers allow hirers to have the use and enjoyment of hired goods without extra payment. Mr. Booth speaks of a "fair rate of interest," as if the legislature ought to interfere and settle the amount for hirers. I can only say that lawyers have enough to do in interpreting contracts, without arrogating to themselves the right of making contracts. That the legislature will not do.

But Mr. Booth's absurdities and inaccuracies do not end here, for he goes on to say that, if one of these poor unfortunate men from any cause whatever "at any time" fail in payment, the amount paid is confiscated, and "the machine seized and the money is lost." Again, I appeal to the common sense of the public, is it reasonable to suppose that our great hiring firms could maintain custom if the hiring public knew of such frauds? And, if such was their practice, the public would know it by means of the press. Again, competition steps in, and would of itself check such a practice. Of course I know, some dishonest dealers, who are blind to their own interests, do such things, but that is a very different thing from saying that hire traders in general enter and seize "at any time" after default. I must say that General Booth's work is consistent in two respects; it is consistent in absurd statements, and consistent in the character and number of its inaccuracies regarding the hire system. Now let us pass on to a few more specimens of Mr. Booth's ideas on the hire system.

On p. 223, headed "Defence of the Defenceless," he states that "the most cruel wrongs are frequently inflicted" by means of the hire system. So they are, and so they are under every other commercial system, or even non-commercial system, or even in the ranks of the Salvation Army itself, if the facts mentioned by Professor Huxley in the *Times* are correct. Does that show the hire system to be bad? Does that show the Salvation Army to be bad? Of course not, it simply shows that the tares will grow with the wheat, that you cannot separate them, though you can minimise them. When dwelling on the abuses of a system it is the mere enthusiast, not the philanthropist, who loses sight of the uses of the system. The enthusiast puts on dark spectacles, and hence all is coloured. Mr. Booth goes on to say that hirers are "caught by the lure of Misleading Advertisements." All I can say is that I hope the public will be sensible enough not to be "caught by the lure of Misleading Advertisements" contained in "In Darkest England."

The hire system has enough blows to bear without being saddled with the abuses of the system of advertising; but really I must refrain from quoting any more of this kind of wild writing. Yet I cannot help quoting one more absurdity, and that is the author gives, as one of the "hardships" of enforcing the seizure clause. He says, in effect, it is hard because "they" (hirers) "have come to regard" (i.e., hired goods) as their own." Surely such a statement reaches the utmost bounds of absurdity. Persons, who have the use of some one else's property, have the right, according to General Booth, of looking on it "as their own." Therefore it is hard to take it from them. I suppose a robber comes to regard the watch he steals "as his own;" but, surely, even General Booth will hardly venture to affirm that it is a "hardship" to take it from the robber, simply because he has come to regard it as his own. Yet Mr. Booth asks the public to believe that the working of the seizure clause is a "hardship," because hirers "come to regard (it) as their own." I myself think that when a hirer begins to regard other people's property as his own, it is about time to think of prosecuting him.

In short, General Booth's attack on the hire system is unjust. It is based on no evidence. It is supported by no arguments. His assertions are inaccurate and contradictory, and, to my mind, if Mr. Booth does not proceed on more business-like lines, instead of leading the way out of Darkest England, he will end in leading us further in. Accuracy and facts should not be quite lost sight of in a book, even if the author be Mr. William Booth. If Mr. Booth is just, he will come forward and support his assertions by arguments and statistics, or he will have the honesty to withdraw general and unqualified charges which are as unjust and untrue as they are uncalled for.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

H. E. TUDOR.

P.S.—It will be noted that I neither attack nor defend Mr. Booth's scheme. I simply reply to his strictures on the hire system.

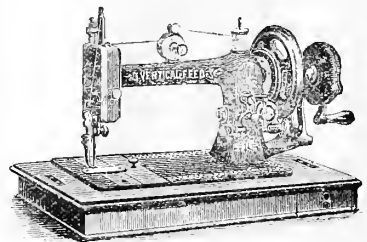
THE "VERTICAL FEED" SEWING MACHINE.

GRAND DIPLOMA OF HONOUR, PARIS, 1890.

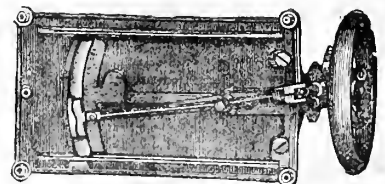


No. 5 Machine.

SAMPLES OF WORK, CATALOGUES AND FULL PARTICULARS POST FREE.



Hand Machine with Walnut Box.



Underneath View.

THE VERTICAL FEED SEWING MACHINE CO., 24, ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Manufactory—DAYTON, OHIO, U.S.A.

AGENTS WANTED IN ALL TOWNS WHERE NOT REPRESENTED.

Christmas Decorations at Machine Depots.

EACH year the London and provincial machine depôts seem to show increased efforts to make their windows as attractive as possible. Messrs. Bradbury & Co.'s, Newgate Street, E.C., branch is particularly handsome, owing to the liberal use of flowers and fancy articles. The same might be said of the Singer Company's Cheapside branch. The Jones Company, however, take the palm this year for novelty. Recognising the fact that Stanley's name has been in every one's mind the past few months their young ladies constructed a "set piece" quite novel in character and treatment. By the aid of diminutive models of blacks and one of Stanley there are depicted a couple of scenes in "Darkest Africa."

From all parts of the country we have received descriptions of the arrangement of shop windows, but few of them display any novelty in treatment, and space being very limited, we are unable to refer to them in detail.

The Singer Company's Carlisle depôt looked charming. The interior was transformed into a snow-clad ravine, the groundwork of white wadding sprinkled with powdered glass to represent frost, with here and there fir trees, varied with figures of characters suitable to the season. The whole was interspersed with artistic designs in wall pockets, cushions, antimacassars, &c., made of arrasene on plush, specimens of work done by the company's new oscillating and vibrating shuttle machines. The whole design was carried out in a most creditable way by the employes, chiefly by the indefatigable superintendent, Mr. D. L. Brown, and the manager, Mr. T. H. Cuthbert. It is illuminated by octagonal lamps of cathedral glass, which makes the illusion complete.

At the Singer Company's Cardiff depôt a special feature was made of views of the interior of the company's factory at Kilbowie.

The Singer Liverpool office made a special feature of giving away machines as Christmas boxes.

The Singer Birkenhead office, thanks to Mr. Gadd's taste, looked exceedingly handsome, evergreens and choice samples of embroidery being utilised to produce the best possible effect.

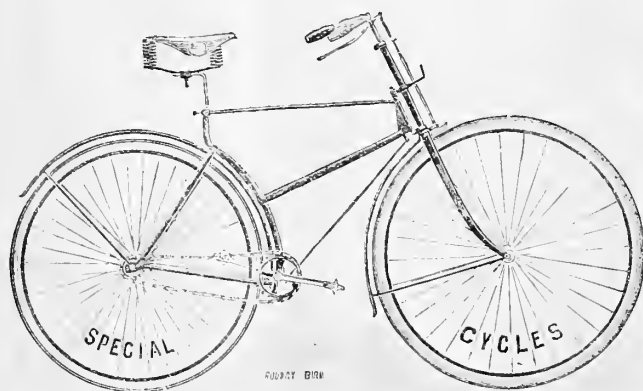
Messrs. W. J. Harris & Co., Limited, do not go to any considerable expense in decorating their shop windows, but for six years or so they have made presentations which have attracted much attention. Bank notes and money prizes to the value of £50 and many other awards are bestowed on persons who collect the "largest number of tramway tickets and toy vouchers, one of the latter being given with every toy purchased." Considering that this firm have sold about 7 vanloads of toys, and thousands of tickets have been sent in for competition, it may well be supposed that the work involved is considerable. The first prize, we hear, was a bank note for £10.

We learn that many sewing machine dealers throughout the country sell toys during the Christmas festivities. They yield a profit, and attract attention to other goods.

A Knitter on Knitting Machines.

WE have to thank Messrs. Biernatzki, of Nottingham, the agents for the Lamb knitting machine, for sending us the following letter, which appears in the *Newcastle Weekly Chronicle* :—

I should advise "Hosier" to buy her machine from a respectable firm, and avoid (like the plague) all advertisements offering inferior machines with the offer of work, and easy terms of payment. Such a proceeding often result in much disappointment, as the prices paid for the work are so small that it is next to impossible to make any profit, after paying the hire, &c., of machines. Again, these machines (so called) are charged to the customer at most exorbitant prices. I should advise that the querist buy her machine (for cash) from a respectable firm



THE "SPECIAL" SAFETIES.

PRICES

FROM £8 10s.

Best Material. Good Finish. Prices Moderate. Cushion Tyres fitted to any of the "Special" Safeties. Prompt Delivery.

AGENTS WANTED.

Agents wishing to do a Hire Purchase Trade should write for Terms. No risk. I take all risk as to Payments.

HARRY S. ROBERTS,

CYCLE WORKS,

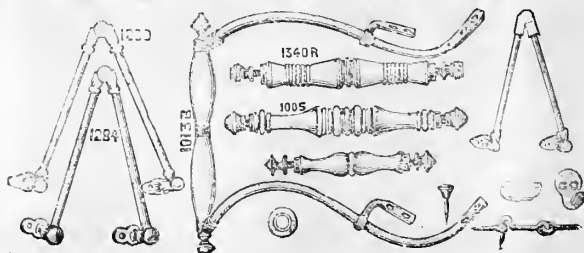
DEANSHANGER, STONY STRATFORD, Bucks

W. FOSTER & CO.,

46, BARR STREET,

BIRMINGHAM,

Manufacturers
of every De
scription of
Perambulator
Fittings,



Good Joints,
Handles in
Brass, China
and Wood,
Brass Handle
Rods, Toy Fit-
tings, &c.

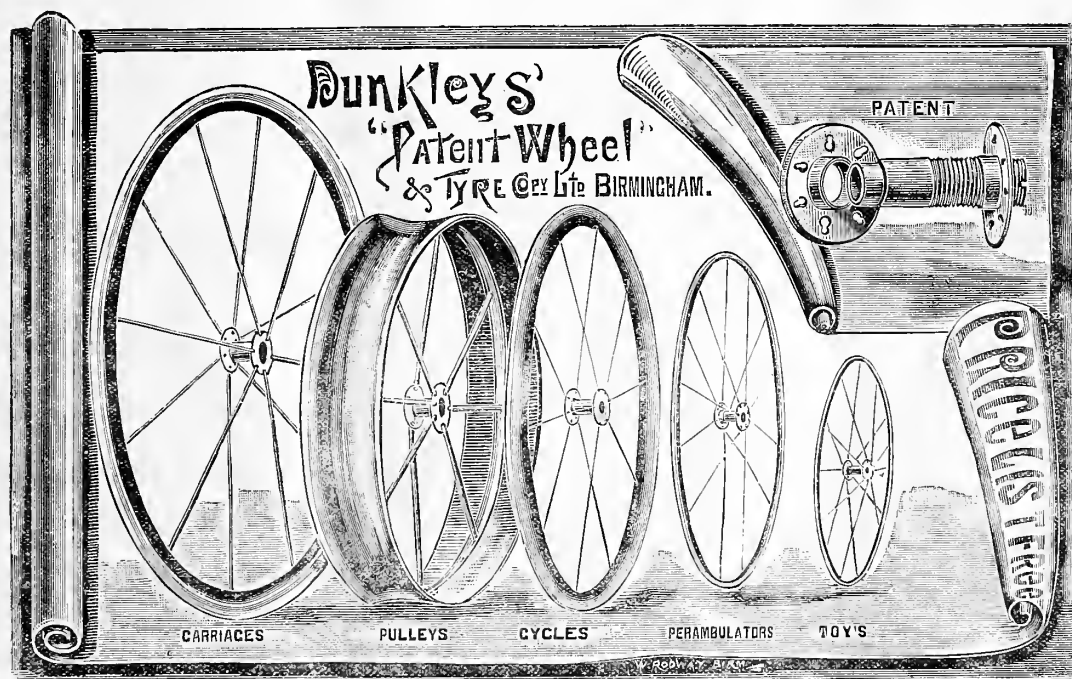
SMALL OUTLAY. — LARGE PROFITS

DUNKLEY'S PATENT

Fast Cushion Tyre

PERAMBULATOR AND MAIL CART WHEELS

WILL FIT ANY AXLE.



RUBBER TYRES CANNOT COME OFF OR BREAK.

Every Ironmonger and Sewing Machine Dealer

IN THE WORLD

SHOULD KEEP A SAMPLE SET IN STOCK.

and if she is in a good neighbourhood, where plenty of work may be had from private sources, drapers, &c., a moderately good living will be assured. The query as to whether flat or round machines are best can be only answered in one way, and that is this—they are each made for their own class of work. The flat machines are best for plain hosiery, and the round or circular machines best for the ribbed. Now, if there is not a good enough prospect to enable you to purchase more than one machine, I should advise you to buy the flat machine. On this machine can be knitted all sizes of plain stockings, complete without sewing up; also all sizes can be refooted on it. The circular machines are made several sizes, or diameters, ranging from 2½ in. upward, and, in order to make all sizes of ribbed stockings perfectly, it is necessary to have, at least, four sizes, viz., class A, B, F, and C. Then, again, would come the number of needle grooves in the cylinders and dials. This would be determined by the yarn about to be used, and the firm supplying the machines would give every information with pleasure. It is possible to knit almost anything on a knitting machine, either in plain or fancy stitch, and many useful articles of clothing are made daily on them.

We make in our factory (where I am employed as manager) stockings (ribbed and plain), gloves, combinations, pants, signets, undervests (ladies', any size), Jerseys, Cardigan jackets, Jersey suits, jacket suits, caps and Tam o' Shaners, and football jerseys. In fact, almost anything that can be made with wool is now produced on the knitting machine. The beginner must not, however, expect to do all this on one machine. Knitting machines are as varied as they are peculiar. A stocking machine (flat) is made with an 8-inch needle bed, and the operation of making a Cardigan jacket (man's full size), on this small machine would be most laborious, as it would have to be made in several pieces and then sewn up, whereas, if made on a larger machine, say 30 or 36 inch needle bed, it would be done all in one piece. I do not say that it is impossible to make men's jackets on small machines; it is done every day; but the operation takes up so much time that it is a most unprofitable business. I would advise "Hosier" to buy a class II. flat machine, and stick to stockings until such time as she can see her way to launch out further. As to learning to work the machine, any person with ordinary intelligence can learn how to knit stockings in a week or two. Not wishing to advertise anyone's machines, I have omitted

all names of machines, prices, and addresses. These I will send under cover if "Hosier" will send her address. As I have been a practical knitter and manager of knitting factories for nearly fourteen years, my opinion may be taken as being worth something. I have had a large and varied experience in all parts of England and Scotland.

MICHAEL C. DAVISON,
Heckmondwike.

How to Adjust Sewing Machines.

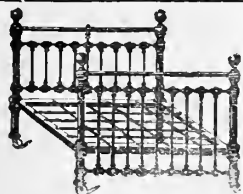
HOWE "A" MACHINE.

By WM. FUNK, in the *U.S. Sewing Machine News*.

Question.—What is the cause of the thread passing around the tension pulley and not moving it, although I have run the thread around twice, and have slackened up the tension-nut very loosely?

Answer.—That will occur in any pulley-tension where there is some trouble with the "check." The thread passing from the spool to the tension without the proper adjustment of the check will cause the thread to slip round the pulley.

A DEFENCE of the HIRE SYSTEM, based on Legal and Commercial Considerations, by H. E. Tudor, Solicitor. ONE SHILLING. The author fully discusses and criticises—1 Registration. 2 Plate or Stamp on hired goods. 3 Should hired goods become the absolute property of the hirer on payment of half the money. 4 Should the hire system be declared illegal. "SEWING MACHINE GAZETTE" Office, 28, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.



WILSON BROS. & CO.,

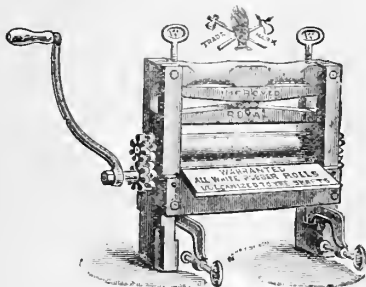
STANDARD BEDSTEAD WORKS,

BIRMINGHAM

WOVEN WIRE MATTRESSES.

Patterns and Prices on application.

BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS, COTS, FOLDERS, &c.



LOHMANN'S

"IMPROVED ROYAL" & "EMPIRE" WRINGERS

are the Best in the Market,
and DEFY any Competition.

C. LOHMANN, 22, JEWIN ST., LONDON, E.C.

E. SMITH & SON,

19, ALCESTER STREET, BIRMINGHAM,

PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS OF THE

NEW MAIL CART.

Fancy Dealers and others will
find this a
General Favourite.



The body is of oak in the shape of a boat, swinging backwards and forwards, thus causing a delightful sensation.

Notes from Tyneside (East).

THE above district (in which is comprised North and South Shields, Tynemouth, Whitby, &c., &c.), has been during the half-year just closed the scene, or rather the area, of a close and well-sustained battle between the Sewing Machine Companies working the district. As our readers may be aware, the revival in our home-industries has been well shared in by the towns named, and more particularly does this apply to North and South Shields, where for some two years past the various industries, such as shipbuilding, ironworking, coal-shipping, and the kindred trades have been well and continuously employed. Such being the facts, the sewing machine canvasser has been well to the front, and none of the companies can complain with any reason of the results. The Singer Company in particular have been very aggressive, and having the advantage of being "on the spot" on both north and south sides of the river, can no doubt claim the lion's share of business done. Their canvassing staff deserves a few words of commendation, for as a rival salesman was heard to remark, "They look like a crowd of bosses," evidently referring to the spruce condition they always appeared in. Now, as we are all aware, dress does not make the man, far from it, but then if it is combined with ability and knowledge of your business, then it stands to common sense that the best dressed man will get the most and the best business. The company referred to have been very successful with their new vibrating shuttle machine, and in several instances it has been a side-by-side fight with other makers to obtain an order. The Singer Company have been closely followed by the Jones and Bradbury Companies, the first mentioned (Jones's) being particularly and persistently *en evidence*. They apparently were determined not to let the Singer Company have all their own way, and the empty wagon day after day testified more eloquently than can be expressed in words of the result of their labours. A considerable amount of friendly rivalry existed between the Singer and Jones staffs, and if by accident they found themselves in the same districts "on business bent," the difficulty was soon solved by one or the other giving way, and going to work in another part of the town. The Bradbury Company are doing a steady business, thanks to their energetic manager (Mr. Patterson); and the outlook for the coming year, for all concerned in the trade, is, to put it mildly, "very rosy." Of course, the competition will be keen, but competition will make business; and if the business equals in bulk that done in '90, none can nor will complain; that it will be exceeded is the expectation of those competent to judge.

CAW.

Jottings.

We have to thank numerous advertisers and subscribers for wishing us the compliments of the season, which we heartily reciprocate. We wish to make a request to our readers. Will all of them, during the coming year, send us copies of their local papers containing anything of interest to the trade?

Messrs. D. McLardy & Co., domestic machinery dealers have removed from Argyle Street to 205, Buchanan Street, Glasgow.

Mr. Emile Cloes, of 122, Cannon Street, E.C., asks us to state that he has been appointed general agent for the Moscow Permanent Exhibition.

A correspondent asks if it is usual to stop the salary of clerks employed at a sewing machine head office when sick, also what is the length of the usual annual holiday. Our answer to the first question is in the negative. The time allowed for holidays varies from one to two weeks.

On the first of December four girls when leaving work were seriously injured at the Singer factory at Kilbowie through a train running down an incline into the works.

On the 10th December, William Thomas, a barman, was committed for trial for stealing £14 from the Singer Company's Huddersfield branch.

As is well known most of the workpeople at the Singer factory at Kilbowie live in Glasgow, and journey thither by special train. Recently a religious service was started in one of the carriages, and this we hear is carried on with the accompaniment of card playing and smoking "M. D." writes to the papers objecting to the latter.

During the past month an Art and Industrial Exhibition was held at Londonderry. Both the Singer and Wheeler & Wilson Cos. exhibited sewing machines, but nothing new in this line was on show.

A machine for serging the edges of pile carpets made by the Singer Company is one of the latest inventions.

Contests for awards do not always close when the medals have been distributed. Often managers for rival companies fight their battles over again in their local press. This has recently been done in Belfast, the combatants being Mr. D. J. Falconer, of the Singer Company, and "Veritas," who appears to write in the interest of the W. & W. Co.

At the Western Counties Exhibition, just held in Plymouth, the Singer Company exhibited sewing machines arranged as in a clothing factory.

"St. Mungo," a writer in the *Kirkcudbrightshire Advertiser* must be a strange person. He, or she, we know not which, bought a sewing machine "in a weak moment," and says, after referring to the huge Singer & Howe factories at Glasgow, "I am busily engaged on a 'Sewing Machine Lament.' I have heard nothing dinning in my ears for two days but the chirping-spasmodic throb of this excruciating sewing demon, and I shall be next week vowing all manner of vengeance on the wily, sheep-tongued salesman, who protested that it was one of the finest machines in the market, and did its work with the most phenomenal smoothness, and these are the machines on which Glasgow is assisted to flourish."

We have received from Mr. G. M. Pfaff, the well-known maker of the "Pfaff" sewing machine, a copy of a calendar, artistically printed in colours, disclosing a lady working a sewing machine, and another admiring the work done.

Several changes have recently taken place in the Singer Nottingham district. Mr. Marsh has been transferred from Clay Cross, where he has made many friends, to the management of the Grantham office. Mr. Peck has been appointed superintendent at the Singer Chesterfield office.

There is nothing like addressing your envelopes fully. We have just seen one, received by a wholesale firm which delights in describing on its invoices the whole of its manufactures, in which a complete copy is made of all the articles enumerated, the actual address occupying quite a subordinate position. It begins "Dr. to" and closes with the date on which the letter was despatched.

Mr. W. Wild has removed his sewing machine depot from 74, St. Aldate's Street, Oxford, to 2, Pembroke Street, St. Aldate's, which is a more prominent position in the University city.

Mr. W. Ivey, of 165, Barking Road, E., must surely be progressing. We hear that he has taken additional premises in Barking Road at Nos. 405 and 407, at which a full line of domestic machinery, musical instruments, &c., can be obtained.

Last month we chronicled with regret the death of Mr. H. Robinson, of Darlington, on information received from a traveller. A few days later we received a letter from Mr. Robinson, of 77, Parkgate, Darlington, telling us that he was a "little surprised to see recorded my own death, and as letters of condolence and inquiries who is going to conduct the business have already reached my address, I ask you to give the same publicity. I hope to be able to conduct in person the business in the future, as I have done in the past." We cordially echo these last sentiments, and, as the writer renews his annual subscription, we presume he forgives us for our mistake, for which, however, there is some excuse. It is another Mr. Robinson in the same town, formerly a Singer manager, who has departed this life, and his relations will kindly take our remarks as applying to him.

We have confirmed the following:—Mr. W. Hadfield, sewing machine dealer, of Etruria, died suddenly on the 14th of November, at the age of forty. His brother tells us that he was well within an hour and a half before his death. The *Gazette* offers its condolence to his family.

The New York *Musical Courier* gives a highly amusing example of the extent to which the commission system is practised in New York. A man introduced somebody who hired a piano for a month and paid £1 5s. He wanted a commission upon it. But the man surely takes the cake who arranged for £20 funeral expenses on the death of his brother, and was paid £5 commission for introducing the corpse.

The Stanley Cycle Exhibition will open at the Crystal Palace, London, on the 23rd, and close on the 31st inst. Entries are numerous, but many of the leading firms will not exhibit.

Mr. James Gibbon, who has for a considerable time acted as manager of the Howe Company's Glasgow depôt, has purchased the business. As we have before stated, the premises rank among the handsomest in the United Kingdom. We understand that Mr. Gibbon intends to deal extensively in sewing and wringing machines, perambulators, cycles, &c., and that he is open to consider sole agencies for anything in the domestic machinery line. We wish him every success. He has, we know, worked hard in the past for others, and no doubt will be equally, if not more, industrious for himself.

Wholesale firms often have to submit to many slights and displays of temper through their very reasonable rule that crates must either be paid for or returned. The following was received recently by one firm from a dealer:—

"You lot of humbugs, what do you mean by sending me this. I defy you or anyone else to prove I owe you a cent. When you explained that four pieces of wood were not returned, these were looked up and returned, and I have Rail receipt for same. This is one more of the many proofs of your honest trading. You are the biggest lot of fools I ever knew, and there's no business in you. You dare to send me another letter like this I will come and give you something for your trouble. You are enough to exasperate a saint."

We might add that the above gentleman (?) did not pay his postage on his letter, and that the empties have since been returned.

As usual, we cordially welcome the calendar from Messrs. Bean, Webley, & Co., of Foster Lane, Cheapside, E.C. It is one of the best issued, consisting of thirteen sheets, one for each month, and the thirteenth devoted to next year. Each monthly sheet contains also a calendar for every other month, very convenient indeed for reference purposes. Other merits are distinctness and prominence. We understand that the publishers, who are the Singer Company's printers, will send the *Gazette* readers a copy free of charge on receipt of trade card.

Mr. Horace Snow, of the well-known Atlas Sewing Machine Company, has opened a depôt next to his High Street, Camden Town, premises, which he devotes solely to musical instruments.

Messrs. J. Collier & Son, of Clapham Road, have added to their already-extensive machine depôt by taking the premises next door.

The Singer Manufacturing Company have opened an office at 11, High Street, Ludlow, and have removed their Kennington branch to 105, Westminster Bridge Road (near Kennington Road).

Mr. J. Kemp, of Blackpool, is adopting an excellent plan of advertising his sewing machines and other domestic articles. He gives away papers of pins with his name and goods mentioned thereon.

The Wheeler & Wilson Company have been able to assist their mammoth competitors, the Singer Company, recently. They are filling an order for a large number of Singer needles.

It will interest many of our readers to know that Mr. Robert Gray, formerly head office representative of the Howe Machine Company, has entered the services of Messrs. J. G. Murdoch & Co., Limited, London; meantime as manager of their Domestic Machinery and Perambulator House, 71, Union Street, Glasgow. In the spring of 1891, Messrs. Murdoch & Co. intend taking advantage of Mr. Gray's varied experience and ability in another and more important sphere of their extensive business. Those who know Mr. Gray's devotion to, and adaptability for business, will congratulate Messrs. Murdoch in having secured his services. We wish him every success in his new appointment.

In its Annual State of Trade, notes the *Glasgow Herald*, after mentioning that the workpeople at the Singer Company's factory at Kilbowie have been fully employed, says that an important revision in the prices of sewing machines must result if import duties on the Continent are further increased.

Look to your letter-boxes is the moral of the prosecution of John Cale, of Cornelius Place, N.W., who is now serving five years' "penal." This gentleman, aged twenty-six, for some time past has abstracted letters from the Wheeler & Wilson Companies, Regent Street, letter-box; but, owing to Mr. McKittrick's shrewdness, he was, at length, brought to justice. The Wheeler & Wilson Company posted a decoy cheque for £5 to their West End branch, which was not found in the letter-box. Payment of the cheque was, therefore, at once stopped, and, on its presentation at the Union Bank the next afternoon, Mr. Cale was arrested. Of course his excuse was that he had been asked to oblige a gentleman. Strange to say, the Wheeler & Wilson Company had enjoyed an immunity from this gentleman's attentions for a fortnight before the cheque incident, but he had not been at all idle, as he had been engaged elsewhere on similar duties. He is said to possess a very flat hand, and letter-boxes ought to be constructed equally as flat, or their contents, as in this case, may suffer.

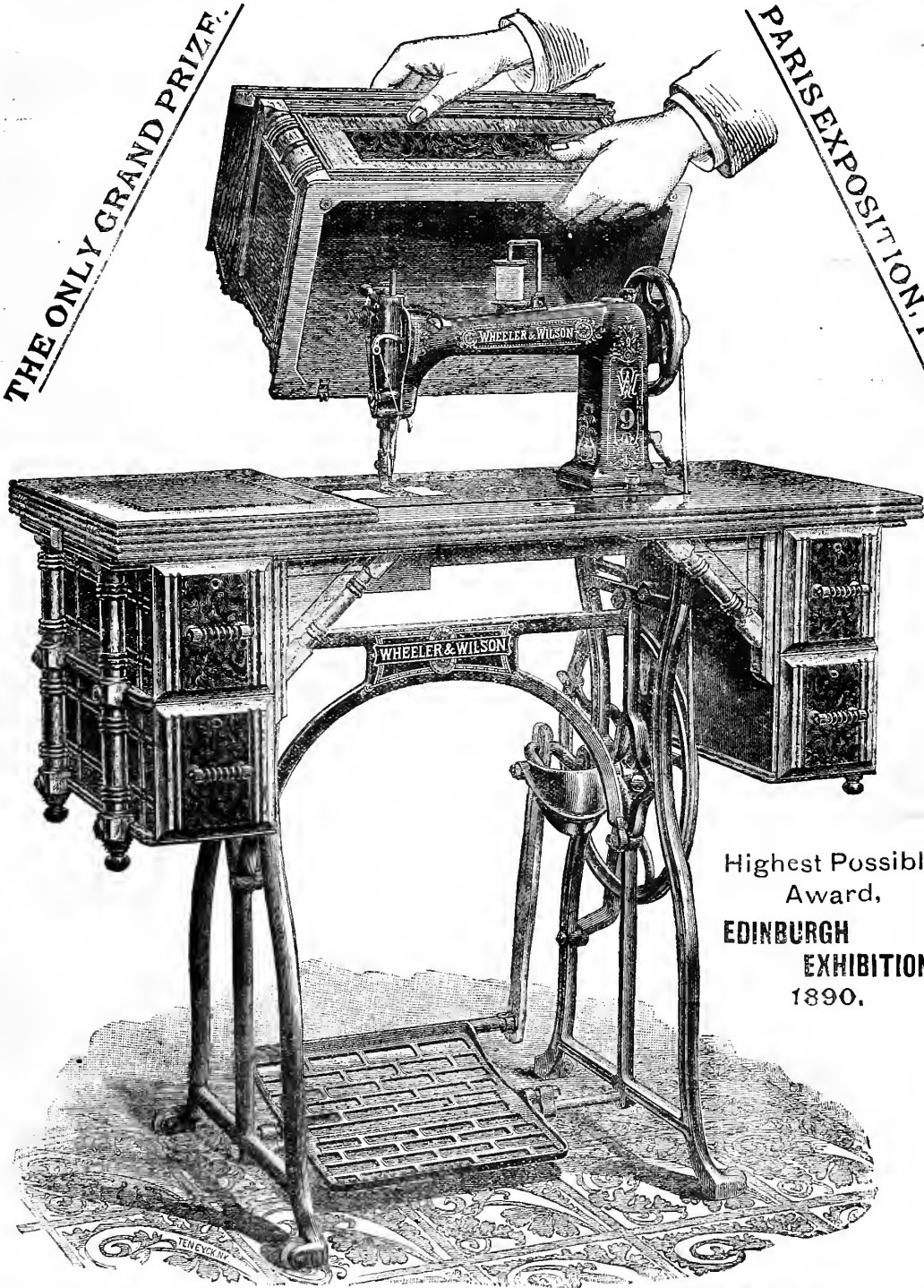
The Howe Company's branches are mostly being purchased by their late managers. Mr. Moiser has taken over their Sheffield, Leeds, Nuneaton, and Manchester depôts, which we hope he will carry on at a good profit.

Mr. Johnston, late Howe manager at Belfast, has purchased the depot from the Howe Company's liquidator and will sell wringers, prams, &c.

A correspondent, who visited Bradbury's factory last week, informs us that he found business very brisk, the engine running each day until 8 p.m. So busy are they that the men only stopped work on Christmas Day, instead of taking the usual holidays. The bassinette department has been enlarged, and preparations made for a large trade the coming season. The Bradbury No. 7 Rotary, which is quite new in construction, is quite ready for the market, but details, together with illustrations, will be given in our next issue.

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Award,
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1890.

Wheeler & Wilson No. 9 (D.A.A.)

Cabinet Work in Oak and Walnut.

These Machines are high class in every respect, are warranted for five years by the Company, and can be fully recommended.

We solicit correspondence from all first-class dealers desiring to take up the sale of this Machine, and to whom Liberal Terms will be given.

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO.,
21, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The Development of the Sewing Machine.

BY E. WARD.

(Continued from our December Number.)

MR. A. V. NEWTON obtained a patent, dated the 1st of April, 1854, for certain improvements which had been communicated to him from abroad, the essential features of which appear to be the application of magnetism to a sewing machine for the purpose of keeping the shuttle in contact with the face of the shuttle face, the magnetic attraction serving as a substitute for springs or other devices. This idea was novel and curious, but failed to answer the purpose when put into practice.

Another and more practical improvement consists in inserting a hollow cap in the shuttle without any spindle or spool, whereby facility is afforded for drawing the thread off, the inside of the cap in place of from the outside, which enables a uniform draught on the cap thread being maintained. In order to obtain a uniform tension on the shuttle thread during the drawing up or tightening of the stitch, a slot is formed in the face of the shuttle, through which a stud in the race projects, which draws the thread from the shuttle. An arrangement of double acting pawls and ratchet wheel is used for feeding forward the cloth during the descent of the needle. In order to remove the slack of the needle thread out of the way of the descending needle and prevent it from being split or broken, a peculiar spring nipper is proposed to be employed, which is jointed to the guide of the needle bar, and seizes the needle thread when slack. A similar arrangement to this was described in the specification of E. J. Hughes, dated August the 10th, 1852, it being worked from a cane used to actuate the needle slide.

Mr. Bellford took out a patent on the 6th of April, 1854, for modifications communicated to him from Messrs. Grover, Baker, & Co. This invention consists of improvements upon, and modifications of, the sewing machine belonging to that well-known firm, and patented in this country under the name of William Edward Newton, on the 19th of October, 1852. This we previously noticed. The first object of present improvements is to afford facility for making the longitudinal seams on cylindrical or conical bag or hose-like articles, such as legs of boots, trousers, &c. For this purpose, instead of the platform or table described in former patents, a hollow cylinder or cylindrical body is used containing the feed and other motions previously described placed beneath the table. In this latter arrangement, however, the direction of the feed is altered, as the material is required to travel longitudinally with respect to the cylinder; whereas, by the former arrangement, it would have a tendency to travel transversely thereto. All that is requisite for this purpose is to alter the shape of the cane, which directs the motion. In order to facilitate comparison with the previous improvements above referred to, the feed cane is so constructed as to act by its lateral edge in lieu of circumferentially upon the head of an adjustable screw spindle. By these alterations the feeding motion of serrated or roughened bar is performed at right angles to that of the previous machine, the motion in the present machine being direct from the end of the cylinder or table towards the driving pulley. With this single exception the construction and operation of the machine is similar to that referred to. By changing the direction of the feed to a right angle, transverse seams may be sewn round cylindrical or tubular articles. An improved guide for binding the edges of fabrics and materials is shown, the binding being guided and folded thereon by a fixed guide plate or plates secured to the bed of the machine. This arrangement was modified and afterwards known as the horseshoe binder.

(To be continued.)

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Second Award, 1888 Melbourne Exhibition, 1888.

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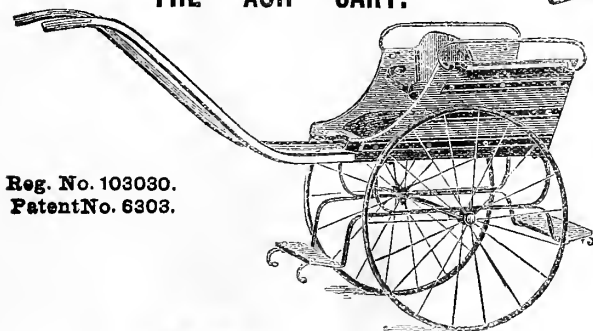
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THE "ASH" CART.



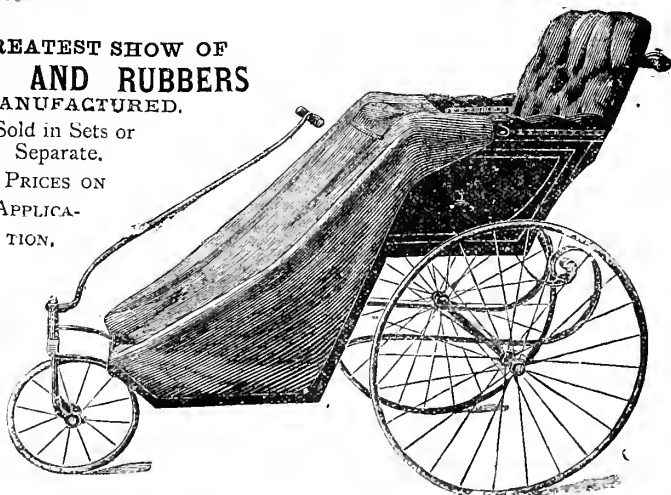
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"In Reply to Your Advertisement."

MANY curious replies are received from time to time by firms who advertise for assistants. The following is one of the best specimens of which we are occasionally favoured with an inspection:—

Dear Sir,

J. William Smith,
— Town,
Carmarthenshire.

I would like to be Employed by you as what you asked for in the paper.

The reason that i apply for it is that i got a bad Chest to follow my trade that i have got now. In a large tin works in the tinhouse department here.

According to the first thing you require i am 20 years of age. 1. habits. following a Christian life. 2. abilities. neat and clean and tidy but not a masher. the same as some are these days. 3.

Capable of both languages. English and Welsh in anething ore form.

Your truly,

please write back by return of post the above.

Domestic Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Messrs. G. F. Redfern & Co., Patent Agents, 4, South Street, Finsbury, E.C.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

- 18198. S. B. Cochrane and V. Witte, for improvements in machinery or apparatus for makin' button-holes.
- 18254. B. Kohler, for an apparatus for producing straight ornamental seams by the whip stitch sewing machine.
- 18255. B. Kohler, for improvements in whip-stitch sewing machines.
- 18323. F. Douglas and J. Harris, for improvements in joints for perambulators and other like vehicles.
- 18342. T. M. Cockcroft and R. Farmer, for a duplex sewing machine winder.
- 18416. J. Gutmann, for improvements in sewing machines.
- 18565. L. H. Smith, a communication from The Singer Manufacturing Company, of United States, for improvements in sewing machines.
- 18647. F. O. Jerram, for improvements in sewing machines.
- 18719. G. W. Oldfield, for an improved automatic brake for perambulators or other hand carriages.
- 18720. J. Mathieu, for improvements in embroidery machines.
- 18802. J. Watson, for improvements in sewing machines.
- 19119. J. Morton and W. U. Morton, for improvements in sewing machines.
- 19211. W. H. Dorman, The Hawthorns, Newport Road, Stafford, for improvements in boot sewing machines.
- 19230. F. Naylor and I. R. Hayes, improvements in and machinery for sewing on buttons to shirts, underclothing, and other materials.
- 19235. R. Todd, for improvements in sewing machine attachments for facilitating the stitching of button-holes, and for other purposes.
- 19263. L. Woodward and A. Lee, for improvements in the production of knitted goods, and in machinery therefor.
- 19277. G. A. Howell, for improvements relating to sewing machines.
- 19449. A. C. Robinson, for an improved children's mail cart.
- 19458. W. P. Thompson, a communication from T. E. Colby, of United States, for improvements in button-hole sewing machines.
- 19465. W. W. Webb, for an improved appliance for use in connection with darning or mending stockings and similar articles.
- 19500. A. Hardy, for a new and useful rapid darning.
- 19509. W. H. Pike, 19, Greek Street, London, for electric sewing needles, knitting needles, pins, pens, and the like.
- 19510. M. Fehlen and P. Neil, for improvements in dress stands.
- 19992. W. Wilson, for improvements in mail carts for the use of children.
- 20086. W. A. Saxlehner, geb. Emilie Pelikan, for improvements in sewing machines for the manufacture of straw casings.
- 20098. H. H. Lake, a communication from The Byfield Manufacturing Company, of United States, for improvements in knitting machines.
- 20148. Joseph de Boer, for an improved children's vehicle.
- 20154. C. Longbottom, for improvements in children's road vehicles.
- 20209. J. Wilson and R. Hutchinson, for improvements in knitting machines.
- 20368. H. C. Kail, jun., for an improved machine for cutting button-holes, affixing eyelets, and other analogous purposes.
- 20376. J. Hickisson, trading as J. Bond, for improvements in or applicable to sewing machines of all descriptions.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

POSTAGE 1D. EACH EXTRA.

15448. *Tricycle Horses*, &c. J. G. Churchward, of Cambridge Road, Hackney.—Dated October 1st, 1889. Price 6d.

Consists mainly of a combined tricycle horse and carriage. In some cases the horse has a galloping motion imparted to it, and means for

stopping this motion when desired. The horse can be steered from the cart by a pair of reins. Sometimes the tricycle horse is used separately from the vehicle.

17583. *Embroidering Machines*. E. Buss, of St. Gall, and A. Saurer, of Arbon.—Dated November 5th, 1889. Price 2s. 2d.

Relates to an improved machine for producing embroidery work similar to that obtained with the Heilmann multi-needle machine, by the action of double-pointed needles, which are passed completely through the fabric from one side to the other alternately, and work with threads of limited length, which become shorter as the work proceeds, the object of the present invention being to effect a large increase in the productive capacity of the machine.

2734. *Producing Ornamental Stitches*. W. Fairweather, of Manchester.—Dated February 20th, 1890. Price 6d.

The improvements relate to the closer and bottom hook in machines that are employed for producing ornamental stitches and edging or fringing, the object being to prevent any alteration in the relative positions of the closer and bottom hook after they have been definitely set for work, in consequence of screws or other fastenings becoming loose.

8231. *Sewing Machines*. E. Kohler, of Guilford Street, Russell Square, London.—Dated May 27th, 1890. Price 11d.

Consists of certain improvements whereby shuttle machines of any type are rendered capable of producing either a lock stitch or chain stitch at will.

12163. *Button-hole Sewing Machines*. D. Hermann and L. Flatow, of 56A, Koniggratzerstrasse, Berlin.—Dated August 2nd, 1890. Price 8d.

The inventors refer to a prior patent, No. 11863, of 1889, granted to them for a button-hole sewing machine provided with an arrangement for automatically reversing the motor mechanism from the barring to the edging position after about from six to eight bar stitches have been made. In the barring position the machine is reversed by the machinist turning over a lever operated by hand. The machine is now furnished with certain improvements, by means of which the machinist has merely to depress a knob for the machine to carry out its own reversal.

12829. *Sewing Machines*. N. Wheeler, of Bridgeport, Conn., U.S.A.—Dated August 15th, 1890. Price 8d.

The object is to provide means whereby the tension on the needle thread may be released and restored at will both by means independent of the presser-bar or the driving mechanism of the machine, the construction of the parts being such as to enable the tension to be released either while the machine is in motion or at rest.

14716. *Hand Driving Mechanism for Sewing and other Machines*. G. T. Reed, of Baltimore, U.S.A.—Dated March 14th 1890. Price 6d.

Relates to an improved attachment to a sewing machine, whereby the same may be driven by hand power without interfering with the treadle mechanism.

14991. *Sewing Machines*. A. Anderson, of the Singer Manufacturing Company's Works, Kilbowie, Dumbartonshire.—Dated September 23rd, 1890. Price 8d.

Relates to sewing machines which employ a horizontally vibrating shuttle carrier provided with a substantially cylindrical open-ended shuttle. Notwithstanding the good points of this type of machine it is open to certain objections, chiefly resulting from the shuttle being supported by the carrier in moving contact with a curved shuttle race. The contact of the shuttle with the race face causes considerable friction, and results in great wear on the shuttle, and when oil is used to reduce the friction, &c., the needle thread is more or less soiled. The object of this invention is to obviate this objection, and this is accomplished by providing a horizontally-vibrating shuttle carrier of such construction that a shuttle race is no longer necessary, the shuttle being entirely supported and operated by the carrier alone.

15046. *Shuttles for Sewing Machines*. P. Jensen, a communication from S. B. Fuller, of Watertown, U.S.A.—Dated September 23rd, 1890. Price 8d.

The shuttle consists of a shell, having solid sides and a threading slit whily in its upper surface, with a slot communicating with the threading slit, a tension spring having a raised inner free end yielding within the slot, and a superimposed shuttle spring normally resting on the raised portion of the tension spring, and secured to the shuttle at each end.

15703. *Variable Positive Feed Motion for Sewing Machines*. J. Kohler, of Limbach, Saxony.—Dated October 4th, 1890. Price 8d.

Relates to improvements in overhead sewing machines, and has for object to provide means for positively varying the length of stitch.

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

ISSUED AND DATED NOVEMBER 11TH, 1890.

- 440179. G. M. Morris, Cohoes, button-hole attachment for sewing machines.
- 440302. F. A. Brackett, Whitton, Mass., guide for sewing machines.
- 440327. E. P. Richardson, Lawrence, Mass., thread waxing device for sewing machines.
- 440389. J. Bendor, Philadelphia, Pa., straight knitting machine.
- 440415. J. R. Bridges, Philadelphia, Pa., circular knitting machine.
- 440416. J. R. Bridges, Findlay, Ohio, device for feeding thread to knitting machines.

ISSUED AND DATED NOVEMBER 18TH, 1890.

- 440622. P. Diehl, Elizabeth, N.J., feeding mechanism for sewing machines.
- 440668. M. G. Turner, Westborough, Mass., ruffling device for sewing machines.
- 440760. W. Raenchle, Boston, Mass., button-hole cutting mechanism for sewing machines.
- 440855. M. E. Tynes, Dallas, Tex., attachment for sewing machines.
- 440869. F. A. Nye, Philadelphia, Pa., circular knitting machine.
- 440893. G. M. Griswold, New Haven, button setting machine.
- 440903. J. F. Sleeper and J. P. Miller, Laconia, N.H., straight fashioning knitting machine.
- 441058. T. E. Colby, Brooklyn, N.Y., button-hole sewing machine.

ISSUED AND DATED NOVEMBER 25TH, 1890.

441532. N. H. Bruce, Waterford, N.Y., machine for cutting knitted fabrics.

441612. J. S. Crane, Lake Village, N.H., knitting machine burr.

ISSUED AND DATED DECEMBER 2ND, 1890.

441700. J. Reece, Boston, Mass., sewing machine for barring button-holes.

441748. N. Clark, Sterling, Ill., treadle mechanism.

441814. T. H. Worrall, Laconia, N.H., take-up mechanism for knitting machines.

442083. C. W. Weiss, Brooklyn, sewing machine.

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All the Latest Designs and
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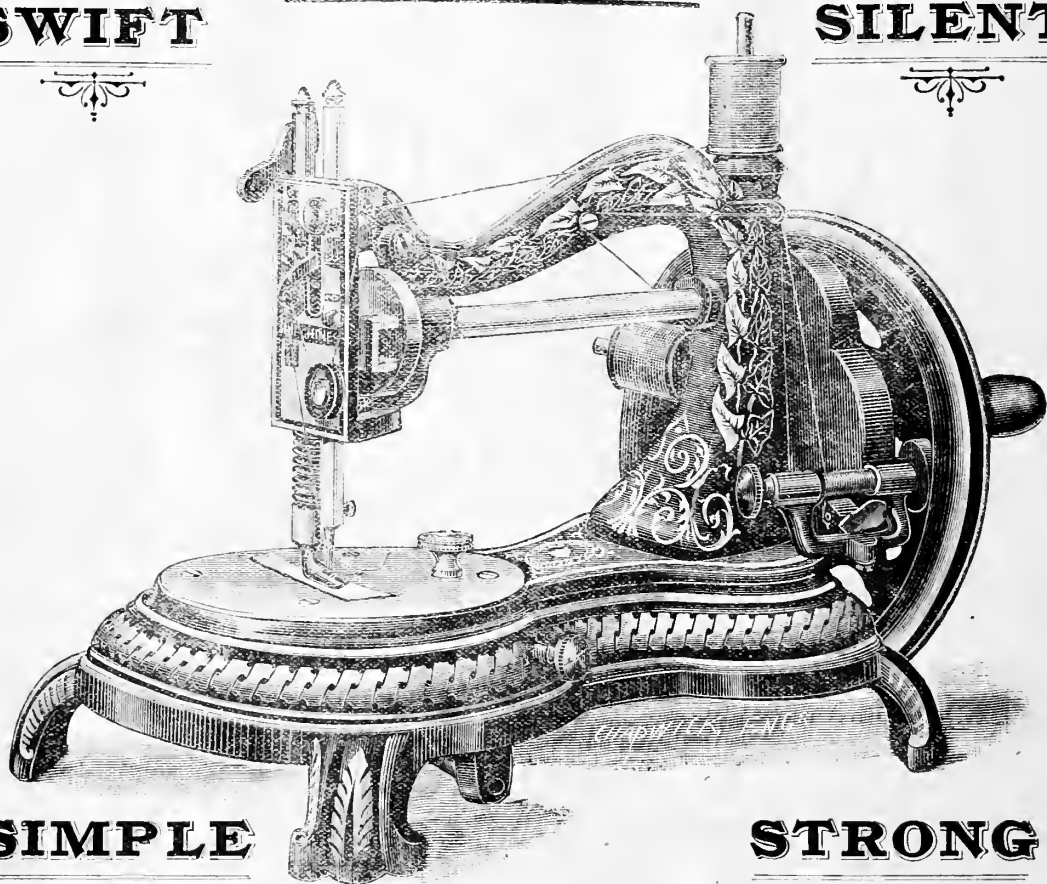
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The Eclipse Hand Machine is the BEST and CHEAPEST in the Trade. It pays AGENTS and SHIPPERS much better to handle this machine in preference to any other, and no dealer's stock is complete without it. Once tried always bought.

SHIPPERS specially invited to write for sample Machine and terms.

Manufacturers and patentees of the "ECLIPSE" MEDIUM FAMILY OSCILLATOR AND FAMILY HAND SEWING MACHINES.

THE "ECLIPSE" KNITTING MACHINE. The QUICKEST and BEST Machine in existence for MANUFACTURING AND DOMESTIC USE. SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION. EASY TO LEARN and LIGHT RUNNING.

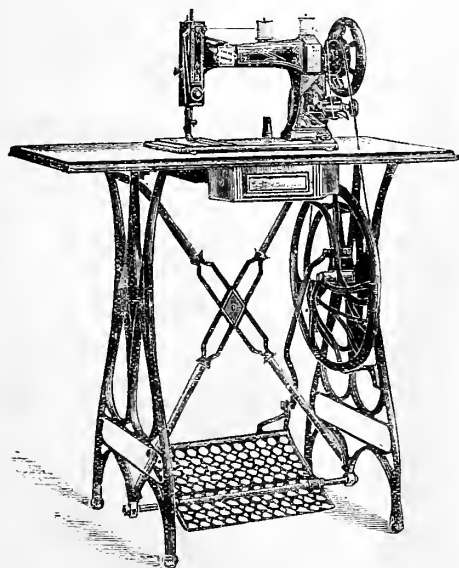
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THE "ECLIPSE" MACHINE CO., OLDHAM

(LATE SHEPHERD, ROTHWELL, & HOUGH).

VARLEY & WOLFENDEN,

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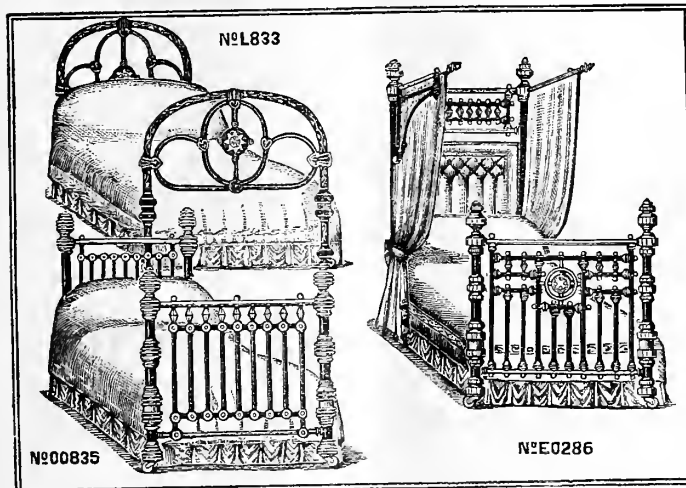
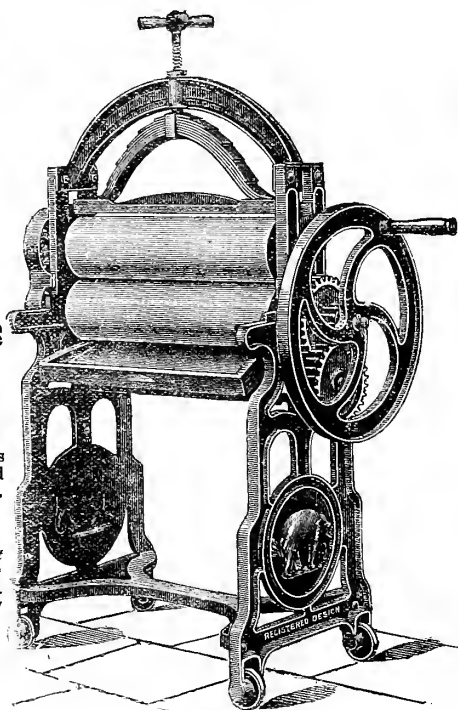
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EVERY SEWING MACHINE DEALER
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Many DO NOT because of the ROOM they
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ACTUALLY IN STOCK, papered ready to
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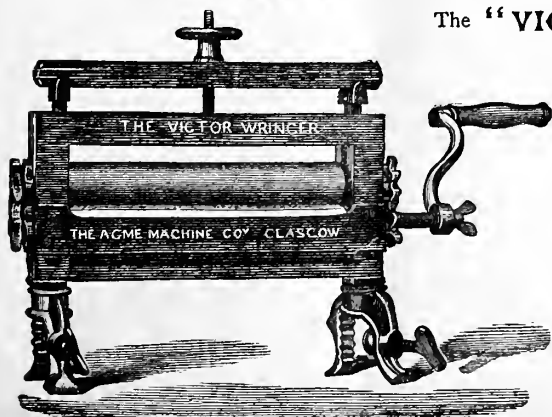
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Pure White "Scentless & Stainless" Lubricating Oil.

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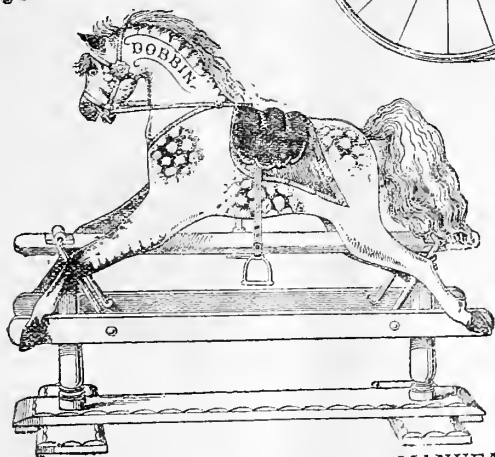
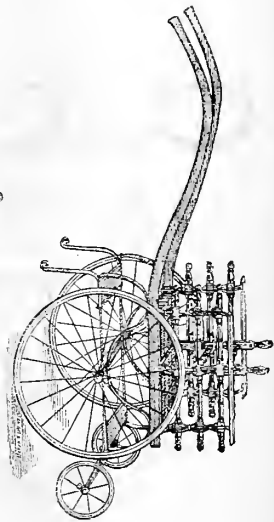
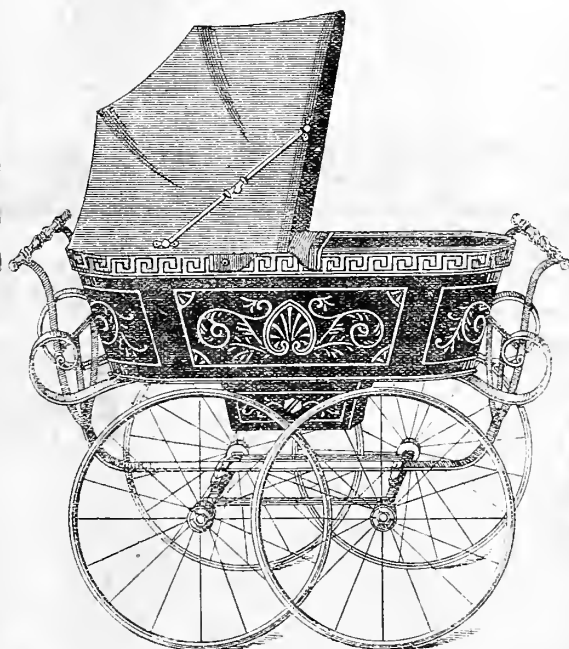
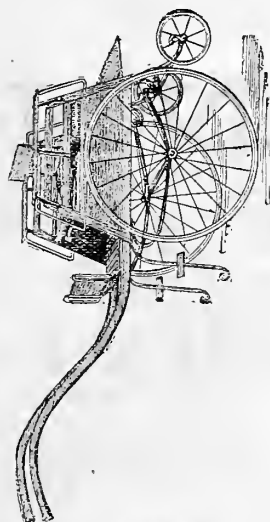
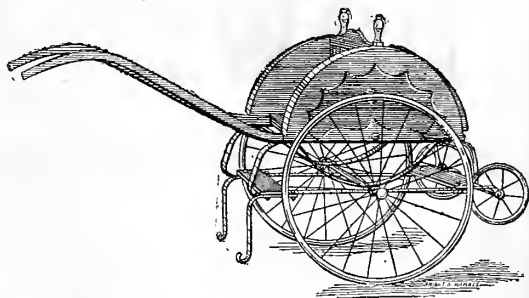
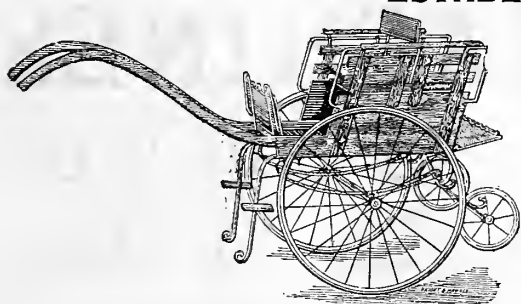
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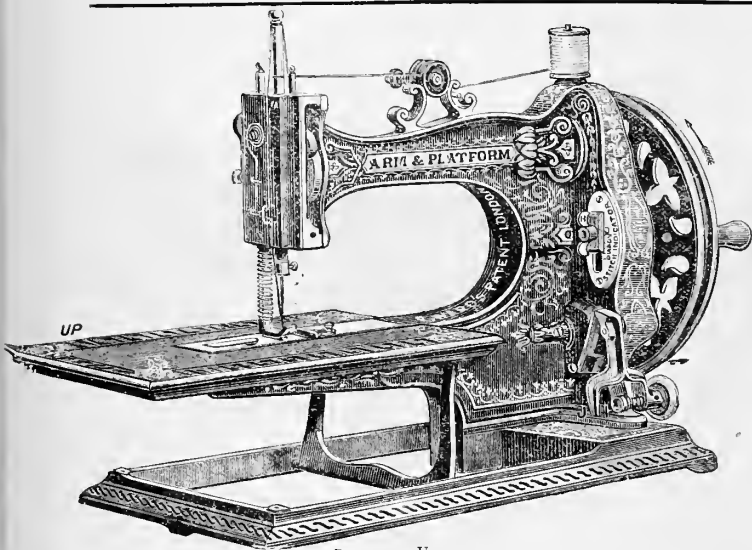
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(Next Month platform will be shown down.)

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

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Compound Arm and Platform Domestic Lock-
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SEWING MACHINES

Is a FAMILY HAND SEWING MACHINE, worked with a straight needle and shuttle, making the LOCK STITCH both sides alike. Combining both the ARM—so essential to many of the wants of family sewing, such as putting in sleeves, sewing round the arms of dresses, and such work so difficult to be done with any other hand machine, and the PLATFORM for plain sewing, quilting, &c. The plate which constitutes the platform is part of the base; when required it is raised to its place by a simple mechanical contrivance, and there secured by a projection which passes into a hole in the arm. The Machine is self-threading throughout with self-threading Shuttle.

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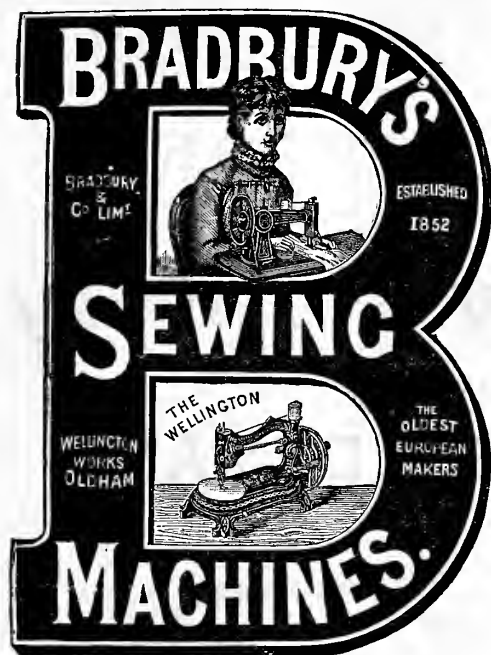
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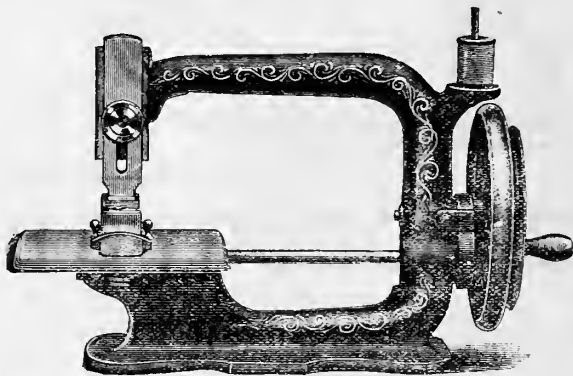
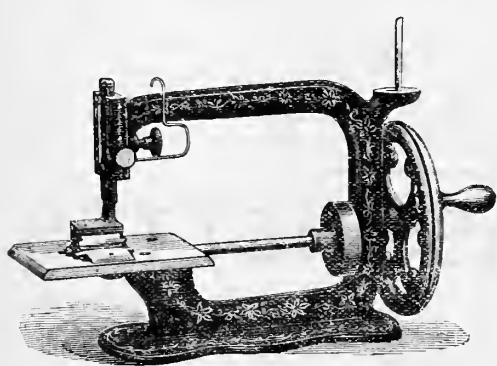
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TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

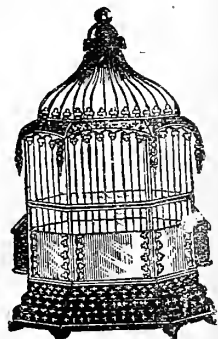
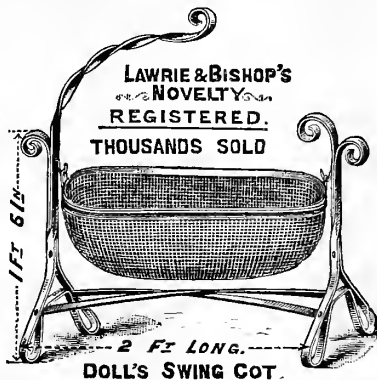
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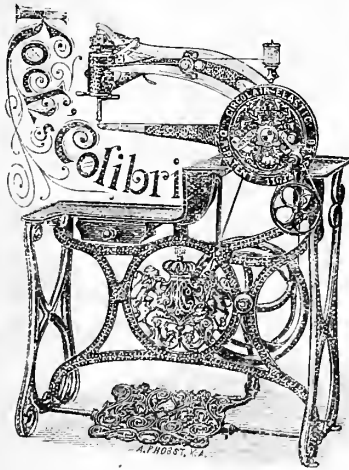
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No Shuttle
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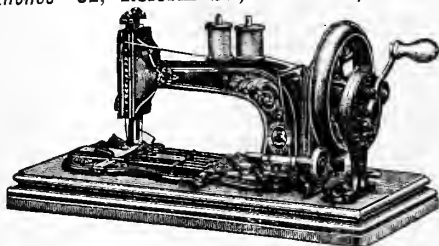
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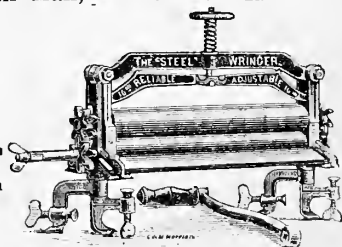


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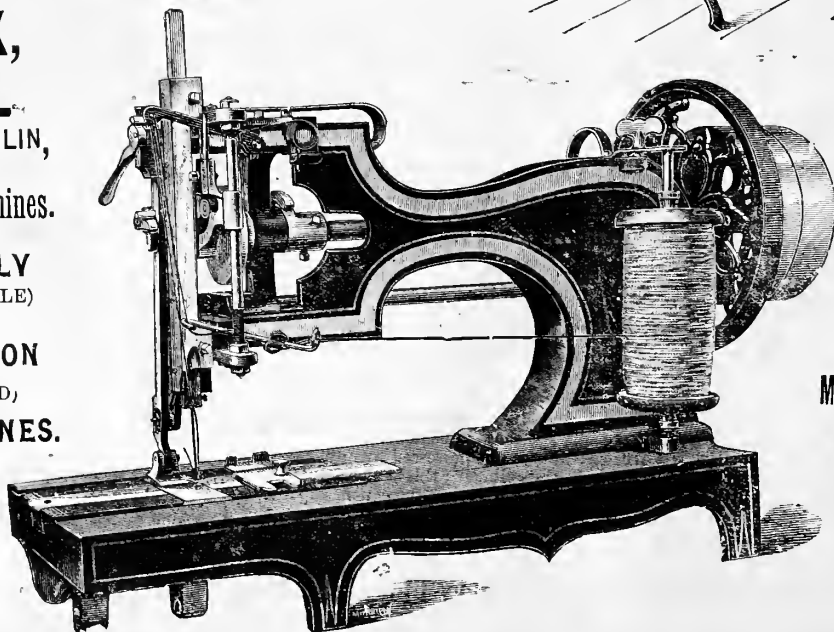


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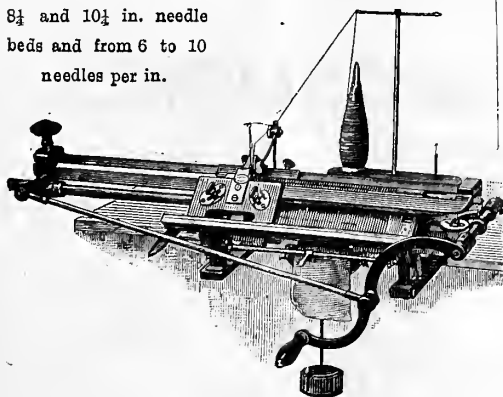
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8½ and 10½ in. needle
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WITH PATENT BRUSH LATCH OPENERS,
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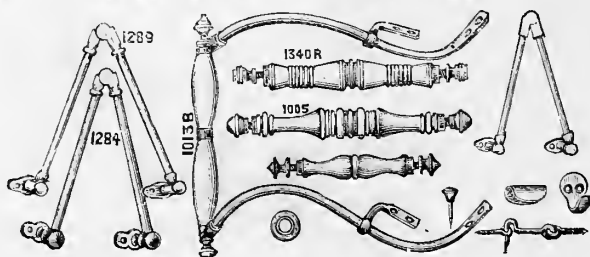
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Best Material. Good Finish. Prices Mode-
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DISTRICT MANAGER OR TRAVELLER.—Wanted an Engagement by Advertiser by February 21st next, good references and security if required.—Apply "Subscriber," *Sewing Machine Gazette* Office.

The Stanley Show.

THE above was open all last week, there being about 200 exhibitors. As is well known, most of the leading makers had bound themselves not to exhibit. This gave the smaller makers a chance which they were not slow to appreciate. We have not the space to go into many details in our present issue, but might say the novelties were few in number. Of course, pneumatic and cushion tyres were the rage. Several new inventions were on show, but the leading one was undoubtedly the "Clincher," made by the North British Rubber Company, of Edinburgh.

At Stand 177, Mr. H. M. Scott, well known as an old Howe man, was constantly engaged showing this ingenious invention. The "Clincher" is made in several varieties, and can be had as a combination cushion and pneumatic tyre. We regret that we have not a woodcut on hand to give a sectional view, as the invention has created an extraordinary amount of interest, so much so that the makers are already overburdened with orders. The objection to the ordinary pneumatic, viz., its liability to be punctured, is entirely absent in the "Clincher," as the inflated tyre encircling the rim is protected by a band of rubber, which is put on without tension, and security of fixing is attained without the use of cement. It is surprising how readily the "Clincher" can be removed and affixed, no tools whatever being required. We hope to refer to this invention again next month.

Messrs. E. Ward & Co., of Well Street, showed several of their "Runlight" safeties, also machines fitted with Scruton's patent lever gear. This invention is intended to aid the rider in hill climbing, &c., and a modification of it is applied to a machine in such a manner that an ordinary safety can be readily converted into a very light tandem.

Mr. H. S. Roberts, of Deanshangar, Stony Stratford, had a capital show of safeties to suit all classes of buyers. As our readers well know this firm do an extensive trade with agent's to whom they offer exceedingly advantageous terms.

The Reindeer Cycle Company, of Hartington Road, Lambeth, had on show several "Reindeers," which were conspicuous for handsome design and perfect finish.

One of the attractions, however, of the show was a bassinette mounted on a cycle frame, with cycle handles at each end, which can be adjusted as required. The body is hung on four bell crank levers, and controlled by four spiral springs, which cause it to ride very easily. Its appearance is very handsome, and the makers have really made a "hit" with it. It is illustrated on another page. The makers are Messrs. W. J. Harris & Co., Limited, of Haymerle Road, Peckham.

Dunkley's well-known patent wheels and tyres were displayed in a very prominent position. This invention is applied to all kinds of wheels, including cycles and children's and road carriages.

Mr. C. Lohmann, of Jewin Street, E.C., had on show a fine collection of bells for cycles and other purposes.

The Use of the Word "Singer."

SPECIALLY REPORTED.

At the Liverpool Autumn Assizes, on the 18th December, before Mr. Justice Cave and a jury, the case of *Regina v. Allman*, was disposed of.

The Solicitor-General, Dr. Commings, M.P., and Dr. Thomas (instructed by Mr. Gilbert D. Wansbrough), appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Mulholland (instructed by Messrs. North, Kirk, & Cornett), appeared for the defence.

The indictment having been read by the Clerk of Assizes, the prisoner pleaded "Not Guilty."

The Solicitor-General: May it please your Lordship, gentlemen of the jury, I appear in this case with my friends, Dr. Commings and Dr. Thomas, for the prosecution, as it is a prosecution under an important statute, which was passed in the year 1887, and was known as the Merchandise Marks Act of the year 1887. It is a prosecution against Frisby, Dyke, & Co., who carry on business in Lord Street, Liverpool, for having transgressed the provisions of the Act in respect of certain labels which were used by them for the sale of sewing machines in their shops.

I will now call your attention to the provisions of the Act under which the indictment is framed. That indictment contains various counts, dealing with distinctive forms, under matters contained in the Act. As you are probably aware the object of the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Act of 1887 was to protect British interests and British trade, by imposing a penalty for the use of trade marks, or trade descriptions, which had no right to be used; and the Act is so drawn as to make it an offence to use artificial technical trade marks belonging to another person; but it is an offence for a trader to use, in respect of goods, any trade mark of any kind whatever, which would lead people to suppose they were the manufacture of those who did not make them. The Act of Parliament is large and comprehensive in its terms. It says:—"Any person who forges any trade mark, or falsely applies to goods any trade mark or any mark so nearly resembling a trade mark as to be calculated to deceive, or makes any die, block, machine, or other instrument for the purpose of the forging of or being used for the forging of a trade mark, or applies any false trade description to goods or description of, or has in his possession any die, block, or machine or other instrument for the purpose of forging a trade mark, or causes any of the things above in this section to be done, shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, unless he prove that he acted without intent to defraud, be guilty of an offence against this Act."

The words, which I read in the first section, which makes it an offence, are enlarged by a later section—section 3, sub-sections 2 and 3:

"The provision of this Act respecting the application of a false trade description to goods, or respecting goods to which a false trade description is applied, shall extend to the application to goods of any false name, or initials of a person, applied in like manner as if such name or initials were a trade description, and for the purpose of this enactment the expression 'false name or initials' means as applied to any goods or any name or initials of the person which are not a trade mark, or part of a trade mark, and are identical with or a culpable imitation of carrying on a business in connection with goods of the same description, and not having authorised the use of such name or initials."

Having read that, the exact terms of the Act, subject to my friend's correction, I shall state to you they were never manufactured by the Singer Manufacturing Company, the Singer Company had nothing whatever to do with them, and they were made by some German firm, who sent them over to this country and enabled them to be sold at less price than goods the real production of the Singer Manufacturing Company could be sold for in the market.

Now, gentlemen, the Singer Manufacturing Company are a company doing a very large business in the manufacture of sewing machines, not only in this country, but almost in every country in the world. They have one of their establishments in Bold Street in this city, and they employ a large number of men, and sell thousands of machines in the course of a year. As manufacturers in this country, they employ a large amount of labour, and send out large quantities of the Singer machine, and their machines bear the name of "Singer," and in every announcement sent out by them the word "Singer" was used as the term and description of the machine made by them. Now, gentlemen, on the 3rd November it came to the knowledge of persons who were representing the Singer Manufacturing Company in this city that at Messrs. Frisby, Dyke, & Co.'s shop a special announcement was made of the sale of Singer Machines. I shall put in the photograph which represents Messrs. Frisby, Dyke, & Co.'s shop, and shows how the goods were arranged and how the placards were put on the goods. In front, here, are two sewing machines, a hand machine and a treadle machine, and the photograph shows the placards, which can be seen by any person looking at the stock there or at the shop, and those two placards bear these words—"Improved Singer hand machine, with cover £2 18s. 6d.;" "Improved Singer hand and treadle machine, with cover, £5." Not only are those the words upon these placards, but the word "Singer" is upon each placard printed, very much larger than the other words in the placard; so a person looking from the outside of the shop must see at once the announcement of the "Singer Machines." Gentlemen, here is one of the placards (and I daresay where you are sitting the word "Singer" may be the only word which is clearly legible)—"Improved Singer hand machine, with cover, £2 18s. 6d." There is the other—"Improved Singer hand and treadle machine, with cover, £5." How it would be possible to contend that that is not a placard, to use the words of the Act, "calculated to lead persons to believe" that the machines are the manufacture of the Singer Company, it will be for my learned friend to make out to you. As a matter of fact, the word "Singer" is used as the description of the machines made by the Singer Manufacturing Company. That company is carrying on business in Liverpool; it is entitled to be protected by this Act against the illegitimate trading which is carried on in the way which I have pointed out to you.

I shall call evidence before you to establish these facts, and then leave it for my learned friend to do that which the Act makes it necessary for him to do. The scheme of this Merchandise Marks Act, like the scheme of the Merchant Shipping Acts, which we have by our Legislature, is this: If a man has in fact done what is forbidden or pointed out under the section of the Act, then he has to prove that he acted without intent to defraud, or that he acted innocently. And this part of the Act has been the subject of judicial construction. In this Act "intent to defraud" does not mean intent to cheat the person who buys an article by selling him an article which is not worth the money which he is giving for it; but it means the putting off upon somebody an article—as an article the manufacture of the Singer Company, for instance, which is not, in fact, manufactured by that company at all. And if you find that the placards which were used were calculated reasonably to lead persons to believe that these things were manufactured by the Singer Manufacturing Company, and if you also find that they were not so manufactured, then the offence will be complete under this Act, and I shall have to ask you for a conviction.

I regret to have to appear in this city to prosecute Messrs. Frisby, Dyke, & Co., persons carrying on business in the way they are in Liverpool; but it is absolutely essential for the protection of fair and honest dealing that this Merchandise Marks Act should be put in force. The price of the machine manufactured by the Singer Company, which would correspond to the shape and general appearance of the hand machine which Frisby, Dyke, & Co. sell at £2 18s. 6d., is four guineas (£4 4s.); the price of one of these German machines, sold at £5, would be £6 or £7 if it were really a Singer machine; and a person going to the shop of Messrs. Frisby, Dyke, & Co. would naturally be tempted by the idea that at that shop there were obtained, somehow or other, a cheap lot of Singer machines—would be induced to go in and buy those German productions, believing that they had the guarantee and warranty which is involved in the use of the Singer name in connection with these machines.

Now, gentlemen, this matter was discussed, and evidence was called on behalf of the defendant at the time that it was before the magistrate in this city, and it was then suggested that there was a justification for the defence in a judgment which had been delivered by the House of Lords in an action—an application for an injunction—against a person of the name of Loog. I do not trouble myself with that matter now, although I have the judgment of the House of Lords in my hand. But that has nothing whatever to do with the case; it was before the Merchandise Marks Act, and it was an action which had nothing whatever to do with the matter. It was a question whether the goods had been supplied, not to retail purchasers, but to wholesale dealers, and if we have to discuss that, I am quite sure I shall in a very few minutes be able to point out to my Lord that it is altogether irrelevant for the purpose of this case. It may have been misunderstood; that is likely, but it has nothing to do with this case. With the assistance of my learned friends, I shall call witnesses, who will put it beyond a doubt that these placards were used for the purpose of selling machines of Frisby, Dyke, & Co., and I will show beyond a doubt that these were not the machines of the Singer Company at all, and it will be for my friend (Mr. Mulholland) to establish, if he can, a justification.

Mr. Justice Cave: I have not caught—

Mr. Solicitor: What the prisoner had to do with Frisby, Dyke & Co.?

The Solicitor-General: He is, my Lord, Frisby, Dyke, & Co.

Mr. Mulholland: He is the principal partner. The other partners did not appear on the summons, and the case was gone on with in their absence.

(Frederick John Ilton, duly sworn: examined by Dr. Commings.)

What is your business?—An accountant.

Living at 9, Belmont Road, New Brighton?—Yes.

And having an office at 28, Church Street, Liverpool?—Yes.

And on the 3rd November, did you call at the shop of Messrs.

Frisby, Dyke, & Co., Lord Street?—Yes.

With the object of seeing what was done with regard to these machines?—Yes.

And by instructions?—Yes.

Did you notice in the shop any sewing machines?—Yes.

Were the sewing machines advertised or placarded in the shop?—Placarded.

Do you recognise the appearance of the shop by this photograph—(produced)? If my friend objects, we shall prove the taking of it.—No, sir, that is not as I saw it. I saw the inside of the shop; nothing in the window.

This is it looking from the outside?—Yes.

You went inside, and how many sewing machines were in the shop?—I saw two.

What tickets or placards were upon them?—That is one you have there, with the price £2 18s. 6d. upon it, and another similar to that; one was a hand machine, and the other a treadle machine.

This is one of the placards themselves?—Yes.

And there was one, you say, similar to this, with the exception of the amount of money?—Yes.

Upon another machine?—Yes.

Mr. Justice Cave: Let me see it (placard handed to his Lordship).

One like this with the exception of what?—The amount of money; £2 18s. 6d. instead of £5.

By Dr. Commings: Did you afterwards examine the machines on which these placards were, as to whether they were Singer's machines

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or not?—I did not make a minute examination of them. I looked at them, simply looked at them, that is all.

Were there Singer machines?—No, not as far as I know.

What did you first do in the shop?—I had a lady with me. We looked round the shop, and I told her to go and buy a pair of gloves, and I stopped beside the two machines. A young lady came round and asked us what we required.

That young lady was an assistant in the shop?—Yes.

What answer did you make?—I said I thought of buying a sewing machine.

Mr. Mulholland: I don't know about this part of the case. The indictment, of course, is for applying a false trade description.

Mr. Justice Cave: Yes.

Mr. Mulholland: And that is from the words of the Act apparently, a material application of a certain description to goods. I do not know how far your Lordship thinks it is relevant to have a conversation upon the subject evidence against the defendant upon that charge.

Mr. Justice Cave: How do you make any admission of this conversation evidence?

The Solicitor-General: I don't mind about the conversation if my friend objects to it.

Mr. Justice Cave: Very well.

By Dr. Commins: Having had a conversation with this young lady, did you purchase a machine?—I did.

You produce, I believe, that machine?—Yes.

Mr. Justice Cave: One of those with a placard on it?—Yes, my Lord, one with a placard; the one I bought was £2 18s. 6d.

Mr. Mulholland: As I read the indictment, my Lord, the only subject of the indictment is a machine having the words "Improved Singer Sewing Machine" upon it. It runs through all the eleven counts of the indictment the same trade description. I apprehend, therefore, the indictment is confined to that one with the words "£2 18s. 6d" upon it; and we may omit the other?

The Solicitor-General: I am afraid my learned friend has not read the indictment. The third count complains of the exposing for sale, in a certain shop, certain goods, to wit two sewing machines, to each of which a false trade description was applied.

Mr. Mulholland: It gives the words "Singer Sewing Machine." That confines it again to one description.

Mr. Justice Cave: I don't understand there to be any allegation that there was any other representation made than that it was an "Improved Singer Sewing Machine."

The Solicitor-General: That is so, my Lord.

Mr. Justice Cave: That is common to both placards, is it?

The Solicitor-General: Certainly.

Dr. Commins: To both machines, my Lord.

You purchased a machine?—Yes.

And did you receive a bill for the price of the machine?—Yes.

This is the bill you received for it (produced)?—Yes, that is it.

With the name of Frisby, Dyke, & Co., upon it?—Yes.

Was that made out by the young lady who sold the machine to you?—Yes.

Describing the machine as an "Improved Singer Machine?—Yes.

(Cross-examined by Mr. Mulholland.)

Mr. Ilton, I don't use the term in an offensive sense, may I take it you went, as a private detective, to buy a machine?—You may.

In fact, I think you said you went to discover a fraud?—Precisely.

That is what you went to do?—That is what I went for.

And did you look at the machine?—I looked at it.

Before you purchased it?—Before I purchased it.

Did you take it in your hands?—No, sir.

Why was that; you didn't want to buy a machine so much as to discover a fraud?—No, I did not want to buy a machine.

Will you look at the arm of the machine, and there you will find—"Frister & Rossman, Berlin"?—I didn't see that.

Why didn't you?—Because it didn't matter to me. If it was a Singer machine, I was told the word "Singer" would be there. (Witness pointed to the position he referred to on the machine before the Court).

If it was there it would be harder to see than here (Counsel here pointed to the arm of the machine). That is the very spot a man looks down on, at the first moment, isn't it?—I didn't.

That is because you were discovering a fraud?—It was not necessary for me to look at that.

It would be necessary to look at that if you wanted to buy a machine really?—Probably I should, if I wanted a Singer.

But only being there to buy a machine in order to discover a fraud, you shut your eyes?—No, I didn't shut my eyes.

Well you looked at the price labelled on it?—Yes, I have looked at that.

A similar one to that (produced)?—Yes.

Is this printed and nailed on to the machine—"Manufactured in Germany by Frister & Rossman, Trade Mark, F. R. Sole agent, S. Lowe, 49, Fore Street, E.C."—did you look at that?—No, I did not.

Was that because you were looking for a fraud, and not a sewing machine?—No, I did not look at it, because it did not interest me what plate there was on it.

But it would interest the purchaser of a machine?—Probably it would, if anyone wanted to look close into it.

But not a private detective? Did you work it?—No.

Are you sure of that?—I did not touch the machine, except lift it up with the young lady.

The young lady was looking about some other part of the shop?—No, the young lady stood by me the whole time.

One other thing—there was a stand; which was the other machine you looked at?—There was one machine on a stand.

Mr. Mulholland: Produce the stand. That is the one on which that other placard was, a metal thing.

The Solicitor-General: The treadle machine that was shown in the shop?—You have it.

Mr. Mulholland: I want to ask him if he saw anything of it.

That is what is called a treadle machine, and the subject of the second placard?—Yes.

Do you see there (I will put it that everybody can see it), do you see that medallion in front, with "F. R."—a monogram—upon it?—Yes.

Did you see that?—I saw it just as it is now.

If you have seen a Singer machine, I suppose you have?—Yes, many a one.

And they have got a thing on them like that, stating it is manufactured by Singer?—I think they have.

Have they not also a trade mark upon them—the letter "S"?—I think they have.

That is Singer's trade mark, is it not?—Yes.

And their medallion is put on supports. If my Lord will look at the two together? (Medallions handed to his Lordship.) Do I understand you, the Singer Trade Mark is a medallion on the side, as I take it?—I cannot tell you.

(Re-examined by the Solicitor-General.)

You have been asked about the name of Frister & Rossman appearing upon this; were these reels on the machine?—Yes.

When those reels are upon the machine, do they partially conceal the name of Frister & Rossman?—Yes. I could not have read it if I had tried, without taking the reels off.

Now, with regard to these other things you have been asked about; "manufactured" appears on that label which is behind the works?—I see what you mean.

The Solicitor-General: I only want to point out to the jury where it is placed. I will call Miss Simon, if you (Mr. Mulholland) want to ask her any questions.

Mr. Mulholland: No, I don't.

The Solicitor-General: She is the lady who went with the last witness.

(Alfred Digory Wood duly sworn: examined by Dr. Thomas.)

I believe you are the district manager for the Singer Manufacturing Company?—I am.

Which carries on business at 21, Bold Street?—Yes.

Have you seen the machine produced in Court?—Yes.

Is that one of your firm's manufacture?—It is not.

Have you seen Messrs. Frisby, Dyke, & Co., in relation to the selling of those machines?—About March last.

With what object?—I went to ask them why they were making a "dead set" at our business.

Mr. Mulholland: Just tell us the conversation that actually took place, not what it meant?

Mr. Justice Cave: He did not quite begin, I suppose—did you?

Witness: I did not fire that off at once, my Lord.

Mr. Justice Cave: No, I suppose not.

Witness: I asked for the principal, and was referred to Mr. Allman, jun., and after a few minutes' conversation I practically put to him the question why they were making a "dead set" at our business, by advertisements and placards.

Mr. Mulholland: Don't say what you practically said, but what you did say.

Witness: I did say it.

By Dr. Thomas: In what way?—By their advertisements and placards on the machines.

You used those words?—Yes.

The placards that have been produced to-day?—Yes.

What did he say?—He said they were not making a "dead set" at our business. I replied that was a matter of opinion, and that I was best calculated to judge, as I felt the effects of their methods of doing their business. I said the business of the Singer Company in Liverpool was seriously prejudiced by their action.

Did anything further take place?—He said they had a right to use the name, and produced a pamphlet.

Mr. Mulholland: My Lord, I do not know, but this is open to the same objection.

The Solicitor-General: That is the defendant himself, or his son.

Mr. Mulholland: Well, I don't care very much.

(Cross-examined by Mr. Mulholland.)

At all events, as a result of what was done, you saw an advertisement in the *Liverpool Mercury*, didn't you?—I saw many of their advertisements.

I have it attached to the depositions—but did you say that, after you had spoken in that way, the advertisement was altered by adding the words—"Manufactured by the Sewing Machine Company," which is Mr. Rossman's firm?—No; that does not occur to me exactly.

Mr. Mulholland: It is attached, my Lord, to the depositions, or copied upon the depositions—a small slip of paper.

Mr. Justice Cave (having referred to the depositions): Yes, I see it.

By Mr. Mulholland: I will ask you first this, Mr. Frood. You are aware that the late firm of Frister & Rossman, within a few years back, has been incorporated under the style of the Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company?—I don't.

You never heard of it?—Not until the 4th of December.

You heard it then?—Yes.

You heard that sworn to in the magistrate's court?—I heard it in the magistrate's court.

It is a matter which does not concern you very much, but look at the little extract there; it is an advertisement copied from a newspaper?—Yes.

What I want to call your attention to is this. Didn't that advertisement, at the time you went to complain, run in this way—

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"Improved Singer Sewing Machines" (then giving the price), "Sole agent for Liverpool district"? Now, after your interview, and as the result of your interview, was not this added to the words—"Improved Singer Sewing Machine, manufactured by the Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company"?—I don't think it was.

Do you mean to say so?—I do.

What did you say in the Court below? You said you would not swear that they were not; you used that expression?—It appears here now.

Was not that addition made after your interview with young Mr. Allman?—Undoubtedly, some time afterwards.

Mr. Mulholland: Very well, I will prove it was immediately.

The Solicitor-General: "Improved Singer sewing machines, manufactured by the Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company."

(Gilbert D. Wansbrough, duly sworn: examined by the Solicitor-General.)

You are the solicitor to the Singer Manufacturing Company, I think?—I am.

Is that a company manufacturing in this country?—To a very large extent at Kilbowie, near Glasgow.

At Kilbowie, near Glasgow, there is a factory of 27 acres in extent?—It covers 49 acres of land, the building alone covering 27 acres.

And are there a very large number of places of business of the Singer Manufacturing Company all over the country?—Yes.

Have the defendants in this case, or have Frister & Rossman, any licence from the company?—No, they have not.

(Cross-examined by Mr. Mulholland.)

I suppose you represent this company—you are Singers' agent?—No, I am a solicitor.

That is a kind of agent. You know all about the law on the subject, I suppose?—I do, or I think I do.

Will you look at that bill, and say do you object to that? (Document put to witness.)—I do.

I will read the bill, and see how far you object to it. This is a bill issued by the manufacturer, is it not?—No, it is not.

Mr. Justice Cave: By what manufacturer?

Mr. Mulholland: Messrs. Frister & Rossman.

Mr. Justice Cave: Have you another copy that I can look at?

Mr. Mulholland: I think they are also attached to the depositions, but I will hand them up as I read them. (A copy handed to his Lordship.) The red one first:—

"Agents, Frisby, Dyke, & Co., 58 to 66, Lord Street, Liverpool. Note our special cash prices. Our improved Singer and Wheeler & Wilson sewing machines, manufactured by Frister & Rossman, are fitted with the following patent attachments" (and another gives a list of the patent attachments), "all of which tend to make the machine the most desirable, most durable, and best finished machine in the world;" and it gives a picture of the machine, and under it the words "Singer hand machine" in red letters. "Our improved Singer machine, with either high arm or low arm, at the same prices. Trade mark, F.R." On the back, "Also Singer's medium machines, and hand and treadle machines, Singer system, same as No. 15." Then another picture, "Singer's hand machines," and at the bottom "Our improved Singer machine," with the trade mark again. "Our

improved Singer machine will sew from the finest muslin to the stoutest cloth, and are alike suitable for domestic or manufacturing purposes."

As I understand, Mr. Wansbrough, you, on behalf of the prosecution, object to the word "Singer" appearing upon that bill at all?—I do, and I don't know why they don't call them Frister & Rossman's machines, instead of Singer's machines. There is a Singer hand machine. Will you pardon me answering in this way? You have "Singer hand machine" here; how are the public to know that Frister & Rossman have not had leave from the Singer Company to manufacture them? They use their name.

But, my goodness, Mr. Wansbrough, there is no patent here; anybody can use a "Singer machine," cannot they?—I have no objection to their doing so—of course they can.

What reason have they for making a machine on the Singer system?—They don't say so, but they say "Improved Singer."

I say anybody can make the machine, is not that so?—Yes.

And anybody can sell it?—Yes.

But your objection is that the word "Singer" must not be used?—Yes, because it is a catch word to sell the machine; Germans cannot sell the machine without it.

"Price list improved back stitch sewing machine, manufactured by Frister & Rossman"—that is another bill he circulated (hand-bill produced)?—Yes, something like one my clients circulated.

Is there not, in the centre of that, on the other side, the word "caution"? Judgments obtained against the Singer Manufacturing Company in the Court of Appeal as well as the "House of Lords should be seen before being misled by stale advertisements about 'a void deception,' and similar worn-out decoy birds. Verbatim reports of these judgments to be had on application free of charge." That applies to the action your company brought against Loog, which ultimately went to the House of Lords?—That was about a trade mark.

I don't want a discussion on the law with but about the fact. "The trade and public are particularly warned that every improved Wheeler & Wilson or Singer machine manufactured by Frister & Rossman must have on the stand their trade mark, F. R. We caution the public against posters and other publications which the Singer Company have the assurance to publish, partly in the shape of the garbled and untruthful and malicious statements of the above-mentioned judgments, printed in such a way as to mislead ninety-nine out of one hundred readers. Relying as we do for our success on the well-known uniform good quality of our machines, with this caution we treat all

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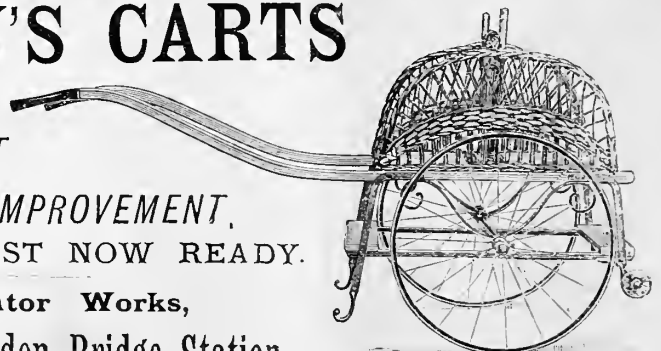
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such attempts with the contempt they deserve." You don't think that represents that the machine is made by Singer's, do you?—Well, no, not exactly; but it is very difficult to understand what it means—I don't know—unless you are educated to it!

Mr. Justice Cave: I should like to have that, Mr. Mulholland. (Document handed up.)

Witness: It is difficult to know what that means, unless you are educated to it.

Mr. Mulholland: Here is another one—there is a picture of the Singer Family Machine, the Singer Medium Machine, and the Singer Hand Machine.

Do you know that one? (Handbill handed to witness.)—Yes.

Mr. Mulholland: This is another bill, "For cash only, at a saving of from 30 to 40 per cent., Frister & Rossman's high arm, back-stitch sewing machines; quality, durability, simplicity, elegance, and price, hand machine, with elegant walnut cover and latest improvements, price £2 18s. 6d." "In buying from the dealers, who sell on the hire system," and so on; "fully illustrated price list of F. & R. sewing machines on application to their sole agents for Liverpool, Frisby, Dyke, & Co., 58 to 66, Lord Street."

Is that a misleading bill?—Allow me to see it. (Handbill handed to witness.) Only so far as they use the words "Improved Singer Machines."

Do you object to the words "Improved Singer" being in?—Undoubtedly, because it is calculated to defraud the public and is an injury to the Singer Company's trade.

Mr. Mulholland: The only thing, my Lord, is this—one of my contentions here is that this describes the thing; that this Singer system or Singer machine means, within the 18th section of this Act—

Mr. Justice Cave: You are cross-examining this witness.

Mr. Mulholland: It was only to put it in this way, that I tender in evidence—

Mr. Justice Cave: You cannot tender anything in evidence yet.

By Mr. Mulholland: Well, is this the price list of Shoolbred? (Produced).—It bears on the price of it, "James Shoolbred." I didn't know he did those.

Let me ask you a question of this kind. You know this case in the House of Lords, and I suppose you were acquainted with the litigation when it was going on?—I was in the House of Lords, but not before; the action was never brought under my advice.

Mr. Justice Cave: You cannot put to him a question of law.

Mr. Mulholland: No, I am not going to put that, it is a question of evidence. I am going to ask him if he agrees with this.

The Solicitor-General: Do you mean does he agree with the law?

Mr. Mulholland: No, evidence. "It is averred by the defendant that the words 'Singer System' and 'Singer's Machines' as he uses them;" (this is from the Lord Chancellor's judgment).

Mr. Justice Cave: What has that got to do with this present case?—You must come to some facts.

Mr. Mulholland: It was to introduce it.

Mr. Justice Cave: Don't read your judgments, ask him a question of fact.

By Mr. Mulholland: Do you agree with this statement?

Mr. Justice Cave: You cannot ask him that; that is an opinion of the Lord Chancellor.

Mr. Mulholland: This is a question of evidence.

Mr. Justice Cave: You must not put it in that way.

Mr. Mulholland: I will put it in this way; do you agree with the evidence of—

Mr. Justice Cave: I won't have that way, it is a perfectly irregular way of giving him what somebody else has said.

The Solicitor-General: That, my Lord, is the case.

Mr. Mulholland: First of all, I contend that this indictment varies from what has been proved. It is another way of taking the same point. The allegation is that there was a false trade description attached to these machines—"applied or attached" is the word of the statute—namely, a trade description of an "Improved Singer Sewing Machine." My contention now is this, that the prosecution have not proved that allegation because the trade description attached to this machine is "Improved Singer's Sewing Machine, made by Frister & Rossman, Berlin," taking the whole of the description upon the machine as the description.

Mr. Justice Cave: That is not a point of law; it is for the jury.

Mr. Mulholland: Well, there is evidence, certainly, to support it. But I won't press it further at this stage. May it please your Lordship, gentlemen of the jury, I appear here for Mr. Allman, who represents an establishment in Liverpool, which, speaking to a Liverpool jury, I shall not describe as a respectable house, but as a house of the highest standing in the trade in Liverpool—among houses of the highest standing; and I am sure it would be far from any person connected with that house to endeavour in any shape or form to injure the property of another man. And they contend that they have not done so, so far as their knowledge of the law goes; so far as common sense goes they say they have not done so. They say that they merely represent here this firm of manufacturers of Berlin. If they are a German house, as my friend the learned Solicitor-General has called them, I may say the prosecutors here are an American house.

The Solicitor-General: I beg your pardon.

Mr. Mulholland: I don't know whether it is that trade is dull at present in sewing machines, or whether it has been necessary to create what is called on the other side of the Atlantic "a boom," that we should have had this prosecution, and that we should have had the learned Solicitor-General, whom we are glad to see on this circuit, brought down to prosecute on a question of this kind, and to describe in glowing terms the enormous business this firm does in the world, and the number of acres—27 acres—the manufactory covers, besides its numerous agencies. If we were indicted here for infringing their patent, or doing anything of that sort to injure their property, I could understand. But, gentlemen, our position is simply this, that there is in the words of the Act—I shall ask you to find it—a thing, a description of machine of a particular construction, made with an upright needle, formed upon certain principles, which is known in the trade and known to the general public as the Singer Machine, no matter who it is made by. There is another kind of machine known as the

Wheeler & Wilson Machine, and known by everybody as the Wheeler & Wilson Machine. There is another machine known as the Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine, also a particular kind, and these very things are recognised in the 18th section of this Act—"Where at the passing of this Act the trade description is lawfully and generally applied to the goods of a particular class, or manufactured by a particular method, to indicate the particular class or method of manufacture of such goods, the provisions of this Act with respect to the false trade descriptions does not apply to such descriptions"; preserving exactly the *status quo* with regard to this question after the passing of this Act which existed before the passing of this Act. And the learned Solicitor-General has stated in his opening that the "Merchandise Marks Act" made no difference with respect to the law on this particular question. I say he has omitted that particular section. This question was before the House of Lords in Loog's case. We are not dealing with this for the first time; this was thrashed out at an enormous cost in an action brought by the Singer Manufacturing Company against a man called Loog, who was a vendor and distributor of these very machines, made by this very company—Frister & Rossman, now called the Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company. So we are fortunately here in possession of a summary of evidence, and of a judicial exposition of that evidence, delivered by a number of learned lords in the highest Court of Appeal in this country upon the very question that I am addressing you upon; and I will read, with my Lord's permission, as part of my speech, portions of the judgment in that case. Gentlemen, the question there, I say, was practically the same as it is here, and here was the way in which the Lord Chancellor summed up the evidence there. He says, in stating the contention of the plaintiffs, this—"The plaintiffs say, 'Is the prosecution here the Singer Manufacturing Company?' The plaintiffs say that the machines—"

The Solicitor-General: I think I may take my Lord's opinion upon this. My learned friend cannot say that he makes it part of his speech to put before the jury a statement of evidence given—by whomsoever that summary is given.

Mr. Justice Cave: He cannot do that, no.

The Solicitor-General: In another case with respect to another person.

Mr. Justice Cave: He cannot do that.

Mr. Mulholland: It is with respect to the same party.

The Solicitor-General: It is not with respect to the same parties.

Mr. Mulholland: At all events, I may have the opportunity to read it.

Mr. Justice Cave: You cannot do that now; you must produce evidence.

Mr. Mulholland: I shall do that.

Mr. Justice Cave: Then you cannot do that. Why take up our time by doing irregularly what you are prepared to do regularly?

Mr. Mulholland: If you say it is irregular, I won't do it. Gentlemen, the evidence I shall produce here to-day is to show that these machines are perfectly well known in trade. A machine of a particular description is called a Singer machine: another machine of a particular description is called a Wheeler & Wilson machine, and so forth, as I have intimated. I shall do that, and ask you to come to a conclusion upon it. But apart altogether from that question, the case has been stated and opened most learnedly by my friend; he has put the question to you. Is a purchaser of a machine, under the circumstances which Messrs. Frisby, Dyke, & Co. sell these machines—is he, by the placard and by the machine generally and what is exhibited on the same, likely to be misled into the notion that this was made by the Singer Company? I say my learned friend omitted deliberately from his opening a most important part of the case, and that is although "Improved Singer Machine" is put on a card in the shop, when anyone goes in to buy a machine the first thing that arrests his attention is the maker's name, "Frister & Rossman, Berlin;" the next thing that arrests his attention is the label, which I have read to you. Taking all those things together, is it possible for one moment to say that any person, even the most illiterate person, could be misled by what is on that placard? You will remember it is not "Singer's Machine" which makes all the difference in the world; just as the other makers' names I have alluded to indicate the character of the machines. These "Improved Singer Machines" were supplied by the German manufacturer, who has given all those bills into our hands and why don't the Singer Company go against him? Why do they come down here and attack Frisby, Dyke, & Co., who are simply doing what they are guaranteed and warranted to do, who have these bills sent to them containing the statement everywhere through the thing—although it is called a Singer machine, it is manufactured in Berlin by Frister & Rossman. Now I will call evidence.

(William Piersene duly sworn: examined by Mr. Mulholland.)

You represent Mr. Loewe, of London, who is agent for Frister & Rossman?—Yes.

Frister & Rossman are the manufacturers of these particular machines that are being sold?—Yes.

Now, have you a large experience of this trade?—Yes, several years.

And you supply these machines all over the country to firms like Frisby, Dyke, & Co.?—Yes.

And you issue to them the bills which are produced?—Yes.

Now, tell me this, looking at that expression "Improved Singer Machine," what does a "Singer Machine" indicate to the trade?—

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A machine of a certain class, or type, or construction, or whatever you may call it; that is known both to the trade and the public.

And with reference to your bills here, you also say "Singer" means the class or description of manufacture?—Yes.

Or construction?—Yes.

"Wheeler & Wilson Machine," what does that mean?—That is a specially constructed machine known to the public generally—a certain type or pattern.

And a "Wilcox & Gibbs" machine?—That is similar.

The Solicitor-General: Similar to which?—It is known by a certain construction.

Mr. Mulholland: It is described as a certain construction. Now, upon that machine the word "Singer" does not appear in any shape or form?—Certainly not, we don't want it to appear.

(Cross-examined by the Solicitor-General.)

It is a Singer machine, why don't you put "Singer Machine" on the machine itself?—Because we want to advertise Frister & Rossmann; they are the manufacturers of that article.

If you want to advertise Frister & Rossmann, why do you put "Singer" on the bills?—Simply to describe the construction of the machine, pure and simple.

What is the particular characteristic of the Singer machine?—A machine of that description.

What is the particular characteristic that differentiates the Singer machine from the Wheeler & Wilson machine?—The boat-shape shuttle and straight needle.

Do you mean to say the Singer Company don't make curved needles?—Very likely, but the public don't know that as a Singer machine.

Does the Wheeler & Wilson machine have a straight needle?—No, it is a curved needle.

Always?—The machine that is known to the public as a Wheeler & Wilson has a curved needle.

And the Wilcox & Gibbs—which is that?—A chain-stitch machine.

Do the Singer people have machines with the chain-stitch?—Very likely, but the public don't know that.

Don't you know that there are at least thirty different kinds and shapes of machines made by the Singer Company?—But the public don't know that.

Mr. Justice Cave: It does not matter whether they know it or they don't; the company are not limited to make Singers only, they may make Wheeler & Wilson and Wilcox & Gibbs.

The Solicitor-General: And put their name upon them.

Mr. Justice Cave: Yes, because they are made by them; no doubt, they would not call a Wheeler & Wilson machine a Singer machine. Witness: That is what I complain about.

The Solicitor-General: Unless they made it.

Mr. Justice Cave: They would call it a Wheeler & Wilson made by the Singer Company.

By the Solicitor-General: Now, you supply bills, labels, and so on to your English customers, do you?—Yes.

Look at those labels which have been put in—the large ones, which his Lordship has, did you supply those?—No.

Have you supplied labels like those to any of your customers?—Never.

Have you any label or handbill which you supplied for use which does not contain the names of Frister & Rossmann?—No, all our bills contain Frister & Rossmann.

I understand you to say it was not by your authority or on your account that these bills were used?—You do understand me, that is quite correct.

Where are these goods in fact made?—At Berlin.

Is your company indemnifying the defendant against the expense and results of this prosecution.

Mr. Mulholland: I don't know what that has to do with it. What have we to do with that?

Mr. Justice Cave: There is no harm in it if they are.

By the Solicitor-General: Are you indemnifying the defendant?—On all printed matter and show cards issued by us.

Is your indemnity limited to that?—Certainly it is; anybody might put any card whatever on the machine if we did not know it.

So I quite understand. Then those labels are not covered by your indemnity?—Certainly not.

(Re-examined by Mr. Mulholland.)

At all events, as I understand you, do you see anything objectionable on the labels?—None whatever.

Now you have seen them you are prepared to have included that if necessary?—Certainly; we generally defend this action undoubtedly.

You generally defend this action?—Certainly.

Now, you were asked about the needles; is there in the trade what is perfectly well known as a Singer needle?—Yes.

Is there any other word to describe it except "Singer needle"?—You cannot possibly describe it in any other way.

That represents a particular kind of construction of needle which is necessary for this class of machine?—Certainly.

And it is only possible to be used in this class of machine?—Certainly.

And every one calls it the Singer needle?—Yes.

And there is no other way of calling it?—Certainly not.

You have been asked about other companies who make these and what they do; you have got a list here, I think?

The Solicitor-General: I have not asked him about other companies, I asked him about the Singer Company.

Mr. Mulholland: My friend has asked whether the Singer Company make other machines, and it appears that they do.

The Solicitor-General: I beg pardon, I have not asked that. I asked whether they made a great variety of machines and used the word "Singer" with regard to them.

Mr. Mulholland: Don't answer this till my friend has heard it. What I propose to ask is this, are there other firms who make and advertise Singer machines?—Yes.

The Solicitor-General: That does not appear relevant.

Mr. Justice Cave: I don't know that that is so, Mr. Solicitor. What is said is, that "Singer" is the description of the thing itself and not the description of the manufactory; and if it goes to the general description of the thing it is material.

The Solicitor-General: I should have to ask to recall Mr. Wansbrough to show the number of cases in which we have prosecuted and that have been convicted, for precisely the same thing these very people are doing.

Mr. Mulholland: That is going too far.

Mr. Justice Cave: What you may do is to re-cross-examine and ask witness to give the names of persons who have done this; but you cannot get a general statement of what people have been prosecuted for.

Mr. Mulholland: It is more important to show how many have not been prosecuted perhaps. Now here is a list—I will give you the names—Shepherd, Rothwell, and Hough.

The Solicitor-General: I object.

Mr. Justice Cave: Why?

The Solicitor-General: I object to my friend reading a long list of names.

By Mr. Mulholland: Tell me, if that is an objection, are there other makers on the Singer principle?—There are other manufacturers of machines on the Singer principle.

How many?—I should think their name is legion.

That is a name I should rather be more precise about; are there twenty?—Yes, certainly.

Give me the names?—Shepherd, Rothwell & Hough, Varley & Wolfenden, Kimball & Morton; I could give you any number of manufacturers who don't put their names upon them.

Do these people live in England or on the Continent?—These are English names.

Are there any people on the Continent?—Yes, any number.

And do they describe their machines as Singer machines?—Certainly they can only do so.

And they are made by themselves?—They don't put their names on some of them; but, we do, we want to advertise Frister & Rossmann.

Something has been said about the class of machine—as a matter of fact, it is called a German machine—is this a perfect machine in every way?—It is a better made and finished machine in every way.

The Solicitor-General: How can this advertisement be important?

Mr. Mulholland: We are not talking about advertisements.

(Cross-examined by the Solicitor-General.)

Will you kindly give me the name and address of any person in England who sells Singer machines without putting his own name as manufacturer upon them?—Is that my duty; am I called to convict other people?

Your counsel has asked with respect to different persons; now you can give me the name and address of some one who sells the Singer machine without putting the name of the manufacturer on?—Bishop's Cluster Company, 147, Aldersgate Street.

Putting "Singer Machine" upon them, and not their own name as maker?—I don't say they put "Singer Machine" upon them.

Give me the name of any person in England who sells the things under the name of "Singer Machines" without putting his own, the name and address of the manufacturer?—Putting the name of "Singer" on the machine, do you mean?

Or sells them under that name without putting the name of the manufacturer upon them?—Do you want the name of the manufacturer or the retailer?

Retailer?—I will mention Whiteley, of Westbourne Grove.

Is he one of your customers?—No.

You undertake to say that Whiteley sells machines as "Singer machines"?—"Improved Singer Machines."

Without mentioning the name of the manufacturer?—I don't think the name of the manufacturer is on them.

Will you undertake to swear that?—No answer.

Did you know Mr. Wilway, of Bristol?—Yes.

Did you supply him with machines?—We have done, with a few.

Was he convicted?—Not for the machine which you are speaking about. We had nothing to do with that matter; it was not our machine.

Mr. Mulholland: I object. We shall have to go into details. But with regard to that, my Lord, it was an entirely different matter; it was having the trade mark of Singer's impressed upon the machine itself.

The Solicitor-General: My learned friend is quite mistaken about that.

Mr. Mulholland: In the Bristol case.

The Solicitor-General: There were several Bristol cases.

Mr. Mulholland: There is only one I know of.

Mr. Justice Cave: You have introduced this, Mr. Mulholland, we cannot have a partial statement.

By the Solicitor-General: Do you know Mr. Reid, of Bristol?—I don't know him.

Did you supply him with machines?—Never.

(Charles L. Young, duly sworn: examined by Mr. Mulholland.)

You are the head of a large firm of sewing machine retailers?—I am.

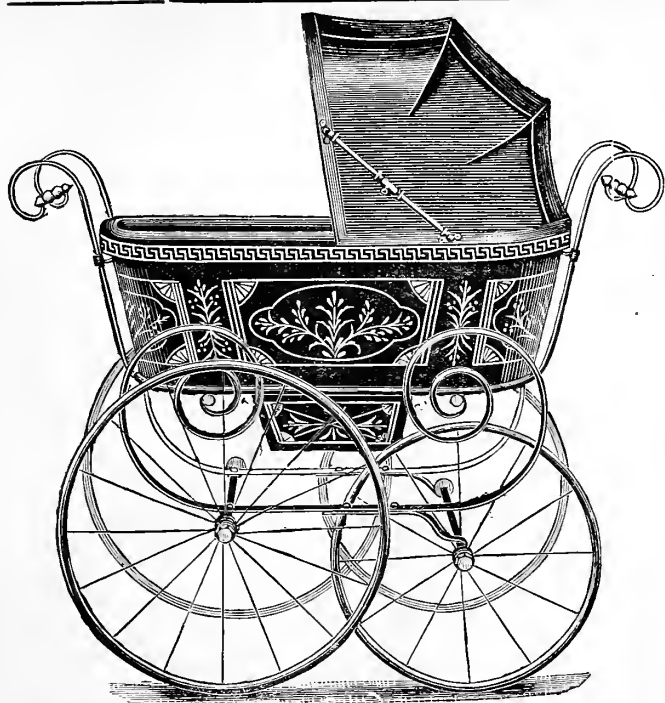
You have six establishments in different parts of London?—I have. You deal in different kinds of sewing machines?—I do.

How long have you been in the business?—About fourteen or fifteen years.

I take it you have a large experience in the trade?—I have.

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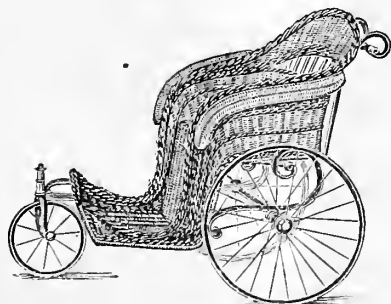
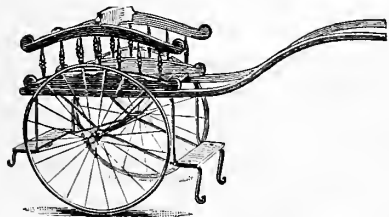


WRITE FOR
L. L'HOLLIER'S
 LIST OF PRICES.
 The most complete in the
 Trade.

AT PRICES THAT FEAR
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 Is the Grand Success.
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L. L'HOLLIER, The Renowned Maker,
 BATH PASSAGE, BIRMINGHAM.

Now, what do you understand as a "Singer Machine" or "Improved Singer Machine"?—A particular principle or system of machine.

What about the maker—is it necessarily made by the Singer Company, or may it be made by other persons?—Not at all; it may be made by other persons. It does not follow that it must be made by the Singer Company because you call it a Singer machine.

I presume that the expression "Singer Machine" differs materially from "Singer's Machine"?—Yes; quite so.

Is there a similar class of machine known as the Wheeler & Wilson?—Yes.

And the Wilcox & Gibbs?—Yes.

And I believe one important difference in construction—

The Solicitor-General: Don't lead him. Ask questions, but don't lead him.

Mr. Mulholland: No.

With reference to the needle, what is the shape of the needle in the Singer?—A straight needle.

Is that an important principle of construction running through others or not?—Yes, all of them—all the Singer machines.

All the Singer machines have straight needles?—Yes.

What is the needle called?—As we understand, the "Singer." Others would be designated by certain names, such as oscillating machine.

If you alluded to other kinds, how would you describe them?—As oscillating or wax thread. But a Singer machine I understand to be a family or medium machine. There are two sizes.

What do you describe this one (hand-machine produced) as?—A family machine.

What is the treadle one?—A medium.

So according to your definition they are properly described as Singer machines?—They could not be described by any other name.

Do you know the manufacturers of this machine?—I do, sir.

Something has been asked about putting the names of the different manufacturers on their own machines?—Some of them do, some of them do not. The larger majority don't, a small number do.

(Cross-examined by the Solicitor-General.)

Can you tell me of anybody who sells Singer machines without

putting the name of the manufacturer upon them—any person who sells a Singer without the name of the manufacturer upon it?—Certainly I can.

Do you use cards similar to these (Frisby, Dyke, & Co.'s cards produced)?—I don't.

You are aware there are a great many different machines made by the Singer Company?—I am, sir.

Do all the machines of the Singer Company bear the word "Singer"?—I really could not answer that question; I should think they did. I have not had the pleasure of seeing that catalogue. I sell my own.

Do you manufacture?—No, sir; understand when I say I sell my own, I sell those I buy.

Do you sell Frister & Rossman's?—About one in a hundred I sell of Frister & Rossman's.

You sell these amongst others. Have you a catalogue or book of your own?—I have.

Have you got it here?—I don't think I have. I have not got a catalogue.

Or any bills or cards that you issue?—No, I have not; I don't carry them about with me.

Mr. Mulholland: If my friend does not object, I want to put this in (Singer's catalogue).

Is that a picture of Singer's machine with their name on it?—Undoubtedly.

Has that their name on it?—Yes.

By the Solicitor-General: Can you mention any English manufacturer who manufactures the machines and puts the word "Singer" upon them?—No sir, I cannot. We should not wish to do so.

(William Heald, duly sworn: examined by Mr. Mulholland.)

Are you a retailer of sewing machines?—Yes.

How many shops have you?—Four.

In London?—Yes.

How long have you been in the business?—Eight years.

I suppose you have a large experience?—Yes.

Will you just tell me, please, what is understood by the trade and public generally by the words "Improved Singer Machine"?—A machine made on the Singer principle such as this (the one produced in Court).

Has it any reference to the maker?

The Solicitor-General: How can he tell? The question for the jury is what do you lead the public to believe?

Mr. Mulholland: I am asking him what it is understood to mean.

The Solicitor-General: I object. This witness cannot say what would be understood by the public generally.

Mr. Justice Cave: How are you to know what the public generally will understand?

The Solicitor-General: That is a matter for the jury to infer from the matter submitted to them.

Mr. Justice Cave: You may have evidence of what the public understands.

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THE WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO.

MONTREAL (CAN.).

Works upon cone-bearing centres, and from a perfect and adjustable eccentric.

Friction reduced to a minimum.



Free from Cogs, Cams, and Gears, and every part liable to wear, besides being case-hardened, is adjustable.

THE BEST OF ALL AMERICAN MACHINES FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES.
GENERAL AGENCY FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM AND COLONIES—

C. LOHMANN,
22, JEWIN STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The Solicitor-General: What he understands?

Mr. Justice Cave: You cannot call the whole public.

The Solicitor-General: No, but the witness should be asked what he understands

Mr. Justice Cave: I think he could give evidence of what the public understands; that is to say, what he understands is understood by him and the public when they ask for a Singer machine.

The Solicitor-General: He is in the trade; that makes all the difference.

Witness: If a person came to me for a Singer's machine I should say, "I don't sell a machine manufactured by the Singer Manufacturing Company, but I sell one made on that principle; if you want one made by the Singer Manufacturing Company we don't sell it."

Mr. Mulholland: If the name of the maker was stamped legibly on the machine it would be unnecessary to have that conversation.

At all events you recognise what is called the Singer principle of construction?—Yes.

You know what it is?—Yes.

What is the peculiarity of the Singer principle of construction?—It is a machine which is more used than any other, a machine the construction of which is well known to the public.

Is the needle peculiar in the Singer machine as distinguished from Wilcox & Gibbs' and Wheeler & Wilson's?—Yes, one is a chain stitch and the other works with a shuttle—the principle of working them is different, and consequently wants a different needle.

Do you agree with the last witness that there is a principle also known as the Wheeler & Wilson?—Yes.

And a Wilcox & Gibbs?—Yes.

And that these names also describe machines made on a certain principle?—Yes.

As a matter of fact, do you know that all three classes of machines are undoubtedly made by manufacturers?

The Solicitor-General: You are leading a great deal.

Mr. Mulholland: Well, I don't think so. If my friend thinks that's leading I will put it another way.

Are there three classes made by the manufacturers who are not Singer's, or not those firms?—A machine on these principles are made by a great number of people.

Singer machines are made by a great number of persons who are not the Singer Company?—Yes.

How about putting on the name of the manufacturer, is that generally done or not?—All those which I have bought have had the name of the manufacturer on.

(Cross-examined by the Solicitor-General.)

Always had the name on?—Yes.

You have a retail shop?—Yes.

A drapery shop?—No.

Simply deal in sewing machines?—I sell sewing machines and all domestic articles, not exclusively sewing machines.

Have you used labels like that? (Referring to Frisby, Dyke, & Co.'s placards.)—No.

(Re-examined by Mr. Mulholland.)

You call it a Singer machine, I understand?—I did not say so. Machines which are not made by the Singer Company are regarded as Improved Singer's, Singer's system, or Singer's principle.

(George Thomason duly sworn: examined by Mr. Mulholland.)

You are a commission agent in this business, have you a large experience of sewing machines?—I am not in business now, I have been.

How many years' experience had you when you were in it?—Nearly twenty years.

What do you understand by a "Singer Machine," or "Improved Singer Sewing Machine?"—A Singer Sewing Machine has a straight needle bar, straight shuttle bar, and works below the needle. I take that to be a Singer Sewing Machine, let the make be whosoever it is or whatever it is.

(Cross-examined by the Solicitor-General.)

What business are you in now?—In the pianoforte business.

How long since you were in the sewing machine business?—Twelve months.

Had you shops?—No, I was with the Wheeler & Wilson Company, and I have been with Jones & Co., and I have sold all kinds of machines.

Mr. Mulholland: I want to call one or two employees of the defendant's establishment to show the bona-fides of the defendant under the latter part of the section.

(Lloyd, duly sworn: examined by Mr. Mulholland.)

You are manager and buyer for the defendants?—I am.

And you have the superintendence of departments in which these things are sold?—I have.

Now, have you given instructions to those under you who sell these machines with reference to the way in which they are to be sold?—Instructions were given to one and all that they must be sold as Frister & Rossman's machines.

The Solicitor-General: I submit that is not evidence.

Mr. Justice Cave: I do not see how this is evidence. You must show the defendant gave instructions.

Mr. Mulholland: Then I will call Mr. Allman, the defendant.

(George William Allman, duly sworn: examined by Mr. Mulholland.) You are the principal partner of Frisby, Dyke, & Co.?—Yes.

Mrs. Dyke is the other partner?—Yes, but she takes no part in the management of the firm.

She resides out of Liverpool and you have the sole control?—Yes.

You have an agency to deal in these articles in Liverpool?—Yes.

You have got those bills sent to you along with the machines?—Yes.

And you have got, I think, a copy of the judgment of the House of Lords in the case that has been referred to here?—Yes.

You read that?—Not the entire of it, I have read it partly.

Mr. Justice Cave: It is very long, is it?—It is not very long, but it is not very interesting.

Mr. Mulholland: At all events, whatever the right of the matter may be, what did you gather to be the meaning of the words "Singer System," or "Improved Singer Machine," or "Singer Machine"?—Understood it in the same way as I would a Mackintosh coat which is not manufactured by Mackintosh, but are sold all over the country by other people; for as a Brussels carpet, or a hansom cab, or any of those things.

That is the way you looked at it?—Something in that way.

Now did you do anything to take care that no representation should be made that the machines which you sold were made by any person except those who made them?—Before we sold the machines, before the thing was taken up by me, I instructed the witness who was there before me to inform all the people under him to take care that no machine was ever sold to a person intending to purchase without letting him know that it was not made by The Singer Company but by Messrs. Frister & Rossman, of Berlin. Those instructions I gave before the machine was ever shown to the public, and those instructions were frequently repeated by me and to the superintendent who took charge of that side of the house. I took care, as far as I was able, to see that those instructions were carried out.

Well, now, so far as your knowledge of the way in which your business is carried on goes, you believe those instructions to be carried out?—I believe those instructions were carried out, and I have some evidence of that.

Never mind that; you believe that was so, and you have taken every care?—I know that it is so.

You satisfied yourself by examination of the machine that the maker's name was upon it?—I saw that before the machine was put into our stock.

You put an advertisement in the *Mercury*, which we have here?—Somebody for whom I am responsible; I could not say I put it in.

Did you know anything about the addition of the words by which the advertisement was subsequently modified?—I was informed by my son during my absence that a gentleman called upon him.

I did not ask you that; I don't want the conversation with your son. But afterwards did you observe that the advertisement was modified by the addition of the words, "Manufactured by The Singer Machine Company"?—Yes.

Was that shortly after your son said something?

Mr. Justice Cave: You are entitled to have what passed, Mr. Mulholland, because the question we are upon is whether the defendant is innocent or guilty.

Mr. Mulholland: Tell me what passed between you and your son.—I had been absent through illness for six months and my son wrote

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to me to say that a representative of Messrs. Singer & Co. had called with respect to the use of the word "Singer," and that he told him that we understood we were entitled to use the word "Singer" as it was used all over the country and it was established by some trial before the House of Lords; he then said to him, "If you wish to have any alteration made in the advertisement you may do so," to which Messrs. Singer's representative made assent and the advertisement was altered accordingly.

That is what your son told you?—What he wrote to me. I had been absent for some time, but of course I mean that the alteration was rightly made. We did not want to interfere with the legitimate trade of any other people, and our reputation had to be sustained as well.

Now, so far as this placard was concerned, I gather that as it was on the machine bearing the manufacturer's name you did not consider that it would mislead anyone.

The Solicitor-General: That is leading the witness.

Mr. Mulholland: Well, what view did you take on that? You see that placard has not got on it "manufactured by Frister & Rossman."—I cannot say whether my memory will carry me back to state what I am going to say now, but my impression is that these labels or cards were not on the machine until just before Singer's representative called, but I thought, having been from the 21st April for a considerable number of months afterwards without any notice whatever of the Singer Manufacturing Company, that we were doing what was right.

The 21st April was the date he called on your son?—Yes.

And you subsequently altered your advertisement?—And I thought we were doing right up to that time; it is what is being done by every house in the country.

(Cross-examined by the Solicitor-General.)

You say you thought about the Singer machine as you would of a hansom cab, a Brussels carpet, or a Mackintosh coat?—Yes.

Is there any manufacturing firm called the Hansom Company manufacturing hansom cabs?—No, but there is a Mackintosh Company.

I need not ask you about the word Brussels.—But there is a Mackintosh Company.

Where?—In Manchester. The original manufacturers of Mackintosh coats are in existence now, and we deal with them, and we also get from a large number of makers Mackintosh coats.

How long have Mackintosh coats been in the market?—I don't know.

Let me ask you, I want to understand this; you say you received bills and so on from the German Company?—Yes.

And that you received a copy of the judgment of the House of Lords?—I don't know whether I received it, I know it was received by the house in some way.

And brought to your attention?—How it came I don't know.

But it was brought to your attention?—I saw it.

Did you see this—

Mr. Mulholland: My Lord, I think—

Mr. Justice Cave: What is the matter?

Mr. Mulholland: I submit my friend has no right to read this if I have no right to read it.

Mr. Justice Cave: It is totally a different question now. He says he read the judgment of the House of Lords—part of it—and to establish his innocence he is to be asked whether he read part of it.

Mr. Mulholland: And I should be at liberty to read the whole judgment?

Mr. Justice Cave: And you want to get my opinion with that view? which I shall not give.

The Solicitor-General: I don't know whether you read this in the judgment of Lord Watson. "The legal consequence of these acts is that the appellant company have a right, an exclusive right, to use the name 'Singer' as denoting sewing machines of their manufacture, and that no one has a right to use the word for the purpose of passing off his goods as theirs, or even when he is innocent of that purpose, to use it in any way calculated to deceive or aid in deceiving the public." Did you read that?—Yes, I did. I should say I read it since this action was commenced. I did not read that at all till after the action was commenced. I thought it would be useless.

Mr. Justice Cave: That puts the thing in a nutshell. I put the question here; does this label mean that the machine at the place was made by the Singer Company, or does it mean that this is a machine of a particular kind? If it is the first, it is false; if it is the second, it is not. Assuming it is false, did the defendant put it on innocently, not being aware that that was a proper construction to put upon it? There are two questions I shall have to ask the jury.

The Solicitor-General: Yes.

I am anxious to deal fairly in the matter. I understand in April a communication was made to you by Mr. Frood?—Not to me.

But to your firm?—Yes.

And in consequence of that communication your advertisement was altered so as to show in the advertisement itself that these things were not made by the Singer Company?—Precisely.

Now we are told by the representative of the German Company that in all the bills they sent to you there appeared a statement that the machines were manufactured by Frister & Rossman?—I should only say I think so, because I have not read them.

We are told so by him?—Yes; I think so.

Did you use in respect of these machines, either by way of advertisement, or label, or handbill, anything which speaks of them as Singer machines without mentioning the names of the makers?—Not that I know of.

You would not desire, as I understand, to put them forward without at the same time avowing by whom they were made?—I don't say that, I mean to say that the principle of Singer machine was our right to use, and we should use it, but we should never allow a Singer machine to go out of our house without the person who bought it being informed that it was not made by the Singer Manufacturing Company.

Unfortunately, Mr. Allman, you can hardly say that; the thing is done in this case?—I say it has not happened.

Mr. Mulholland: I will call all the ladies who sold them.

Mr. Justice Cave: It is not necessary for you to do that. No man is bound to prove his innocence except in this particular case.

The Solicitor-General: Certainly not.

What I am putting to you is if the objection to these placards had been represented to you by the Singer Company, you would have consented to alter them by inserting the name of the manufacturer?—I would have put the manufacturer's name on to oblige, but not on principle, because I wish to exist on very good terms with all I do business with, and we are customers of Singer's Manufacturing Company for other things.

Are you prepared to put upon any placard that you use with respect to these machines the name of Frister & Rossman as large as the name "Singer"?—We would, certainly.

Will you undertake to do so?—Certainly; we shall undertake to do so at once.

The Solicitor-General: My Lord, that is all I shall ask him.

Prisoner: At once. If the Singer Manufacturing Company had come down to me in April, when I returned after being six months away, and said: "Mr. Allman, we don't think you are doing a fair or honourable thing in putting that machine or label out without the name of the manufacturers upon it," I should have given instructions at once by return. This was not done by my instructions, although I believe the principle to be right. I would have done that to please another man, and do no loss to ourselves, because I contend that the name of the Singer Manufacturing Company—and I say this straight and fair—is no advantage to the machines that we have sold.

The Solicitor-General: Wait one moment, I am not asking you questions.

Prisoner: I thought you gave me a bit of licence.

The Solicitor-General: I don't object, but I want to consider for a moment.

(The Counsel for the prosecution consulted with the instructing solicitor.)

The Foreman Juror: Some of the jury would like to see the pamphlet and other papers.

(Documents were handed to the jury.)

The Solicitor-General called "Miss Carter," and in response a lady came forward from the well of the court.

Do you recognise that lady?—No.

Not as coming to your shop for a sewing machine?—I never saw her that I know of.

By Mr. Mulholland: You don't personally attend to the business of the shop?—No, I have five or six thousand people coming to the shop.

The Solicitor-General: That will do.

(The prisoner withdrew from the witness-box to the dock.)

Mr. Mulholland: If you intimate that I am bound—as to some extent I am—to prove this case, I have the ladies here who serve out these machines, and I have evidence of members of the public who purchased them; and I am prepared, subject to your Lordship's approval, to call them.

Mr. Justice Cave: What he has sworn is that he gave those instructions. If it is that in an isolated case those instructions were disregarded, that would not prove that he was not perfectly innocent in the matter, and I understand there is no other case to prove—no member of the public is called to say that he was deceived.

The Solicitor-General: That would arise on this question.

Mr. Justice Cave: It may be, of course—you may call them now. That is all I say at present.

The Solicitor-General: Yes, my Lord.

Mr. Justice Cave: It does not prove he is innocent that everybody obeyed the instructions given them.

Mr. Mulholland: Subject to that, my Lord, that will be the defendant's case.

The Solicitor-General: I ask your Lordship's permission to call a witness who saw these placards, and she will say what she understood by the placards. She is a member of the public.

Mr. Justice Cave: You may not do that now, Mr. Solicitor.

The Solicitor-General: It arises on the evidence of Mr. Allman.

Mr. Justice Cave: It is for you to prove that the description was false.

The Solicitor-General: I am quite aware, and I confined myself to the evidence of the person who actually went and received this machine.

Mr. Justice Cave: If you have any evidence that it was a false description, you were bound to give it.

The Solicitor-General: That is the evidence now of Mr. Allman with regard to the instructions which he has given, but I should suggest—however, I will take your Lordship's ruling with regard to the matter.

Mr. Justice Cave: The fact that some person didn't obey his instructions does not show that he was not perfectly innocent in the matter, but those instructions don't touch upon the question of whether the description is false.

The Solicitor-General: If that is your opinion I will submit to your lordship's opinion.

Mr. Mulholland: Now, gentlemen of the jury, a very few words from me will be sufficient in this case. As his Lordship indicated to counsel just now, two questions will arise. The first question is—his Lordship will direct you on that—was the trade description which was applied by defendant to this instrument calculated to mislead, and to mislead in this particular, which is the only particular charged. Did it mislead the purchaser into the belief that the machine was made by the Singer Manufacturing Company, who carry on business in America and in Glasgow? That is one question. The other question is—even supposing that it did—has the defendant acted innocently? These are



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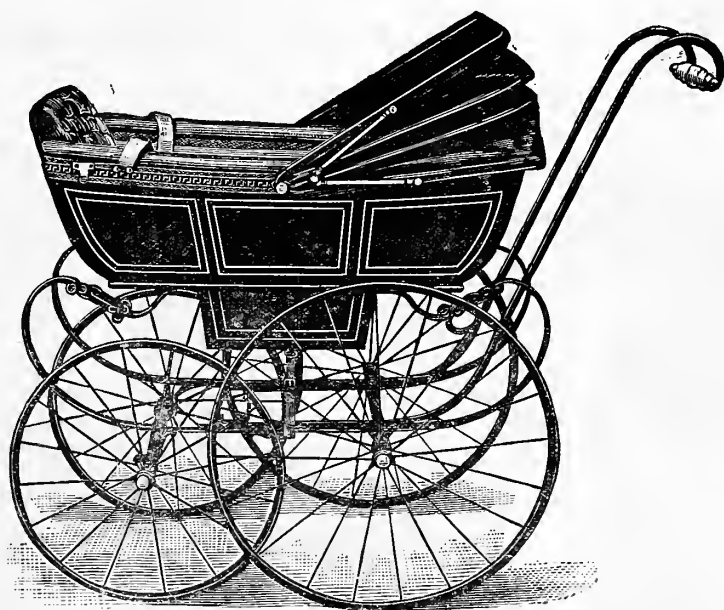
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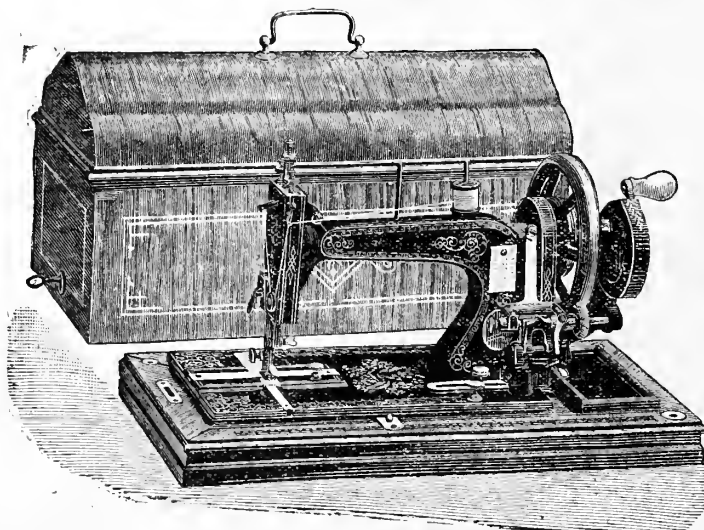
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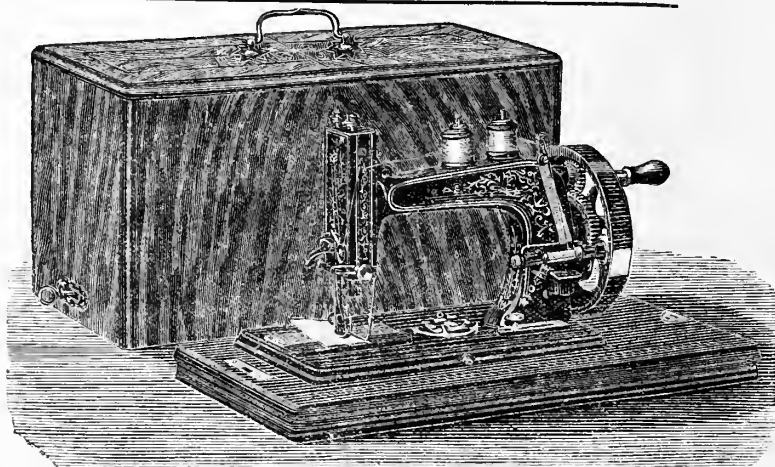
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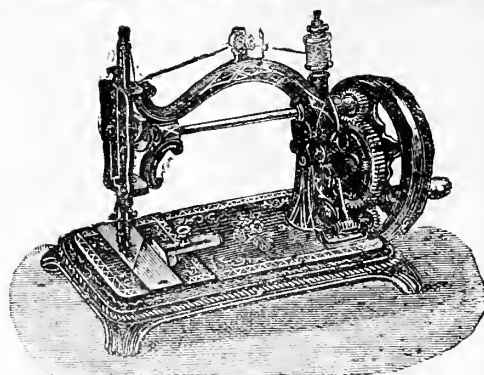


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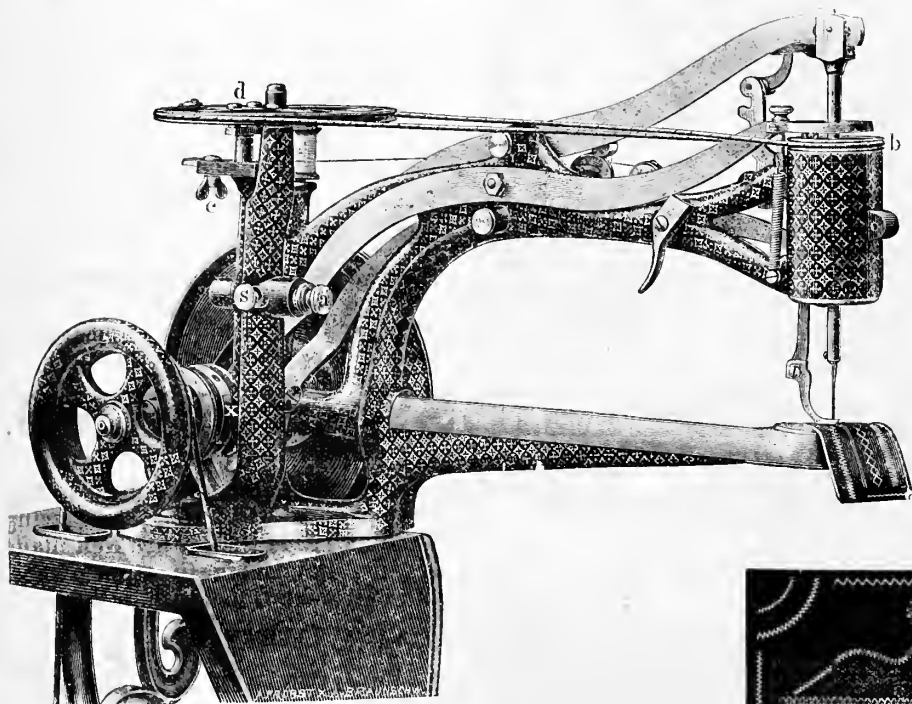
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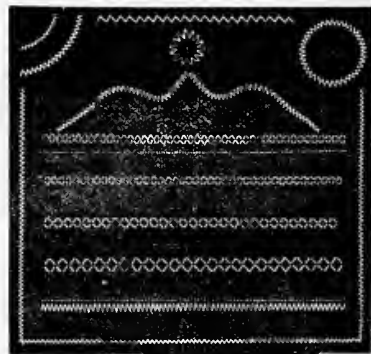
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two separate and distinct questions. I put my case as high as it can possibly be put; that is to say, I claim your verdict upon both grounds. I say in the first instance that it is demonstrated, and the evidence upon this is entirely upon one side. My learned friend came into court properly instructed; he knew perfectly well what the points at issue are here. He knows perfectly well one of the points at issue is: whether or not the words "Singer machine" mean, as it is understood in the trade and by the public, manufactured by Singer, or whether it means a class of machine. My learned friend called no evidence whatever, except a solicitor, to tell you whether they mean the one, or whether they mean the other. I do not know that even he was clear about that. He said: "I object to everything; I object to the word 'Singer' being used at all," and even if you say in the same breath "this is a Singer machine, but not manufactured by the Singer Company," he says: "You must not do that." That is what the defendants, I put it to you, have said. They say: "This is a Singer machine, manufactured at Berlin by Frister & Rossman,"—that is to say—this is a Singer machine not manufactured by the Singer Company, and he says he objects to that. Of course, if that is the view of the prosecution, I don't think it is the view that will be put forward. My learned friend, the Solicitor-General, when he comes to address you—as he will by-and-by; therefore, gentlemen, I think it is demonstrated that the evidence is all on one side. As to the first question, if the words "Singer machine" mean certainly in the words of the Act of Parliament "A trade description lawfully and generally applied to goods of a particular class, or manufactured by a particular method, and indicate the particular class or manufacture of such goods," the provisions of this Act are out of the question. Now, my learned friend laid hold of one point, and it is the only point he has got to lay hold of now. He says this, that all the papers produced bear upon the face of them that the machine is manufactured by Frister & Rossman, but that on this particular placard did not appear the words "manufactured by Frister & Rossman," although it bore the words "Improved Singer Machine." The evidence upon what "Improved Singer Machine" means you have heard. He asks this gentleman, who represents the manufacturers of the machine, "Was that one of your placards?" and the reply is: "No, it is not one of our placards," and he asks: "How far does your guarantee go?" and the witness replies: "Against our own cards; how can we guarantee against all manner of things?" He says: "We don't extend beyond that," and he says in re-examination: "I have gone into this matter now, I have seen the placard in all its nakedness, and I am prepared to stand by that, and am standing by it, and I say it is a harmless placard when taken in connection with the words 'Made by Frister & Rossman, of Berlin,' and it has about it not one point of similarity to the Singer machine except the one, that of construction. If that is so, I don't think even that point will avail my learned friend in this prosecution. My learned friend's clients have not gone to the Court of Chancery, they have not chosen to say 'we are going to get damages against you, or going to restrain you, we are going to prosecute you, and subject you to the pains and penalties of this

Act, which are pains and penalties of misdemeanour, and include fine and imprisonment." That is the view they put before Mr. Allman. That is the case they shall prove. I hope, before there is a conviction. Now, gentlemen, the next point is: did Mr. Allman act innocently? *Prima facie*, every man is innocent, especially in this court. But a firm of the high representation of Frisby, Dyke & Co., it would certainly with a Liverpool jury take a good deal of proof before it could be established, I think, that they would not act innocently in the matter before their fellow manufacturers, or fellow merchants, or fellow men in business. Mr. Allman has been examined, and has told you his view of the matter. He said, "I accept these documents now: I see no fraud or deception. I gave very special instructions to all my people in the establishment that that explanation was to be made." My learned friend has called no evidence whatever to show—he has; called nobody but his private detective to show that anybody was misled in that establishment. His private detective confesses—I am saying this now without any disrespect to that gentleman—that he went out employed by the Singer Manufacturing Company, not to buy a machine: he did not want a machine; it was of no consequence to him, he knew perfectly well what he was sent to do; and when he went into the shop he knew it was Frister and Rossman's manufacture he was going to buy and not Singer's. The only thing he was going to do was to discover a fraud, and to make his evidence as neat as possible; he knew he was going to be called afterwards; he shuts his eyes to everything in the world except what he wants to prove in this Court; he sees the words Improved Singer Machine," and nothing else. I suppose he is acquainted with that machine and that he had seen it hundreds of times before he went into that shop and he knows where Frister and Rossman's name is.

The Solicitor-General: You never asked him the question.

Mr. Mulholland: He is employed by the Singer Company, and I assume that he is. He knew before he started for Frisby, Dyke's that he was going to prove a fraud. He never took the machine into his own hands, and he did not examine it in any way. Is that a matter like what any ordinary purchaser would do? There is not one particle of evidence in this case in support of any proposition that Mr. Allman, who represents Frisby, Dyke, & Co.'s establishment, ever acted in any way but the greatest good faith to the public, and, whether right or wrong, Frisby, Dyke, & Co. acted under the impression that they had a right to call these things Singer machines, as indicating the particular principle of construction. Upon that basis the machine was sold. If you are in favour of one or the other of these propositions, you must acquit the defendants.

The Solicitor-General: I have a few observations to make in answer to the speech my learned friend has made. I cannot help thinking he has either forgotten or accidentally passed over a good deal of the evidence in this case given by the witnesses he himself has called, which I submit to you supports and strengthens and carries home to conclusive proof the evidence which I gave for the prosecution in this case. There is one observation in this speech I must deal with. He has practically made an appeal to you to acquit Mr. Allman,

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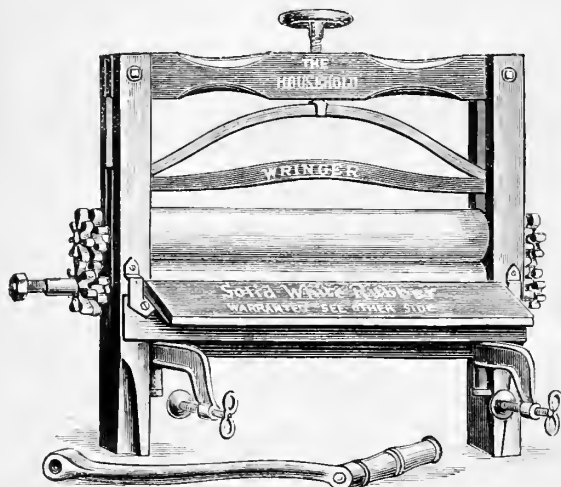
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because, he says, this is a criminal charge, and a charge against a respectable Liverpool firm, and a Liverpool jury would be very reluctant indeed to convict a Liverpool tradesman. Well, gentlemen, it has not been my fortunate experience to see very much of Liverpool juries, for my professional work has been in other parts of the country; but I have entire confidence that a Liverpool jury, once put into the box, will deal with the evidence upon the facts which are proved, and will not allow their feelings even in favour of a Liverpool tradesman to blind them to the true effect and purpose of the charge put before them. And I shall show you, by the defendant's own acknowledgment, that he knew that what he was doing was calculated to deceive the public, and when I do that, after the evidence which I have given, I shall ask you to say there is a complete and conclusive case.

Now, my learned friend says we have not called witnesses, in the first instance, to show that this announcement that we complain of was calculated to deceive persons. Well, gentlemen, of course if it had been necessary to enter upon that controversy, I dare say that for every dozen or twenty witnesses I could have called who would have said it had deceived them my learned friend might have been able to call a dozen or twenty people to state that they did not come to the same conclusion. Why is it necessary that that controversy should be carried on by witnesses at all? There is no necessity; the question is for you. You will look, I hope, at the evidence in this case. You will look at the photographs that have been put in. Will see what it was that really happened at Frisby, Dyke, & Co.'s shop, and say whether or not the placard we complain of was not calculated, reasonably calculated, to lead a person to the belief that these machines were made by the Singer Company. Now let me see what it was that took place. A person going into the shop sees two machines there, and upon these machines are two placards, which bears no reference to any manufacturer at all, unless, indeed, Singers are the manufacturers of those machines. The defendant here is not covered by the practice or action of the German firms; they knew perfectly well that those goods could never get into this country at all as the law now stands, unless they had upon them some mark which showed where, in fact, they were made. To that extent our trade is protected against the foreigner. The object, as I told you at the beginning of this case, of this Act, was not simply to protect the industries of this country against the foreigner invading our markets, but is to protect persons against illegitimate competition on the part of others in the trade of this country; and the illegitimate competition comes in when an announcement is made by which persons would be led to believe that these things are made by the Singer Company. Well, now, just let me see what was done. In April a representative of the Singer Company goes to Mr. Allman, or rather to his son, and points out to Mr. Allman's representative that in the advertisement which is then being published Singer machines are spoken of, but that there is no mention of any other person as being the manufacturers—it is not stated by whom they are manufactured. When his attention is called to this, Mr. Allman, or the person who represents Mr. Allman, sees the danger

he is running, sees the wrong he is doing, and does not venture to go on with the advertisement in its old form, but does put in the advertisement the names of the persons who make the machines—the Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company, whoever that may be—but, at all events, sufficient to show that it was not the Singer Company that manufactured those machines. Why was not the same thing done in Frisby, Dyke, & Co.'s shop? Why has not the same thing been done upon the placards which are attached to these machines? Mr. Allman himself knew that there was a danger that the public might be misled. Now, thinking this complaint might be made by the Singer Company, he admitted it in the evidence he gave you; he said, "I gave instructions that no machine was to be sold by one of my assistants without that assistant telling the public that it was not made by the Singer Company, but by somebody else." Why was it necessary for him to give those instructions to his assistants? Why, gentlemen, it was necessary just because the labels he was using and the form of the announcement were, as he knew, very likely to lead people to believe that those machines were made by the Singer Company. Mr. Allman says he gave instructions that when anybody came to buy, they were to be told that this was not manufactured by the Singer Company, but by somebody else. You will remember what took place when I put into the witness box the witness who purchased this machine. I was going to ask him what was the conversation which took place between him and the young woman who sold the machine to him; it was my learned friend, Mr. Allman's counsel in this case, who objected to that conversation, and succeeded in shutting it out, so that I was not able actually to tell you what passed when the witness was in the shop. You heard the man, who says, "I told my assistants to make a statement to anybody who bought one of those machines in order that they might not be misled into thinking it was made by the Singer Company." His counsel shuts out the evidence of what the assistants did say when the machine was sold. You have got these facts. A man goes into the shop seeing there these placards, "Improved Singer Machines," and on those placards no mention of the fact that somebody else was the manufacturer. And on the bill which is given to him—on the invoice of the machine—"Improved Singer Machine" is that which he is charged for. Now, my learned friend says first, there is such a thing as the Singer system or Singer principle, and we are not to complain: that these people acted honestly towards their English competitors in business, and said—"We manufacture machines upon the Singer system or Singer principle, but we take good care always that you, the public, in the first instance know that these are not made by the Singer Company, but are made by ourselves." The Singer Company would not have troubled or complained of the use of the word "system" or "principle," but when they have not the word "system" or the word "principle," and speak of the machine as a "Singer Machine," they know perfectly well that that will happen which Mr. Frood proved has happened in Liverpool in the place where he is himself agent, that by this illegitimate mode of trade these German

"HOUSEHOLD" WRINGER.



MEMBERS OF THE
HIRE TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

and other dealers interested in the sale of
Wringers are specially invited to examine
our "Household" Wringer before making
purchases.

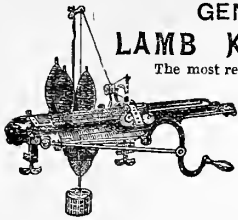
We Manufacture this Machine for the
HIRE PURCHASE TRADE ONLY

and only the best materials are used in
its construction. We have no hesitation
in declaring it to be the **BEST RUBBER
WRINGER** before the Trade at the
present time.

*We shall be pleased to send a sample 12-inch Machine ON APPROVAL
to any dealer on receipt of trade card.*

Bailey Wringing Machine Co.,

26, SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.



GENUINE AMERICAN LAMB KNITTING MACHINE.

The most reliable and most easy running Stocking and Glove Knitter in the Market.

SWISS KNITTER.
EUROPEAN KNITTER.
CHEMNITZ KNITTER.

For all kinds of Garments, with special automatic attachments.

BIERNATZKI & CO.,

44, MANSFIELD ROAD, NOTTINGHAM.

machines, chiefly made at Berlin and sent over to this country, are brought to this country and sent into the market in unfair competition with the machines made in this country by the Singer Manufacturing Company. My learned friend has acknowledged that the Singer system may be referred to, and, if honestly referred to, the Company whom I represent would have made no complaint. But he further says, "Look at the machine itself, and upon it you will find the name of Frister & Rossman, and you will also find a label upon which it is said, 'Manufactured by the Sewing Machine Manufacturing Company,' or something of that kind. I do hope, gentlemen, in deciding this case you will look at the bills and look at the machine. The name of Frister & Rossman is on the top under where the reels should be, and when the reels of cotton are there you can hardly see whether it is a name at all or whether it is an ornamental or decorative business on the machine, and the label which shows where it is manufactured is stuck down in a corner of the machine behind a part of the machine which is the last place where you would be able to read it; and I doubt if you looked at it now whether with any ease you could read that label at all. It is all very well for Mr. Allman to come and say, 'I did not intend to deceive.' If he did not intend to deceive why did he add to these machines a bill which his German people would never venture to supply him with? They don't venture to send out to their customers in this country placards such as those which are put upon these machines, and yet here you have a man who, through other members of his firm, or through his employers, was aware in the month of April that it was said to be wrong, and that the Singer Company had a right to complain of his selling 'Improved Singer Machines' without putting by the side of it in the same type and characters at all events the names of the actual makers; here he, in the month of November, not content with the bills sent from Germany, put on other bills which have a direct and natural result of deceiving people in this way. My learned friend has called three witnesses who were in the trade. He has called Young & Head and the pianoforte man Thompson. I was very much interested in the evidence which some of these witnesses gave. Charles Young is the first witness called. I put the question to him, 'Do you use any placards like

that?' "No, I don't use placards like that;" and he says the word "Singer" is never put upon the machines. If people are entitled to use the word "Singer" they might just as well put it on the machine as upon a placard. Why don't they? I will tell you why, it is very difficult now. In the first place they would not get those German things into this country at all if they had the word "Singer" upon them. But suppose they could, there is no question the jury would look at it and see upon each machine it is an indication of the false representation that was being made about it. But it is in a shop like this of Frisby, Dyke, & Co.'s, where you have the labels which may one day be put upon the machine and another day taken away, that it is more difficult to connect the placard with the machine and so bring home the offence which I submit has been committed here. It is necessary to say there is no offence because of these illegible words being put upon the machine itself. A person to stand outside Frisby, Dyke's shop so as to see at a distance of a dozen yards this placard, "Improved Singer machine," comes in not for the purpose of looking the machine all over in order to discover whether in some corner he may find some obscure and almost illegible inscription which says the thing was made by somebody else. The mischief has then been done, the placard has had its effect—has invited in the purchaser, who wants to buy a Singer machine, and wants to have what a person who buys a Singer machine is entitled to have, the guarantee and reputation for good work of the Singer Company. That person is deluded, and it is for you to say, is not that person deluded by such a placard inviting him into the shop? Young said he did not use these placards; but the next witness, Mr. Head, said, "I don't sell them as machines manufactured by the company, and if a customer comes to me, I say to him, if he asks me for a Singer machine, if you want a machine manufactured by the Singer Company you must go to the company, because I don't sell machines manufactured by the Company." What is the meaning of all this? It is the same thing as Mr. Allman giving instructions to his *employees* to make statements when persons come to buy these machines; and then objecting to the jury being allowed to hear in evidence what it is that passes when the *employee* and the customer are together.

If the benefit of inventions were to be excluded by a jury because the tradesman is a Liverpool tradesman, will the valuable Act of Parliament which has had so much effect in other places, would, so far as this place is concerned, be practically frittered away. It is said there is a Singer principle or Singer system, and inasmuch as there is something known as the Singer machine, as the Singer principle, that, therefore, anybody is at liberty to use the words "Singer principle" or the word "Singer." To that extent—to the extent that that argument will really hold, I am not disposed to dissent from it; it is not necessary. I should dissent from it because it is not their case. If I were to ask you now in this case on behalf of the Singer Company to convict Mr. Allman under this Act because he had put forward an advertisement in which he said, "I sell machines manufactured by Frister & Rossman, which are made on the Singer principle;" if I were to ask you to do that, the reply to me would be conclusive, because it would be said "There, you come to a difficulty in the first instance at the very first moment—a warning that it is

AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS.

Gold Medal, Paris, 1889,

AND

GRAND DIPLOMA of HONOUR, PARIS, 1890,

WERE AWARDED AT

THE ONLY

VERTICAL FEED

SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.

Call and see the working of this wonderful machine, and note with what remarkable ease and rapidity all kinds of plain and fancy sewing are done. There is nothing to equal it; or send for samples of work, a variety of which will be forwarded, with our NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, by return post.

Agents Wanted where not Represented. Terms Liberal.

THE

Vertical Feed Sewing Machine Co.,

24, ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Manufactory, DAYTON, OHIO, U.S.A.

not made by the Singer Company; a warning that it is made, and legitimately made, by another company upon a principle which has come to be known as the "Singer principle." If that were the question, my learned friend would have it all his own way, for I should not be inclined to dissent from it. All his argument to you depends upon his substituting for your consideration a different question altogether from that which is actually before you in this case. Now, gentlemen, I will leave the matter for your decision and determination. I am sure you will deal frankly and fairly with the question, and with the responsibility it has thrown upon you. I ask you to look at these placards; look at that machine, and remember that the placard is by the defendant himself. You are forbidden to hear what took place when this man went in and purchased that machine, and I ask you to say that this is illegitimate trading, that it is within the words and the very meaning and object of this Merchandise Marks Act, and that the defendant must be convicted on this indictment. My learned friend talks of the penalties that follow upon the defendant being convicted upon this indictment. I do not think that will frighten you. They know very well what the penalties are likely to be in such a case as this, and the fact that this German Company is indemnifying Allman against any consequences that may fall upon him in respect of this matter. I ask you to consider the facts, and to say we have proved the case against the defendant.

Mr. Justice Cave: Gentlemen of the jury—George Thomas Allman is charged with having sold a machine to which a false trade description was applied. What he has done is to sell the machine which you see down there (to an officer of the Court). Put it on this bench here. (One of the machines produced was placed upon the bench between the judge and the jury). I don't propose to trouble you with two. One is enough for the purpose.

Now, what he did was to sell that machine which is now before you, and at the time it was exposed for sale and sold it had this placard upon it, which says "Improved 'Singer' Hand Machine, with cover, £2 18s. 6d.," the word "Singer" being in inverted commas, and it is said by the prosecution that that is a false description within the meaning of the statute. That depends entirely upon what is meant and what the public would understand by these words. The defendant had, I may tell you, for the purpose of to-day, at all events, a perfect right to say that he was selling a machine made according to what is classed as the Singer system; he had a perfect right to say that to the public. He had no right to say he was selling a machine made by the Singer Company. The one was perfectly true, the other would have been false. And the question is, what would be understood from this placard by persons who went there to buy a machine. If they would understand from that that the machine upon which it was placed was made according to the Singer system, but not that it was made by the Singer Company, then it is not a false description. If, on the other hand, they would understand that it was made not according to the Singer system simply, but that it was made by the Singer Company themselves, then that would be a false description.

Now, the case was left to you in a somewhat bare condition by the prosecution. You are asked to draw your own conclusion from the placard, and anything you are entitled to draw your own conclusion from. No evidence, however, was given as to what is the meaning which the public at large do attach to the word "Singer" when used in such a state as that. It would not, of course, have been difficult to do that, but I don't understand why it is not done. People who sell sewing machines are able to say what they find the public mean when they come and ask for a machine, and if the public say, "I want a Singer machine"—if they find that the man who says that means that he wants a machine made by the Singer Company, it is quite clear in what sense he understands the phrase "Singer machine." If, on the other hand, he says, "I want a Singer machine," and they find what he wants is a machine made according to a particular description, and he does not care whether it is made by the Singer Company or anybody else, this man should know best what the public would understand by the word "Singer," with this qualification. No evidence of that kind was given on the part of the prosecution. Evidence was given for the defence to the effect that in the trade, at all events—(a number of persons who deal in these things are called)—that in the trade, at all events, a Singer machine is understood as a machine made according to a certain principle, with the shuttle and the needle of a particular description, and that it is not understood to mean a machine made by the Singer Company. I do not know that there is very much more to be said about that. You are at liberty to form your own conclusion as to what this does mean.

The prosecution have got to satisfy you that it means a machine made by the Singer Company. If they have satisfied you that it means that, then it is a false description. If they have not satisfied you that it does mean that, then it is not a false description and the defendant is entitled to be acquitted. Something would not unnaturally turn upon the use which is actually made of the label. The label we are told is put upon the machine as you see it there, and consequently, anyone who it attracted by the word "Singer" by this label is attached to a particular machine and goes, one would ordinarily suppose, to look at the machine before he buys it, if he looks at it carefully, he will see at the back of it the name of "Frister & Rossman, Berlin," and on the face of it a brass label to which your attention has been called. Now, that, of course, is not material, because when you are considering what people would understand by the label, whether they would be likely to be "taken in" by it, something depends of course upon the mode in which it is used and the circumstances under which it is put forward. I do not know that there is more to say upon that subject than I have told you. If you come to the conclusion that this is not a false description, that in point of fact an ordinary person would understand by it that the machine to which it applied was a machine made on what is called the Singer system, then the defendant is entitled to be acquitted. If, on the other hand, you come to the conclusion that an ordinary purchaser going to the shop would understand that the machine was made by the Singer Company from this label, then you will have to ask yourselves a further question. That would be the first step on the way to conclusion, but won't justify you in itself in convicting the defendant. He is entitled, if he can, to show you that he has acted innocently, and if he has satisfied you that he has acted innocently, and if persons did come to the conclusion that this placard indicated that the machine was made by the Singer Company that, nevertheless, that was not the conclusion which he wished or intended they should come to, then he would still be entitled to be acquitted.

Now, what are the facts with regard to that part of the case? There has been a judgment in the House of Lords in which it has been laid down that a man may state that these machines are made upon the Singer principle, but that he may not state that the machines are made by the Singer Company, if in fact they have been made by some other company. And Mr. Allman tells you, he said, "I knew that was the decision of the House of Lords," and he says, "I desire to comply with it and to state as much as I was entitled by that judgment to state and no more." You must judge for yourselves whether under the circumstances he has acted honestly and *bona-fide* or whether he has desired to obtain by a placard of this sort the advantage of a customer supposing that the machine was made by the Singer Company. Now he says, "I gave instructions to all my salespeople that they were to tell all the purchasers that the machines were made by the Singer Company, but were made by Frister & Rossman." And now we have not had any evidence upon that one way or the other; and I don't know, as I said just now, that the fact that one particular person omitted to carry out those instructions would necessarily of itself show that Mr. Allman did not give those instructions *bona-fide*. Undoubtedly, if they were as a rule neglected, that would serve to show that the instructions were not given *bona-fide*, and if it were proved that the instructions were not *bona-fide* that would also go a very long way towards showing that Mr. Allman thought that people would suppose that the machines were manufactured by the Singer Company. But, as I have said, with regard to that we have no evidence. It has been said, it is true, that the learned counsel for the defendant objected to Mr. Ilton giving evidence of what took place between him and the young woman who sold the machine to him on that occasion. As I have said, that is only one occasion, and whatever it was that was said there I do not know that that would necessarily show the absence of *bona-fides* on the part of Mr. Allman. That is for you to consider.

Then comes what was being said with regard to the advertisement. It appears that Mr. Allman was advertising these machines in one of the Liverpool papers, a very ordinary mode adopted by tradesmen of all kinds for the purpose of calling public attention to what it is they have to sell. The way in which it was advertised appeared to the Singer Company to be objectionable, and accordingly they called upon Mr. Allman's son, and at their suggestion, or with their consent, an alteration was made in that advertisement some time last March, and since that Mr. Allman says he has had no complaints made with regard to his advertisements, and no reason to suppose that any objections were entertained to it by the Singer Company, nor do I understand

£5 CASH

FOR DOING A PIECE OF WORK WITH A SEWING MACHINE.

A £3 3s. SEWING MACHINE

FOR DOING THE SECOND BEST PIECE OF WORK.

NO ENTRANCE FEE,

The Garment to be made is a dress suitable for a child about a year old, the work must be done with a sewing machine, and the best made dress will win the £5 Prize.

Anyone can have a copy of Rules for this Competition by sending 1½d. to

MASTERS, Jeweller, RYE.

The time for sending the Garments is March 10th, 1891: the Prizes will be awarded whether there are few or many competitors, so that any lady or gentleman who has a Sewing Machine must have a good chance of winning a PRIZE WORTH HAVING.

The NOVELTY for 1891.

BY HER MAJESTYS' ROYAL LETTERS PATENT:

THE STAR CRADLE CARRIAGE.

Combining Innumerable Good Points.



THE STAR PATENT CRADLE CARRIAGE.

This is our leading novelty for the new season. It combines all the advantages of the well-known Hammok, type of carriage, with perfect safety, reliability, and rigidity, together with an entirely **NEW MOVEMENT**, by which it can be converted in a moment into a Cradle or Swing Cot, and locked again with equal ease and rapidity. Owing to the position of its principal handle it is easy to lift over kerb stones and as the body rests on our Star Patent Cushion Springs, which are fitted into sockets in the supporting tube, the carriage rides most luxuriously. We feel sure the Star Patent Cradle Carriage will command an immense sale, as it combines artistic proportions with novelty, comfort, and easy running qualities.

THE STAR CATALOGUE FOR 1891.

Our Catalogue is now in the press, and will be ready early in February. It will be the handsomest catalogue ever produced in the Perambulator Trade, either in Europe or America, and will contain many new designs and first-class ideas. Applications will be served in rotation.

THE STAR MANUFACTURING CO.

Goodinge Rd., Cattle Market, Holloway, N.

that at the present day there is an objection entertained to that. Further, he says—"Upon the machines which I sold there is the name of the maker in two places—there is the name on the back there, in large letters, and there is the name in front upon a little brass plate, and by putting those upon my machines I conclusively show that I had no intention to deceive any purchaser and lead them to suppose the machine was a machine made by the Singer Company." He said—"Is it reasonable to suppose that I could have meant that, when the moment he got his machine home he would see in two places upon the machine that it was made by somebody else. To tell a man to put a label on which another person would understand to mean that the thing was made by the Singer Company at the same time as you put on two labels by which when you get home he would see at once it was not a machine made by the Singer Company, would be at once to convince me of false dealing with my clients and my customers; and, therefore, the fact that I sell the machine with the name of the maker on," he says that is proof of his innocence. There is one thing further upon this topic. Mr. Allman says—"I have always been ready to do anything I have been asked to do with a view to avoiding any misconception." He said—"I did not myself authorise the label in this form, although I admit my responsibility for it, and if I had been asked to make an alteration upon that label and to state that the machines were made not by the Singer Company but by Frister & Rossman, I should have had no hesitation at all in doing so." Now, that of course you must judge of, along with all the other circumstances of the case; and no doubt what took place with regard to the advertisement does tend to some ground of belief that Mr. Allman may be telling you what is true when he says he would be prepared to make that alteration if any alteration is asked for. It does not appear that any complaint of any kind was made to him, or that he was ever asked to alter that. He has, as I have said, a right to represent his goods—his machines—as being made according to the Singer system. He has no right to represent them as being made by the Singer Company. If he has never represented them as being made by the Singer Company—if there has never been any false description, he is entitled to be acquitted. If this placard does represent them being made by the Singer Company, yet if, nevertheless, Mr. Allman did not intend it to have that interpretation and did not suppose it would have that interpretation and acted innocently in the matter, he is still entitled to be acquitted. But if you think he did not act innocently, but did desire to lead the public to believe that the machine was made by the Singer Company for the purpose of getting an advantage in selling machines he has done that which the law forbids, and you ought to find him guilty. The question is now one entirely for you.

The Clerk of Assize: Gentlemen, consider your verdict.

The jury considered for a few moments.

The Clerk of Assize: Gentlemen, have you agreed upon your verdict?

The Foreman: Yes.

The Clerk of Assize: Do you find George William Allman guilty or not guilty?

The Foreman: Not guilty.

Mr. Mulholland: My Lord, I wish to apply to your Lordship under the 14th section of the Act for the costs of the defence. That section reads—"On any prosecution under this Act the Court may order the costs to be paid to the defendant by the prosecution," &c. Your Lordship knows the section.

Mr. Justice Cave:—Yes; well I think you are entitled to that as a general rule. Costs will follow.

The defendant left the dock.

Correspondence.

" * This column is at the service of all classes of readers for the discussion of trade matters. We need not say that the insertion of a letter from a correspondent does not necessarily imply that we endorse the views expressed. The responsibility rests entirely with the person signing the letter. As an independent Journal we offer facilities to all parties to ventilate their grievances or express their views on the condition that the right of reply be allowed anyone who feels himself aggrieved or considers an explanation necessary."*

THE USE OF THE WORD "SINGER."

To the Editor of the "Sewing Machine Gazette."

DEAR SIR,—Your this month's issue contains a letter from Mr. Wansbrough, as solicitor for the Singer Manufacturing Company, to which I should like your permission to reply through your columns.

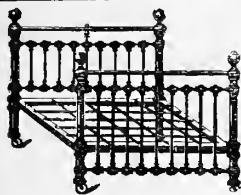
With the first four-fifths of the letter I have nothing to do; it is an attempt to explain why the Singer Company lost the case. The defendants were a large firm of drapers, composed of several partners and many responsible heads of departments, and your readers are asked to believe that an English judge and twelve able-bodied Englishmen forming the jury let off this large firm from paying a fine, for, although with questionable taste the proceedings were taken in a criminal court, a fine not exceeding £20 is all it would have amounted to, because one of the partners was recently absent from business through ill-health. Your readers will be quite able to appreciate the value of such an explanation, they will appreciate still more the fact that those who advance such an explanation, lost the day.

The last-fifth of his letter goes to explain, to use Mr. Wansbrough's own words, why the "prosecution was brought," and your readers are informed that it was done because he on behalf of his clients simply aims at upholding their right to the exclusive use of their own name. As a matter of common sense, but certainly as a matter of absolute dry law, no person has any exclusive right in his own name, and I am surprised a solicitor should not know this.

Fine fun it would be, indeed, if all the "Joneses" or the "Smiths" tried to establish their right to the exclusive use of their own name. But apart from the general propositions of law as to everybody's right to the exclusive use of everybody's name, the right of Mr. Wansbrough's clients to the exclusive use of the word "Singer" has absolutely formed the subject of lengthy and costly actions at law. Far too lengthy, far too costly to allow the judgments obtained by me against the Singer Company to be forgotten or pooh-poohed. It is about time that Mr. Wansbrough should become aware, that the highest tribunals of the land have decided once and for all time to come, that the Singer Company has absolutely no right to the exclusive use of the word Singer.

It is different when from the *exclusive* use, he comes down to the *improper* use of the word Singer, and in this respect I would ask Mr. Wansbrough to point out a single word of the wonderful New Merchandise Marks Act, which was not already clearly established as a

**STAR
CRADLE
CARRIAGE**
SOLD BY ALL PERAMBULATOR DEALERS



WILSON BROS. & CO.,

STANDARD BEDSTEAD WORKS,

BIRMINGHAM

WOVEN WIRE MATTRESSES.

Patterns and Prices on Application.

BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS, COTS, FOLDERS, &c.



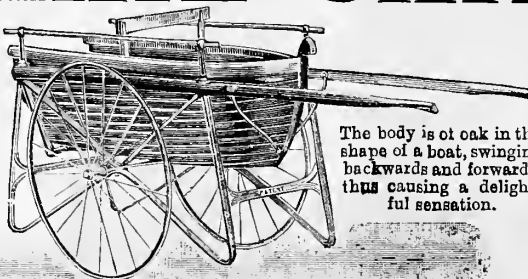
E. SMITH & SON,
19, ALCESTER STREET, BIRMINGHAM,
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS OF THE

NEW MAIL CART.

Fancy Dealers and others will

find this a

General Favourite.

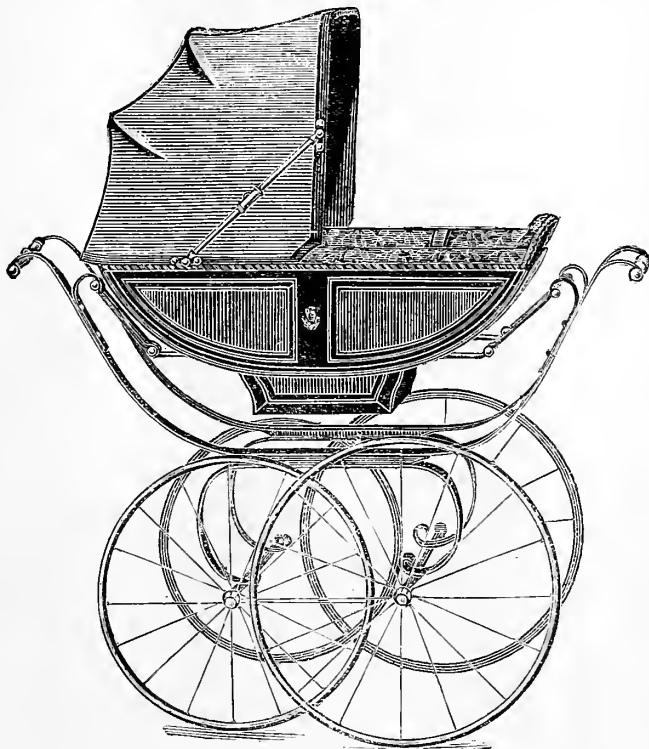


The body is of oak in the shape of a boat, swinging backwards and forwards, thus causing a delightful sensation.

GEO. H. WELLS,

ESTABLISHED 1862.

*Cheapest
House
in the
Trade.*



*Send for
Price List
free on
application.*

PHŒNIX WORKS, 151 & 153, BISHOP STREET, BIRMINGHAM.



BASSINETTE PERAMBULATORS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND STYLE IN

**Papier Mache,
Metal,
Wicker,
Wood,
&c.**

BABY
CHAIRS.

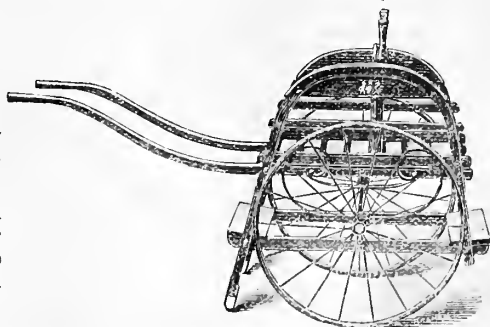
Our Patent Two-Handled Perambulator.

Over Thirty Years' Reputation
for High-class Finish,
Durability, &c.



**BEST
MATERIALS,
GOOD WORKMANSHIP.**

CHILDREN'S CARS.



With all
latest improve-
ments, Bent Shafts,
Wheels at Back.

Our New Fully Illustrated
Catalogue, containing all our
new styles and designs for the
coming Season, now Ready sent on
receipt of Business Card or Memo.

PARKER BROTHERS,
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS,
104, 106, 108, & 110, Curtain Road, Shoreditch, LONDON, E.C.

Factory and Showrooms

general law in the judgments, which I obtained against the Singer Company, namely, that no man has a right to so describe his goods as to mislead people into the belief that they were goods manufactured by somebody else, and whilst everybody has the absolute right to the use of the word "Singer" to describe a machine of particular construction and design, no one has the right to use this description in such a way as to mislead any one into the belief that a Singer machine was manufactured by the Singer Company, when, in fact, it was manufactured by Seidel & Naumann, or any one else. That would be improper use—and surely people dealing in sewing machines do not require to be told this—it is a law not established by the Merchandise Marks Act, but a law made long before Mr. Wansbrough or myself were born, it is, moreover, the law of common sense and fair play.—Yours obediently,

HERMANN LOOG.

THE USE OF THE WORD "SINGER."

To the Editor of the *Sewing Machine Gazette*.

SIR,—Mr. Wansbrough's letter in your last issue of the *Gazette* in reference to the trial at the Liverpool Assizes (The Singer Manufacturing Company against Frisby, Dyke, & Co.) is so manifestly wrong in the account of what took place, and in my view so misleading in its deductions that the only conclusion, to my mind, capable of being arrived at, is, that Mr. Wansbrough's memory is singularly defective.

To place the matter before your readers, in an easily understood form, the extracts from Mr. Wansbrough's letter, with my replies, are here given side by side.

MR. WANSBROUGH'S LETTER.

"Mr. Justice Cave, the presiding Judge, in his summing up, laid particular stress on Mr. Allman's evidence, and called the jury's particular attention to the fact that Mr. Allman had proved that for six months previous to the charge being laid he (Mr. Allman) had been absent from England in consequence of illness, also that he had always directed his employees to particularly tell the customers who purchased machines that the machines sold by him were not manufactured by The Singer Manufacturing Company, and also to the fact, that to the best of Mr. Allman's knowledge, every employee of his perfectly understood his duty in this respect. This evidence of Mr. Allman was, of course, accepted by the Court, in support of his plea, that he was innocent of the offence with which he had been charged. I am bound to confess, as far as his evidence went, it was not proved that Mr. Allman had even been aware that sewing machines had been sold by him as 'Singer Machines,' without the notification that they had been manufactured abroad by a German or other firm, and not by The Singer Manufacturing Company."

"Mr. Allman called a number of witnesses, including the agent of Messrs. Frister & Rossmann. Upon the oaths used by Messrs. Frisby, Dyke, & Co., with the word 'Singer' on them—in respect of which the prosecution was brought—being shown to these witnesses, they all admitted that they did not justly see cards being affixed to machines not manufactured by The Singer Manufacturing Company, and, further, the agent of Messrs. Frister & Rossmann said that supposing Messrs. Frisby, Dyke, & Co. were convicted under the Merchandise Marks Act for using such cards as those complained of in this prosecution, they (Frister & Rossmann) would not pay the expenses of the defence."

"I am instructed that Messrs. Frisby, Dyke, & Co., since the proceedings, have, with very good taste, ceased to use the cards in respect of which the prosecution was brought."

"The reason why the prosecution was brought was explained at the trial. I, on behalf of my clients, simply aim at upholding their right to the exclusive use of their own name. The fact that the defendant was found not guilty does not affect the question of using the name 'Singer' at all by unauthorized persons, nor does it in any way establish a precedent, or permit persons to improperly use the name 'Singer' in connection with sewing machines; and I may mention that I shall, undoubtedly, advise my clients to proceed with prosecutions against every person found offending against the Merchandise Marks Act."

Comment upon the above extracts from Mr. Wansbrough's letter, and the replies would seem an unnecessary waste of words. It is perfectly plain that his object was to induce the general reader to believe that the verdict was not upon the merits of the case but upon Mr. Allman's innocence of the acts done by his assistants, the facts

REPLY.

"Mr. Justice Cave never alluded to Mr. Allman's illness, and could not, therefore, have laid 'particular stress' upon Mr. Allman's evidence. Mr. Allman did not say he was absent from England, but that he was absent from business, and that he took the fullest responsibility for the acts of his assistants, the fact being that he never was out of the country, and was in constant daily communication with his employees."

None of Mr. Allman's witnesses made the admissions here alleged, nor did the agent of Messrs. Frister & Rossmann say what is here attributed to him."

"The show cards were temporarily withdrawn during the trial, but new ones have been printed, and are in use with the words 'The Improved Singer Machine,' manufactured by Frister & Rossmann, of Berlin, and the same description was employed in their advertisement that appeared the day following the trial in three Liverpool papers, which there is very little doubt Mr. Wansbrough must have seen. The average daily number of machines sold has been considerably greater since the publicity of the case before the Court, showing the little value of the name in promoting the sale."

"Any one can use the word 'Singer,' and it is utter folly to assume that it cannot be used to denote the principle adopted, so long as it is not intended to imply that the machines are made by the Singer Manufacturing Company. In our case the machines were sold through their great and unquestionable merits."

are quite the reverse; the Judge distinctly says in his summing-up that we are entitled to the use of the word "Singer," and the jury by their verdict that we did not use it improperly.

When Mr. Allman was asked by the prosecuting counsel whether he would consent to placing under the name "Improved Singer," the words made by Frister & Rossmann, he said at once that he had not the slightest objection to do so, but this offer was not accepted.

The company in their advertisements defy competition. Well, we have heard in our classical school days of Ajax defying the lightning, but we know that the gentleman, despite his defiance, came to grief.

Let the Singer Company remember the law of commercial life and the law of Nature that points to the "survival of the fittest."

Yours truly,

GEORGE WM. ALLMAN.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY v. FRISBY, DYKE, & COMPANY.

To the Editor of the *Sewing Machine Gazette*.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to Mr. Gilbert D. Wansbrough's letter in your January issue, on the above case, I beg to ask you to insert the following corrections.

First of all, the case was decided in favour of Messrs. Frisby, Dyke, & Co., because, as the judge said in his summing up, "No evidence as to a false description had been given by the prosecution." This bears out the remark made at the first hearing of the case by the magistrate (Mr. Raffles), who offered to dismiss the case, on the ground that "he did not think there was any evidence of fraud."

As far as Messrs. Frister & Rossmann were concerned, they, from the very first, undertook to defend the action jointly with Messrs. Frisby, Dyke, & Co., and they see no harm in the labels used by Messrs. Frisby, Dyke, & Co., and are quite prepared to uphold them; and my manager, Mr. Piessene, gave evidence to that effect when cross-examined by the Solicitor-General.

Mr. Gilbert J. Wansbrough states, in the conclusion to his letter, that he is prepared to advise his clients how to proceed with prosecutions, &c.; but, that is a matter between solicitor and client, and has no reference to the case.

At the same time, as far as the sale of Frister & Rossmann's machine is concerned, my principals will know how to protect their clients in the future, as they have successfully done, so far, in those cases where the Singer Manufacturing Company—no doubt also advised by Mr. Gilbert J. Wansbrough—have tried to interfere with the sale of their machines.

I have refrained from criticism, because I consider that Mr. Allman, who stood the brunt of the action, is, in the first place, entitled to speak, and I have no doubt that he will make effective use of his right; but, this I feel bound to state, that there was no reference whatever, in the judge's summing up, to Mr. Allman's absence from England in consequence of illness, and that, in addition, Mr. Allman specially claimed to be held responsible for the cards complained of.

Yours truly,

A. C. LOEWE,

49, Fore Street, London, E.C.

January 8th, 1891.

To the Editor of the *Sewing Machine Gazette*.

DEAR SIR,—In Mr. Wansbrough's letter in this month's *Gazette*, Mr. Wansbrough affirms the witnesses for Messrs. Frisby, Dyke, & Co. "admitted that they did not justly say cards being affixed to infer not manufactured by the Singer Manufacturing Company." This is positively a mis-statement which I am glad to know your readers will have the opportunity of perusing for themselves next month, when I see you are going to insert a *verbatim* report. The facts are these.

There was only one question asked by the Solicitor-General on this point.

Solicitor-General: Do you use a card like the one produced, bearing the words "Improved Singer" (not simply "Singer," as Mr. Wansbrough puts it)?

Answer: No.

Therefore, Mr. Wansbrough has no right to affirm that I said, "I did not justly use the use of such cards." Further, Mr. Persini, in answer to the Solicitor-General, said—(see report)—he was quite prepared to uphold the use of the cards. Justice Cave most emphatically and distinctly laid it down that anybody could make a Singer machine, that anybody could call their machine an "Improved Singer," "Singer System," "Singer Principle," but that they were not to sell the machine so as to lead people to believe that the machines they were selling were manufactured by the Singer Manufacturing Company. I do not think any of your readers will be afraid of Mr. Wansbrough's threat. All they have to do is to follow the judge's ruling, which is very easy. I understand 20,000 *verbatim* copies are being printed, and that everybody in the trade is to have one. We trust you will find room for this, as well as Mr. Wansbrough's letter.

Yours truly,

C. L. YOUNG.

21, High Street, Kingsland.

January 2nd, 1891.

**STAR
CRADLE
CARRIAGE**
SOLD BY ALL PERAMBULATOR DEALERS



RE MR. TUDOR'S REPLY TO THE GENERAL.

To the Editor of the *Sewing Machine Gazette*.

SIR,—Having read with very great interest the letter in your paper for this month by H. E. Tudor, on General Booth's charges in "Darkest England" against hire dealers, the General charges hire dealers with dishonesty and injustice. Now, I will undertake, for every case of dishonesty and injustice that can be brought against hire dealers, to bring ten, proving greater dishonesty and injustice on the part of hirers against hire dealers. It is, in my opinion, mean and cowardly on the part of the General to make charges like these against people without giving them the chance to defend themselves. If General Booth was to commence business as a hire dealer, he would not be long before he would alter his opinion very much about many of these hiring people, for some of them, they are such good liars and such great hypocrites that they would very easily deceive the General, and get his goods, and when they had got them, they would simply laugh at his credulity, and say how easy it was to gull the General. We have only been in this hire trade for a little over two years, yet we have hundreds of customers, and every one of these, when they had the goods, promised that they would pay so much per week, or so much per month, and yet how many of them have kept their promise? why, not one in ten. Have we fetched the goods back? No, we never do this if people will pay; but, if people can pay and will not, then, in my opinion, hire dealers are justified in fetching them back again, and, if needs be, using a little physical force to do so. This I should call muscular Christianity; I do not know what the General would call it, perhaps he would call it another dishonest and unjust act.

General Booth will very soon have a large sum of money at his disposal. Now, I should like to suggest to him that he begins business as a hire dealer, and that he shall have a shop in every town where there is a Salvation Army captain. If he will do this, I feel satisfied that before long we shall have another book from the General, exposing the rogues and rascals that would have swindled him out of his goods. I can assure the General that there are hire dealers who are as honest, as truthful, and as conscientious in all they say and do as he is himself.

Yours very respectfully,

THOMAS BUTTERWORTH.
(Of the firm of Nield & Co.)

22, Tulketh Street, January 5th, 1891.

To the Editor of the *Sewing Machine Gazette*.

SIR,—I cannot help noticing the able criticisms (in your *Gazette*) by Mr. Tudor upon General Booth's remarks on the hire purchase system in his book, "Darkest England," pages 217 and 223, remarks which, in our opinion, fall little short of a libel, not upon ourselves alone, but upon others, representing one of the largest trading communities in this country. This is sufficient to say how thoroughly we endorse Mr. Tudor's defence of the hire purchase system. Though a great injury has already been done to manufacturers and dealers, I trust the General has had a reminder, in order to arrest him in not making such misleading statements in future.

Yours truly,

A. SLEATH.

pro Sleath Bros.

Warwick and Leamington.

WARNING TO PRAM BUYERS.

To the Editor of the *"Sewing Machine Gazette."*

SIR,—On looking over your *Journal* for December and January last, I noticed the remarks of one who had been swindled by a Birmingham firm. I can fully sympathise with him, because I unfortunately happened to have had a dab myself. But for the information of your readers and the trade I will relate my case.

At the beginning of the season a traveller called at my place with a sample of a new carriage, which was creating quite a sensation, so he said; however, I gave him an order for two samples, which came truly to hand. Shortly after I sold one for cash, and the other by instalments; after the latter customer had the said carriage a few weeks, they called my attention to the body, the polish having come off, which quite altered its appearance, however I promised the customer I would write to the firm stating the complaint, which I did, getting a reply saying they were quite surprised on reading my letter complaining of their carriage being faulty, however, if I would return it to them they would put it right free of cost. At their request I sent on carriage by rail, writing them by same night's post informing them of the fact, stating at the same time on the return of faulty carriage being made right I would remit per return post cash in settlement of account. About three weeks passed and the faulty carriage not returned, instead of which I got a County Court summons to pay in eight days or risk an execution upon my establishments, of which I have three, the amount being the paltry sum of £4 18s. without any notice whatever, and the above celebrated Birmingham firm still had part of the goods in their possession they were suing me for. As I have now been in business near on eighteen years, after having done, and still am doing, business with some of the largest sewing and wringing machine makers in England, America, and Germany, having paid thousands of pounds in my business; the honour was left, if I may call it so, to a Birmingham firm to issue a writ which I intend to get framed as a curiosity.

However, as I said previously, when I got the writ I disputed it, my wish being to have the case reported for the guidance of the trade against unscrupulous makers. The Birmingham County Court wrote me back, fixing a date for the trial, as I was determined to defend the action at all costs; in the meantime the above Birmingham firm returned the faulty carriage all right which only left the cost in dispute. I wrote the firm again asking them to consider the costs over; in reply I got a letter from their solicitor saying I must pay. Considering the distance from my home to Birmingham which is close upon one hundred miles, I paid the costs before going and wasting time.

Such is the style and mode of a Birmingham firm dealing with retail dealers. I can assure you, Mr. Editor, as far as I am concerned I

shall only do business with respectable and solid houses as I have done years before, and my motto is Birmingham, "need not apply."

"ANOTHER SWINDLED."

January 20th, 1891.

[We sympathise with our correspondent, but do not quite approve of his logic. There are a number of highly respectable perambulator makers in Birmingham, and it is not fair to make all suffer for the sake of a single firm's unscrupulous conduct. We are getting a little tired of this question, having been asked by firms all over the country to give the name of the maker who seems bent on stirring up enmity against "Brum." Dealers should understand before buying the conditions of their contracts. If they are not fair and honourable do not agree to them. The firm who have acted with such harshness as to arouse the wrath of the whole trade cannot expect to succeed in the long run.—Ed. S.M.G.]

Two New Sewing Machines.

THE Patent Button-hole Machine Company, of 4, Newgate Street, London, E.C., will shortly place on the market the "New Unicum" button-hole automaton. This machine embodies several improvements upon the old "Unicum." The head has been enlarged, so as to give more room under the arm, the head works quieter, the clamp opens at right angles instead of V shape, and, further, the cutting apparatus has been improved.

There are several other improvements, of which we shall give details at an early date, among them being new mechanism for making the final bar. The stitch that can be produced on the "New Unicum" is the Wilcox & Gibbs, Grover & Baker, and the lock-stitch. All the movements are positive.

Another novelty which will shortly be offered to the trade by this company is the "Duada," which is a combination lock and chain-stitch machine. Two loopers are supplied with each machine, and either of these can be instantly fitted in a socket in the shaft, thus producing a perfect lock or chain-stitch as desired. The mechanism is very simple, there being only five working parts.

Both the above machines are being made at the Patent Button-hole Machine Company's own factory, which has recently been constructed at 72-74, Gray's Inn Road, W.C., and placed under the management of Mr. Arthur Clegg.

The Howe Yorkshire Branches.

IN our last issue we stated that Mr. W. S. Moiser had bought several of the Howe Machine Company's depôts. Since then we have had the pleasure of a visit from that gentleman, and have heard that his arrangements are of a much more extensive nature than we at first supposed. His purchase includes the Howe branches at the following places—Sheffield, Leeds, Rotherham, Liverpool, Manchester, Nuneaton, Leicester, and Nottingham.

He intends to specially work Yorkshire in the future from his depôts at Sheffield, Leeds, and Rotherham, and will deal in all kinds of domestic machinery, including sewing and washing machines, and perambulators. Cycles will form an important department of his trade, and that he hopes to do good business is proved by the fact that last week he placed orders to the value of nearly £2,000. He wishes us to announce that he is open to receive business proposals from any firm having specialities in his line, and among other well-known articles he will handle the Vertical Feed Sewing Machine.

Mr. Moiser has our best wishes for his future welfare, and it is not open to doubt that he has a thorough knowledge of his trade. He is further ably assisted by managers of experience, notably by Mr. Barker, at Leeds, who was with the Howe Company for fifteen years. He has also a tried outdoor staff, in which he can place reliance.

Mr. Moiser visited us only a few hours after the information that a new Howe Company had been formed was received in London, and was, as became an old Howe man, exceedingly pleased at the news. He hopes to sell the new Howe sewing machines and cycles in the future. In the past he was singularly successful with these goods, and owing to the important duties of winding-up the Howe English branches being entrusted into his hands, he knows well the volume of trade done in the past and the prospects for the future.

PRAM RUGS. PRAM RUGS

I am prepared this season to supply Perambulator Rugs at unheard-of Prices for Cash.

Goat Skin Rugs for Prams

In Black, White, Dark and Light Grey, at 21s. per doz.

SEND 21s. FOR ASSORTED DOZ.

BETTER RUGS, Very Large, 30s. per doz.

THOS. POTTER,

26, Late 47, DUNLACE ROAD, CLAPTON, LONDON, N.E

GOAT SKIN RUGS FOR BASSINETTES, &c.,

From 18s. per dozen.

Send 21s. for assorted dozen, three different sizes.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

HANDEL WHEATLEY, EYESHAM.

Jottings.

In our last issue we stated that the Singer Manufacturing Company were giving away, at their Liverpool office, sewing machines as Christmas boxes. This was an error, a local paper made the presentation.

Mr. R. P. Watt, of Newton Stewart, agent for the White Sewing Machine Company and the Triumph Cycles, has opened a depôt in North Strand Street, Stranraer.

Mr. W. J. Whitworth, sewing machine dealer, of 50, Moorgate Street, Bury, has opened another establishment in Bury, in the Market Hall, where he keeps a splendid stock of domestic machinery, children's carriages, &c.

Mr. Thomas Potter, wholesale agent for the Konig machine, has removed from 47 to 26, Dunlace Road, Clapton, London, N.E., and is now supplying rugs for children's carriages.

Some time ago the large premises occupied by the Singer Manufacturing Company, in Chiswell Street, London, were found inadequate for the requirements of this firm for their London trade, and the increase of business necessitated the taking of two large warehouses in Wood Street. As a mark of appreciation of the gigantic business done by this firm, the authorities have changed the name of the street from Wood Street to Singer Street. These columns have often borne testimony to the enterprise of this "all-over-the-world" concern; but we never remember before having to record the fact of the possession of a whole street being taken in this way. Perhaps it is as well to mention that the Wood Street referred to, is Wood Street, St. Luke's, and not the great Wood Street of London.

On Wednesday last, to the surprise of many in the trade, a telegram was received in London announcing that the Howe factory, with its plant and tools, had been purchased by a wealthy company. The new company will commence business at once, and soon issue a new catalogue of cycles, sewing machines, &c. They will have several new designs which, constructed under the factory management of Mr. Hill, will sure to be worthy of inspection.

Mr. W. McWilliam, the secretary of the Sewing Machine Exhibition, writes us that "entries are coming along splendidly." For particulars see our advertisement columns.

In a recent issue we gave particulars of an improvement in perambulator hood stretchers. Messrs. J. Harris & Co., Limited, the well-known perambulator manufacturers of Peckham, write us that they have a patent for a similar invention and have sent us a copy of the specification.

Owing to an accident with the engraving, we are unable to give the promised portrait of Mr. J. Powell until our next issue.

Mr. W. H. Dunkley, the well-known Birmingham perambulator manufacturer, has obtained a perpetual injunction against Mr. Wilson, perambulator manufacturer, Leeds, from selling mail carts with reversible seat backs in such a way as to be an infringement of Dunkley's patent. All drawings and catalogues have been given up to the plaintiff.

Failures and Arrangements.

GEORGE NOBLE, Temple Huist, near Selby, late 35, Picture Road and Church Street, Goole, sewing machine dealer.

A first and final dividend in the above, of 1s. 2½d. is now being paid at the Official Receiver's, Wakefield.

CHARLES KNOWLES, sewing machine dealer, Southgate, Wakefield.

An application was made at the Wakefield County Court, on

the 13th ult. for the discharge of the above debtor. From the report of the Official Receiver, it appeared that the debtor's assets had realised £264 11s., whereas he had estimated them to produce £350 6s. 11d., and the debtor was insolvent twelve months before his petition. If he had gone into his affairs at the time, he would have discovered that he was in an insolvent position. Mr. H. Horace, on behalf of the debtor, urged that his client had not knowingly carried on business after becoming aware of his insolvent position. Finally, his Honour granted an immediate discharge.

A Bill of Sale, for the sum of £145, was filed on Jan. 12th, against James Kitchen, perambulator manufacturer, 125, Vernon Road, Old Basford, Nottingham, in favour of Edward Brobson.

Action for Slander against a Perambulator Manufacturer.

QUITE a number of dealers in domestic machinery are town councillors or vestrymen, it will therefore interest them to know that although their bounden duty is to prevent any misuse of public money, their remarks are not privileged in their Council Chamber or Vestry Hall. In our February, 1889, number, we reported an action for slander by the Worthing Local Board Surveyor, against Mr. T. Elliott, sewing machine dealer, of Worthing, resulting in the award of £250 as damages. We regret to have to report another case of a similar character.

Mr. W. J. Harris, of the well-known perambulator and sewing machine firm, W. J. Harris & Company, Limited, was sued by Mr. A. M. Hiscocks, on Wednesday last in the Court of Queen's Bench, before Mr. Justice Grantham and a common jury to receive damages for slander. Defendant denied the slander, and said that, if the words were uttered, they were uttered in his capacity as vestryman, without malice, and were therefore privileged.

Mr. Cock, Q.C., and Mr. Fillan appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Crump, Q.C., and Mr. Glenn for the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that he had been the surveyor of the vestry for twenty-one years. A certain clique in the vestry, including Mr. Harris, belonging to the Liberal and Radical Association, had attacked several offices of the vestry and also himself. Before March last year the vestry decided to carry out their own smith's work, and they appointed a special committee to see that the work was performed. In order that the work might be carried out it was necessary to alter a shed in the vestry stone yard. Plaintiff advised the committee to invite tenders, but the committee said they would give the work to Messrs. Green & Son. He did not attend all the meetings of the committee at the time as he was suffering from a severe cold, and it was not necessary for him to do so. The amount of Messrs. Green's account was £18 19s. 2d., and when the matter came before the vestry the defendant said it was an enormous charge. Witness said he thought it was a fair one.

Several witnesses having been called as to the words used, and generally in support of the plaintiff's case.

The defendant was called, and said that he never had any feeling of animosity against the plaintiff. There was no truth in the suggestion that there was a clique in the vestry opposed to the surveyor. There had been charges made against the surveyor in regard to a burial-ground, &c., which were discussed from time to time while he was on the vestry. The sharpening of tools was the subject of discussion during the whole time that he was a member. He was a blacksmith by trade, and took great interest in the question. In 1889 £208 was paid for sharpening tools. He moved in that year that a committee should be appointed to inquire into the matter, and it was appointed, he being a member. He suggested that a smithy should be fitted up, and the vestry do its own work. That was agreed to. On the 3rd of March last Green's account was discussed, and on the 10th of that month, at the special meeting, he said that it was dishonest on the part of the surveyor to certify for work being done without measuring or taking the quantities; and under those circumstances he should support a resolution calling upon him to resign, considering the immense amount of money which had been paid away through the careless neglect of their surveyor. That was the purport of his speech. He did not say it was a shameful transaction and a disgraceful piece of jobbery. He said the surveyor should be called on to resign. The money was ultimately paid. When he made the speech he believed the charge to be excessive, and the surveyor never suggested that he had measured up the work.

In cross-examination the expression about the surveyor's report being put to the plaintiff in cross-examination was copied from the rough minute book, but did not appear in the minute book. He was not a member of the West Southward Radical Association. He was a perambulator maker, and in May, 1888, turned his business into a company. He had not offered an apology.

A number of witnesses were examined in support of the defendant's case, some of whom said the amount charged for the alteration of the shed was too high.

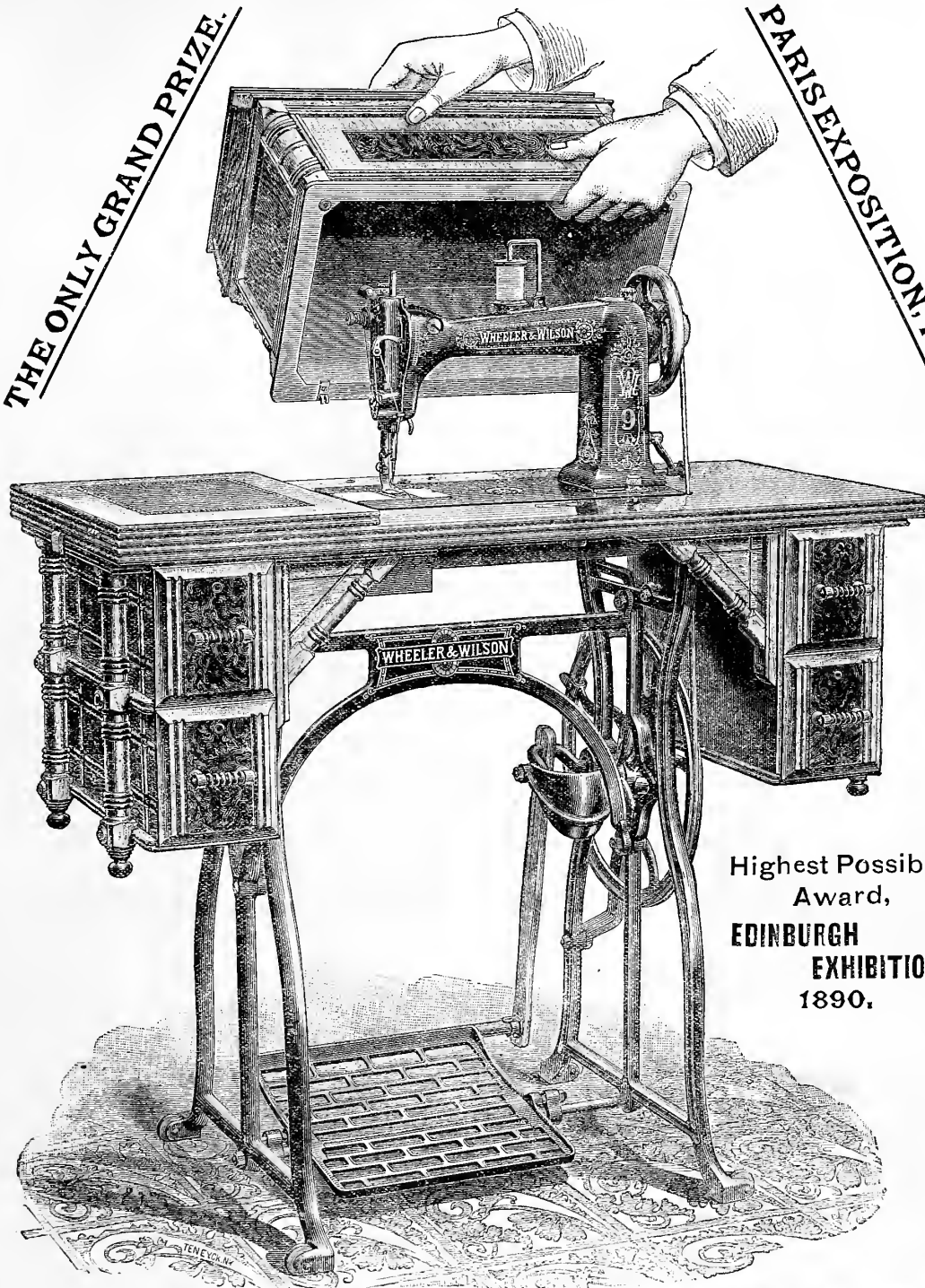
The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff with £150 damages. Judgment accordingly; stay of execution refused.

**STAR
CRADLE
CARRIAGE**
SOLD BY ALL PERAMBULATOR DEALERS



THE ONLY GRAND PRIZE.

PARIS EXPOSITION 1889



Highest Possible
Award,
EDINBURGH
EXHIBITION,
1890.

Wheeler & Wilson No. 9 (D.A.A.)

Cabinet Work in Oak and Walnut.

These Machines are high class in every respect, are warranted for five years by the Company, and can be fully recommended.

We solicit correspondence from all first-class dealers desiring to take up the sale of this Machine, and to whom Liberal Terms will be given.

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO.,
21, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Trade Festivities.

SINGER BIRKENHEAD DISTRICT.—The *employees* of the Birkenhead and Seacombe branch offices of the Singer Manufacturing Company held their annual meeting on the 6th of January at Messrs. Abbott's dining rooms in Chester Street, Birkenhead. Dinner was served in good style at 8 p.m., when the above staff, with their wives and friends, numbering 46, did ample justice to the roast beef, goose, turkey, plum pudding, &c. The manager, Mr. S. Gadd, presided, and, in a few well-chosen remarks, spoke of the unparalleled success which had attended their efforts during the past year, and attributed it to the improvement in trade and the unity of action on the part of his staff. They had pulled well together, and he reminded them that their interests were bound up with those of the company, for while pushing the company's business they increased their own income. They had been encouraged this last six months to increase their business by the promise of commissions, and most of them had earned one, and when the time arrives for distribution by the district office he hopes to find that Birkenhead has won the highest. After the address the meeting was entertained by the rendering of songs, dancing, and games. Votes of thanks to the hon. secretary, Mr. G. Baird, and the host, Mr. Abbott, brought a very enjoyable meeting to a close.

SINGER HETTON BRANCH.—The *employees* of the Hetton branch of the Singer Manufacturing Company, including Mr. Hedley, manager, and his much respected wife, assembled at the Hetton Colliery Hotel, Hetton-le-Hole, on the 20th January to partake of a splendid supper, kindly given by W. R. Fisher, Esq., general manager of the above company for the North of England. There was an excellent spread, every credit being due to the purveyors for the skill and taste exhibited in the arrangement of the various courses. Mr. Fisher presided over the gathering, and was assisted by Mr. Hedley as vice-chairman. At the conclusion of the meal Mr. Fisher addressed the agents on the decided and satisfactory progress of Hetton office during the past year, and hoped for still greater results during the incoming year. He expatiated in appropriate terms upon the business in general, but dealt principally with the marvellous improvement of Hetton office under the management of Mr. Hedley, and, moreover, trusted that every agent would see the necessity of increased energy and judgment in the direction of further extending and more permanently establishing the great and universal business of the Singer Manufacturing Company. Mr. Hedley supported Mr. Fisher in a few choice references to the prospects of the present year, and felt sure that if the agents entered into the business with the spirit and zeal indicated by their chief they would soon occupy a firm and lasting position as a branch, perfected and solidified by the enthusiasm and assiduity of his agents. Messrs. Newbott and Miller, superintendents, were also requisitioned, and briefly endorsed the remarks of the various speakers. A pleasant duty fell to Mr. Burns, to thank the ladies present for their attendance and their contribution to the evening's enjoyment, and in the course of his remarks referred to the spirited interest which the ladies took in the

furtherance of the business, and the efficiency with which they discharged their respective duties. A varied programme of songs and recitations was then introduced by the chairman, each member of the company contributing his portion to the entertainment, giving the proceedings an agreeable, sociable, and harmonious sentiment. Votes of thanks were accorded to the president and vice-president, and carried with acclamation, the audience singing "For he's a jolly good fellow." The evening was concluded by the entire company singing heartily "For Auld Lang Syne." Mr. Fisher on leaving was loudly cheered.

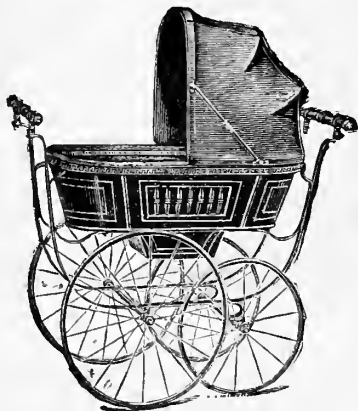
HETTON.

MR. J. E. ROEBUCK'S EMPLOYEES.—On Wednesday evening, 24th December, No. 8, Bridge End, Belfast, was the scene of a most happy conviviality, when Mr. J. E. Roebuck, the worthy and respected proprietor of the Domestic Machinery Depot, gave an entertainment to his travellers and collectors. Since he commenced business here—some three years ago, or thereabout—his trade, owing chiefly to his personal popularity and method of pleasing his customers, coupled with the quality of the articles sold by him, manufactured as they are by first-class English firms, has wonderfully increased, everything tending to foreshadow future success. At five o'clock dinner was served up in that *recherche* style, and with that *cuisine* skill for which English ladies are everywhere proverbial, under the superintendence of Mrs. Roebuck, and after ample justice had been done to the good things before us, the cloth was removed and other enjoyments followed. Just then the door bell rang, when our host attended to a customer, to whom he made a cash sale, followed immediately by a similar one, and, on his return, the evening's programme was taken up. This comprised thirty-six pieces, consisting of songs, recitations, solos, duets, &c., all of which were gone through admirably, Mr. Roebuck, himself, being our pianist, while Mrs. Roebuck and Miss Burns alternately rendered the accompaniments in a most pleasing manner, eliciting frequent encores. Not a few of the songs contained much sentimentality, while many others drew forth roars of laughter. The tables having been replenished, and all tastes abundantly suited in beverages, the programme was added to, considerably; many toasts were proposed and responded to, none having been received with more cordiality than the health and prosperity of our host and hostess, and it was not until the small hours of the joyful morning of Christmas that a most enjoyable evening was brought to a close, when our party separated after hearty exchanges all round of the compliments of the season.

"CANVASSER."

BRADBURY—HANLEY DISTRICT.—On Thursday, January 8th, the *employees* of Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Limited, in the Hanley district, held their social gathering at Clough Hall. The company assembled at about three in the afternoon, and among those present were Mr. Wm. Cunliffe, general manager of Bradbury & Co., Mr. A. Cotton (district manager), and the *employees* from the Hanley, Longton, Crewe and Macclesfield depots, numbering close upon forty persons. A substantial repast was partaken of, served by Mr. S. Bushbridge, of the Ilarecastle Hotel. After the tables had been cleared a short meeting

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 Second Award, Melbourne Exhibition, 1888.

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LONDON REPRESENTATIVE—

Mr. W. T. KNIGHT, 8a, CITY ROAD.

**BIRMINGHAM.**

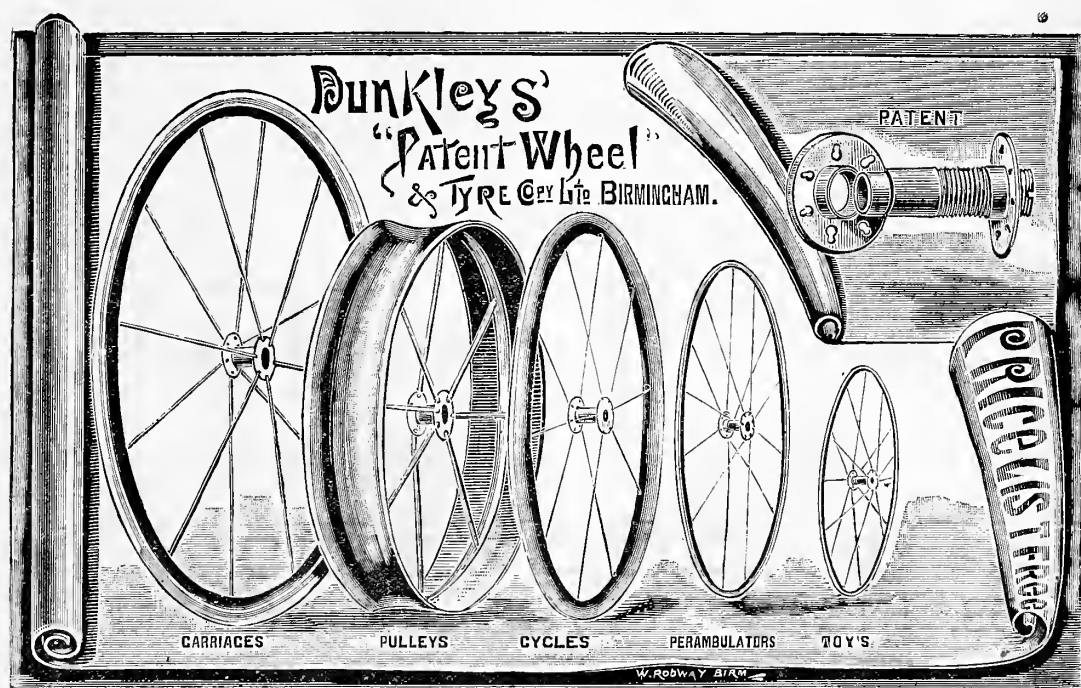
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SHOULD KEEP A SAMPLE SET IN STOCK.

was held, at which several speeches were delivered. Mr. Cotton occupied the chair, and was supported by Mr. Cunliffe and the superintendents from the depots mentioned above. In introducing Mr. Cunliffe to the meeting, Mr. Cotton expressed the pleasure which all present felt at being honoured with a visit from their general manager. It was pleasing to know that the large development which had taken place in the business of the Hanley district, they had been so much assisted by Mr. Cunliffe's counsel and guidance. They all knew that the company was making rapid progress under Mr. Cunliffe's control, and he asked those present to join with him in drinking to the success of Mr. Cunliffe and Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Limited. The toast was heartily honoured. Mr. Cunliffe delivered a most practical speech, which abounded with seasonable advice to the employees present. He also touched upon some of the difficulties which the trade had to encounter, but showed the way to successful effort. He was pleased to find himself in the presence of such a company, and wished prosperity to them all. In referring to the company Mr. Cunliffe intimated that the year 1890 had been one of the most successful they had ever had. After Mr. Cunliffe had been thanked for his visit, the evening was spent in a few sociable games, and the gathering broke up at about ten o'clock.

**SINGER NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.**—A meeting of the principal agents of The Singer Manufacturing Company in the Newcastle-on-Tyne district was held at the offices, 7, Royal Buildings, on Friday, the 23rd ult., over twenty being present. In the evening the agents met at the Crown Hotel, where an excellent dinner was provided, to which full justice was done. Mr. W. R. Fisher presided, and, although it had been unanimously decided to exclude "shop" from the after-dinner proceedings, the old familiar subject of sewing machines soon came to the fore, and after the usual toasts (including the President of the United States, as becomes an American company), had been drunk, the toast of the evening, "The Singer Manufacturing Company," was proposed by the Chairman. He referred to the growth of the Company's business and to its present magnitude, alluding particularly to the remarkable development and improvement of the organisation in recent years, and this toast was drunk in the heartiest manner. A toast to the "Sub-agents of the Newcastle district" elicited several responses from agents present, and it appeared they had made up their minds that the Newcastle district was to be at the top of the tree at the end of 1891. Several capital songs were well rendered, and a very pleasant evening was concluded in the old country fashion by singing "Auld Lang Syne."

**SINGER PORTSMOUTH DISTRICT.**—The first annual dinner of the managers and agents of the Singer Company's Portsmouth District took place at Messrs. E. Giuliani & Co.'s, 141, High Street, Southampton, on the 7th ult. After full justice had been done to a capital menu, Mr. Sang, the district manager, who occupied the chair, proposed "The Queen," which was duly honoured. Mr. Lee, a visitor, then proposed the toast of "The Singer Manufacturing Company," and said he felt it a compliment to be invited, and more so to be entrusted with what he might term the toast of the evening. It really included their worthy selves, for the success of the company meant success to each present. However, he had much pleasure in giving the toast of a company so well-known all over the world. But even with their vast amount of labour there seemed to be the best of fellowship between employers and employed. To show what all in the Singer Manufacturing Company might aspire to, he desired them to think of their general manager, Mr. White, who rose into that position after starting as book-keeping clerk; and again their esteemed Chairman, Mr. Sang, who was also clerk at the head office. Another side of the picture, Mr. Lee said, was presented in taking up a Devonshire paper to find a Mr. Singer—a

relative if not a member of the firm—giving the poor of Totnes Workhouse a New Year's dinner and tea; and not forgetting this good nature he gave them "Success to the Singer Manufacturing Company." The toast was drunk with great heartiness; and the Chairman, in rising to respond, was greeted with great cheering. After returning thanks he showed an increase in his district, and desired all to use their every effort to make 1891 even more successful. Mr. Merrish then proposed "The District Manager, Mr. Sang," who was most popular, and well beloved by everyone. He was always ready to listen to any proposition, and took a keen interest in the welfare of those under him; indeed, it was difficult, Mr. Sang being amongst them, to say what they all felt, and how well he was beloved. After this Mr. Merrish had a most pleasing duty to perform, in asking, on behalf of the subscribers, Mr. Sang's acceptance of what he saw before him, a handsome travelling bag, and he read a letter of goodwill signed by all employed in Southampton. Mr. Sang, who was evidently surprised at this mark of esteem, said he could scarcely find words to thank them, and also for the hearty manner in which his name had been received. But without such a staff worked under him in such good fellowship the increase of this district could not have been maintained. Mr. C. Tribe, next proposed the popular manager for Southampton, Mr. Merrish, who, in reply, said it was with much pleasure he was able to be present at such a gathering, and the more so considering the position he now held, and the way in which he attained the position from canvasser to manager. It was an honour as well as a privilege to fulfil the duties of superintending such a district, especially with such an able staff as he had around him—a staff which no office need be ashamed of; in fact he was quite proud of them. He heartily thanked them all for drinking his health, and having made so large an increase in their business during the past year, he hoped they would move forward in the year 1891 and make a still larger increase. Mr. Longman next proposed "The Ladies," responded to by Mr. Lee. A number of songs were sung by various gentlemen, including Messrs. Lee, Heal, Newnham, Tribe, and Lasseter. The following is a copy of the testimonial referred to:—

To WILLIAM JOHN SANG, ESQ., district manager, Portsmouth.

DEAR SIR,—We, the undersigned employees of the Singer Manufacturing Company, Southampton, beg to tender to you our high appreciation of your good management and the gentlemanly way you have treated us during the time we have served you, trusting that the New Year we have just entered upon will be the most prosperous to us all that we have ever experienced, and the united feeling which now exists, may be strengthened by the vigour and energy which we have resolved to put into our work, trusting that you will accept this present from us as a small token of respect, at the same time wishing you and yours a very happy New Year.

Signed

H. MERRISH, Manager.

C. Tribe, collector salesman  
E. A. Brown "  
B. Jean "  
G. W. Humphreys "  
W. G. Wiggins "  
E. D. Simmonds "  
W. F. Newnham "

A. Lasseter, reserve staff salesman  
J. Heal "  
G. L. Williams, mechanic  
M. Morris, cashier  
L. Lebern, shop assistant  
T. Pegden, porter  
J. E. Saunders, carman

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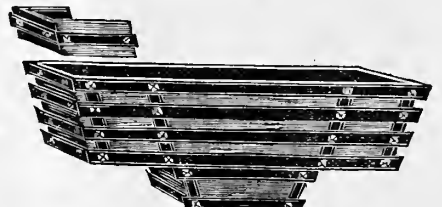
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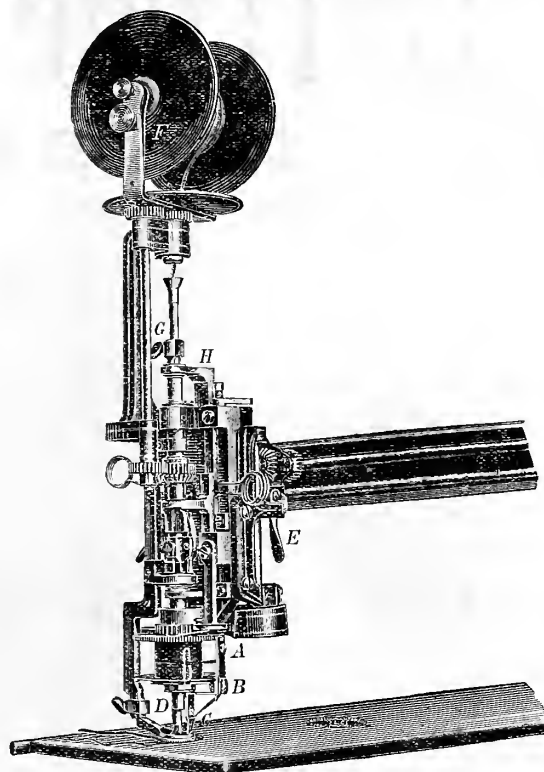


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THE PLANET LANDAU.



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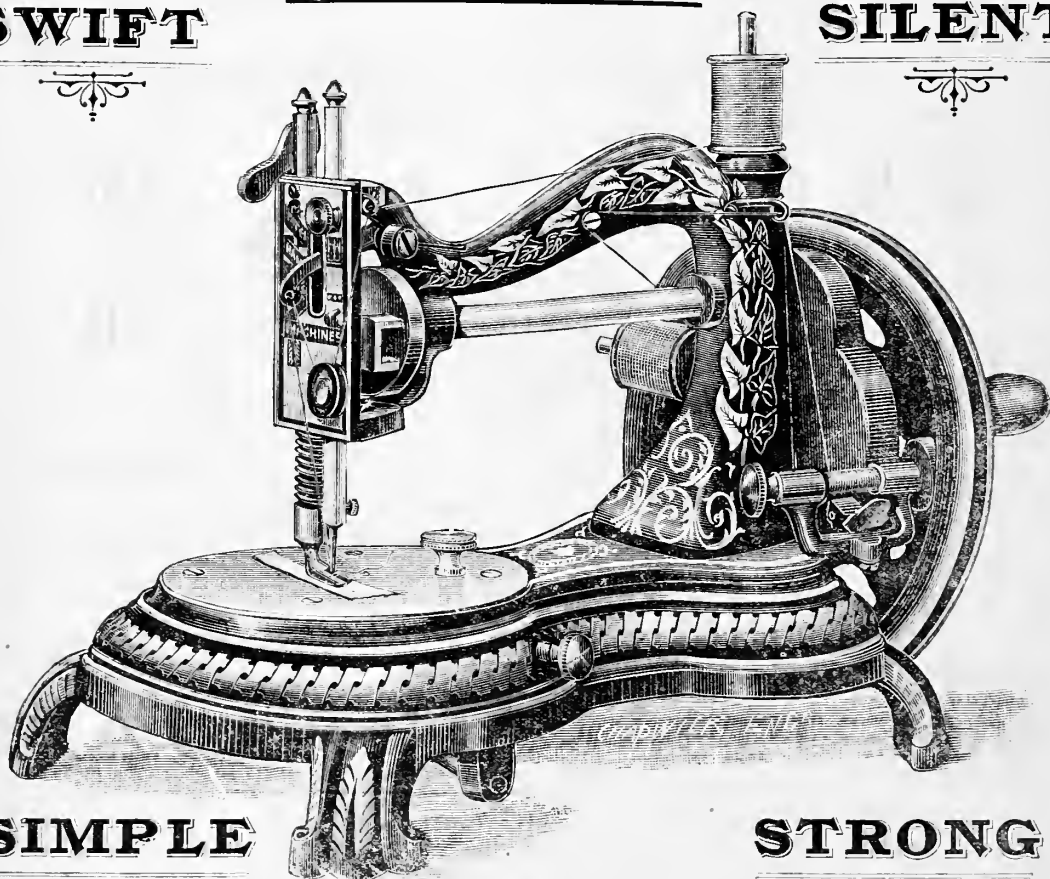
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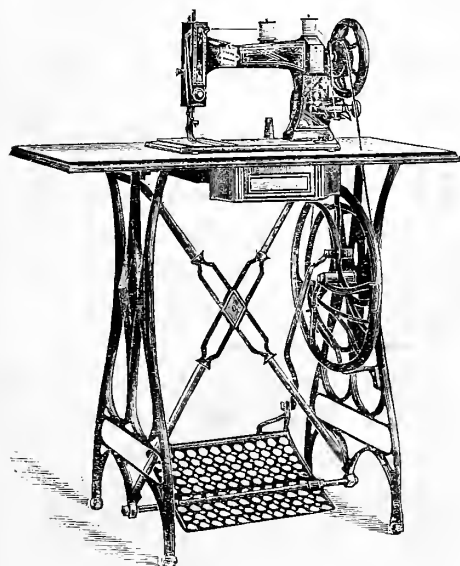
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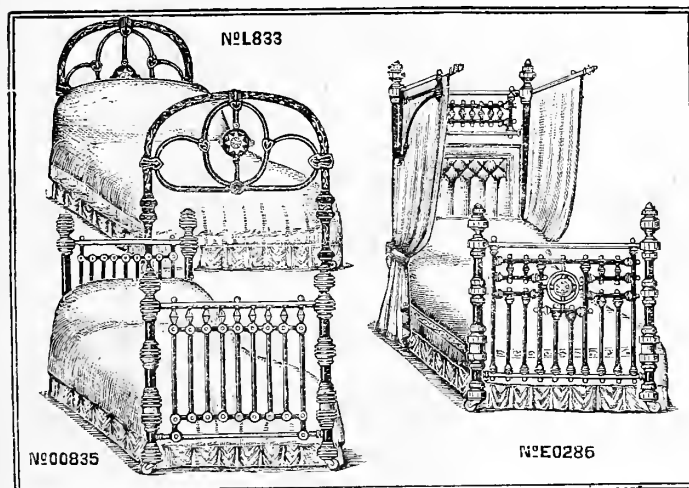
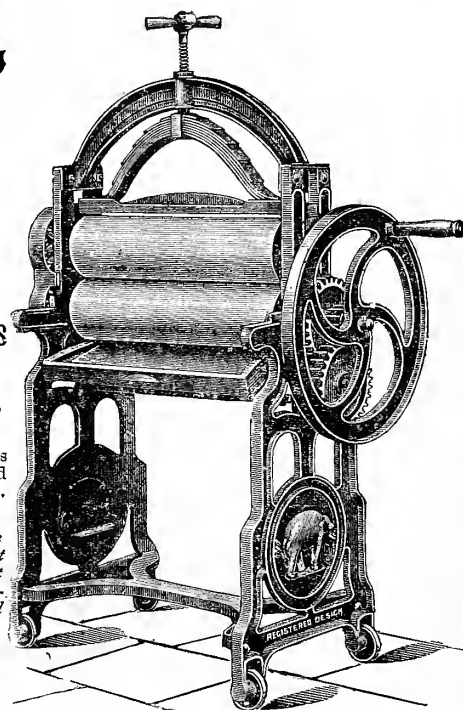
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Many DO NOT because of the ROOM they  
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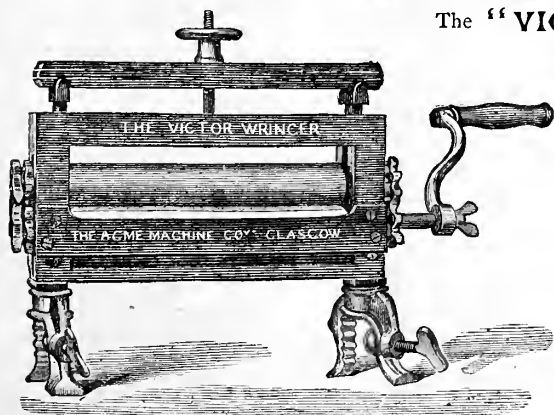
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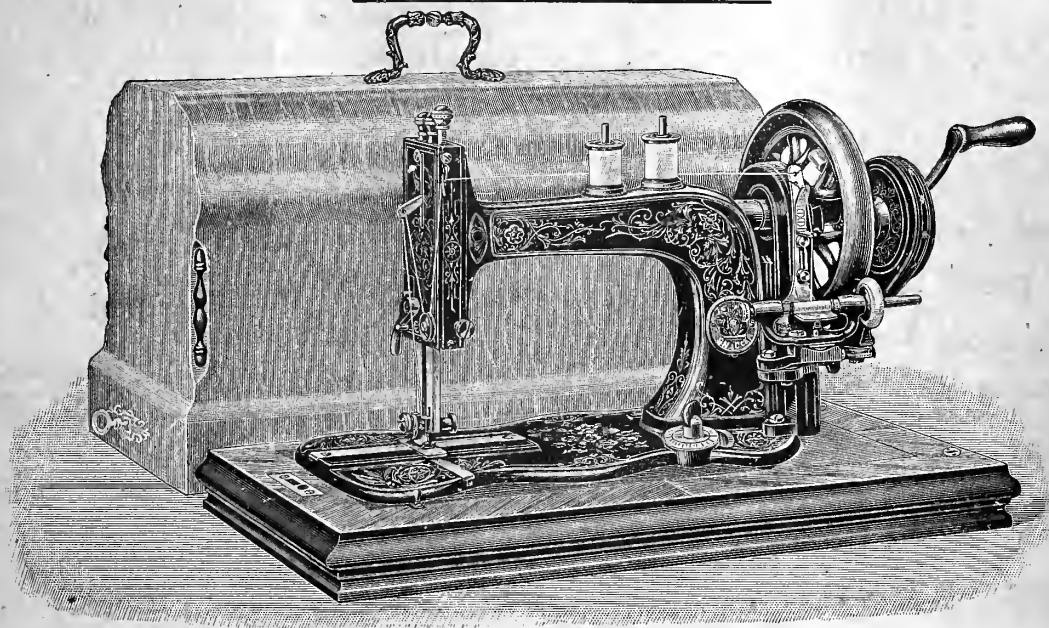
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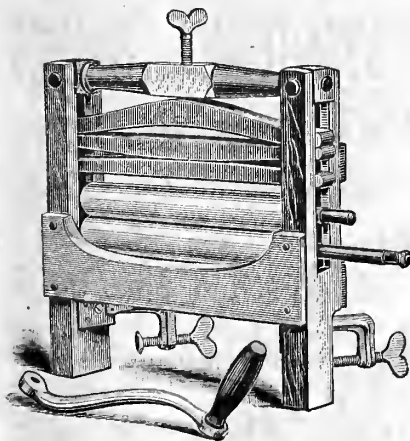
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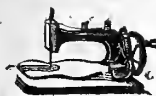


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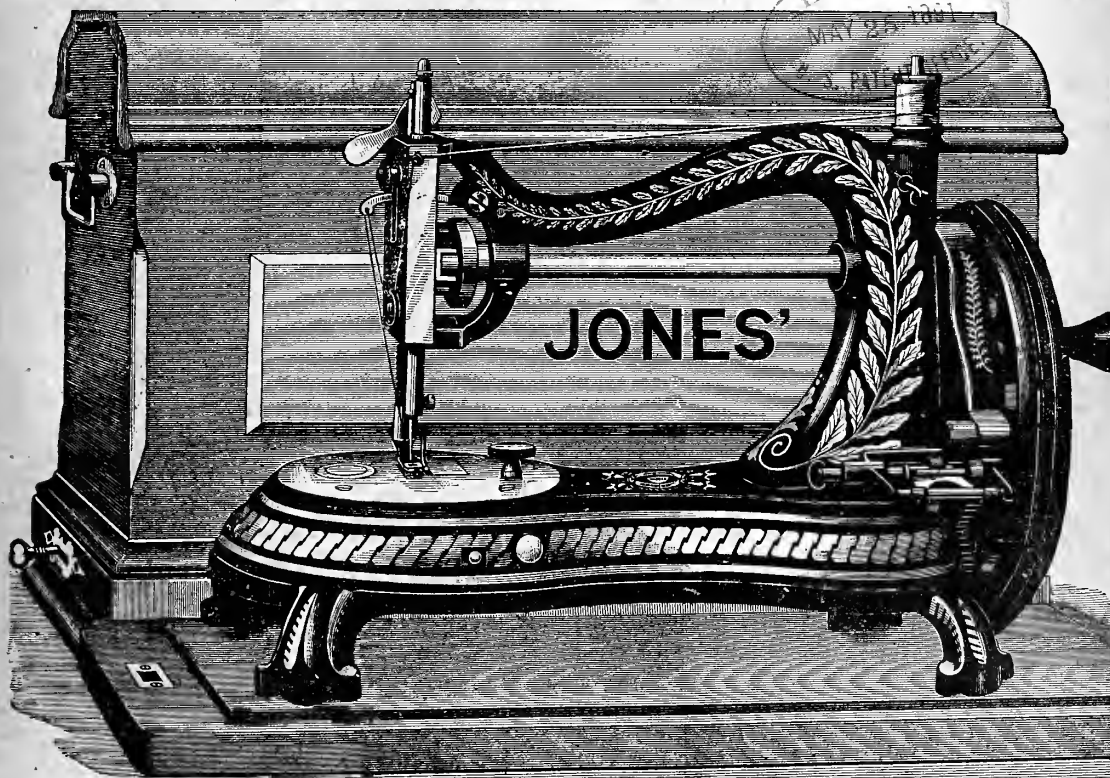
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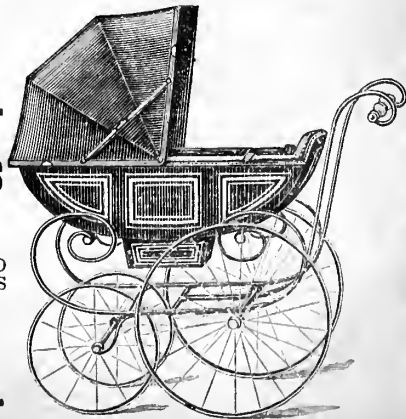
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THE "VERTICAL FEED," "The BEST Domestic Sewing Machine."

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Are Light Running, Noiseless, & Durable, & Warranted for 5 Years.



Style No. 3.—Price, £8 10s. Od.

OVER 800,000

**WHITE MACHINES**  
NOW IN USE.

See a WHITE before purchasing any other.

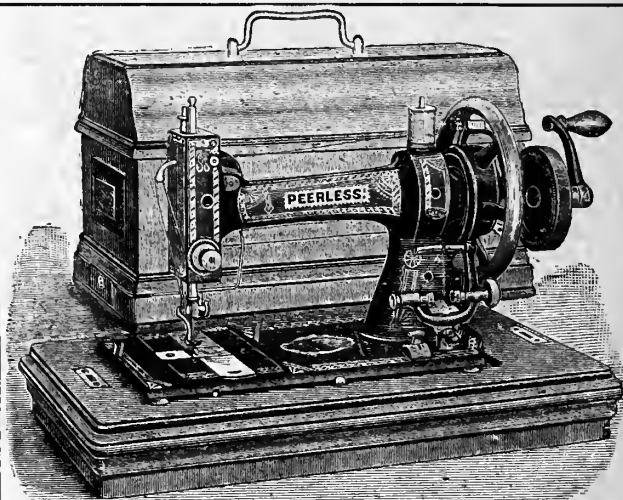
DAILY SALES EXCEED 1,000 MACHINES.

NO OTHER MACHINE CAN BOAST OF SUCH A RECORD.

**GOLD MEDAL** awarded at **PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.**  
MACHINES TO WORK BY HAND OR TREADLE OR BOTH COMBINED.

THE  
**WHITE** SEWING  
MACHINES  
ARE  
SUITABLE FOR ALL CLASSES OF WORK  
LIGHT OR HEAVY.

Manufactory—  
CLEVELAND,  
OHIO, U.S.A.



Style PEERLESS B.—Price, £4 15s. Od.

EASY PAYMENTS ARRANGED TO SUIT INTENDING PURCHASERS.  
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.



New Rotary Shuttle Machine, Price, £9 0s. Od.

MACHINES FOR DRESSMAKERS,  
TAILORS, UPHOLSTERERS,  
CORSET MAKERS,  
AND EVERY VARIETY OF WORK.

SAMPLES OF WORK  
AND PRICE LISTS  
SENT POST FREE  
UPON APPLICATION.

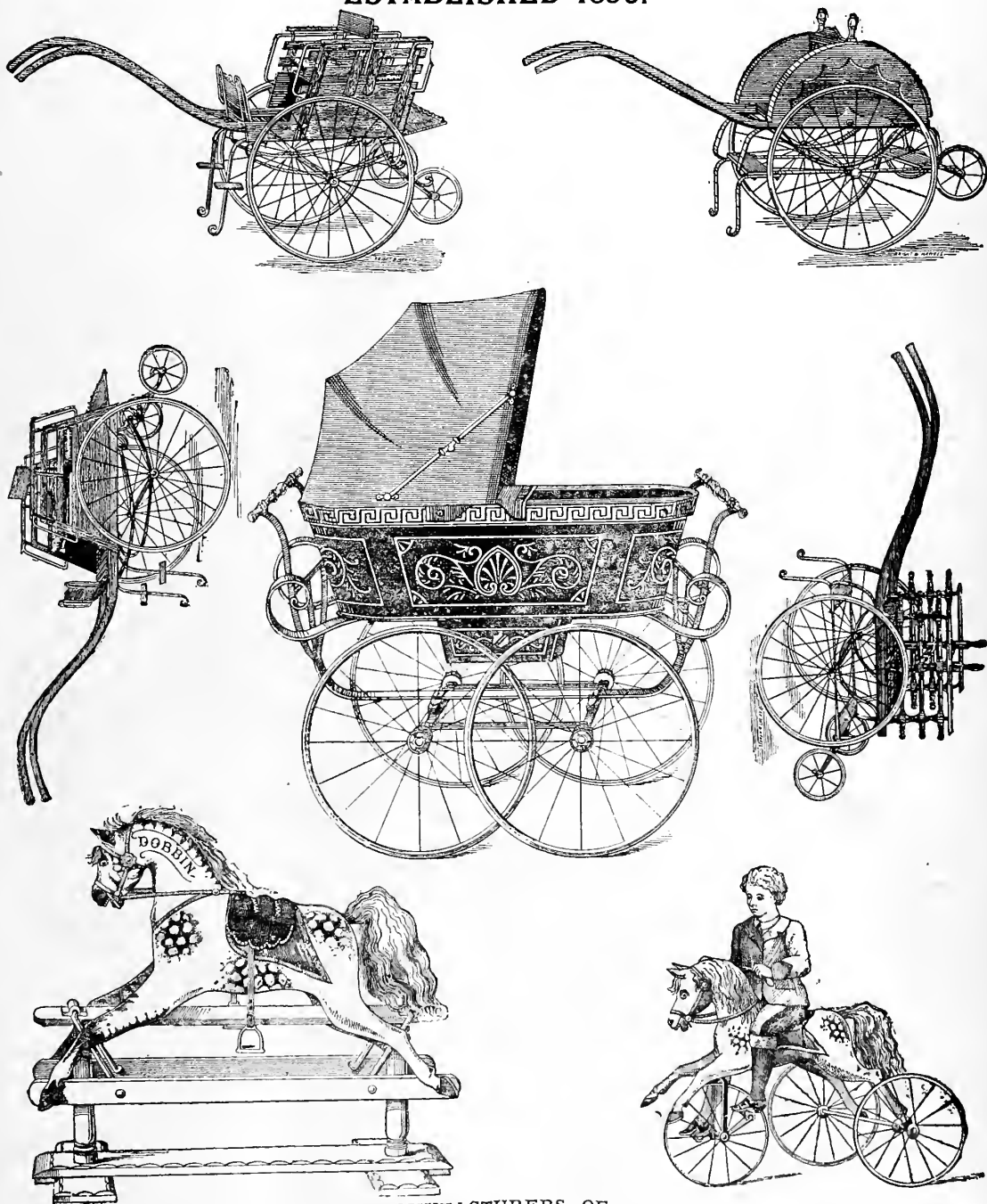
White Sewing Machine Co.,  
48, HOLBORN VIADUCT,  
LONDON, ENGLAND.

# JOHN WILDE & SONS,

EXCELSIOR WORKS,

BISSELL STREET,  
BIRMINGHAM.

ESTABLISHED 1856.



MANUFACTURERS OF

Perambulators, Bassinettes, Invalid Carriages, Mail  
Carts, and Rocking Horses,

FOR HOME, EXPORT, & COLONIAL MARKETS.

The largest Manufacturers of Perambulators in the Midland Counties.

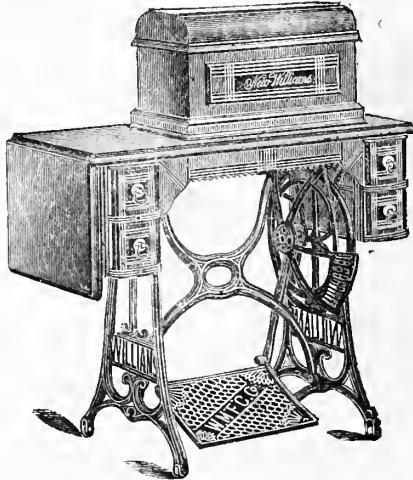
**Unequalled for Price and Quality.**

# THE NEW WILLIAMS SEWING MACHINE.

Manufactured by  
THE WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO.  
MONTREAL (CAN.).

Works upon cone-bearing  
centres, and from a perfect  
and adjustable eccentric.

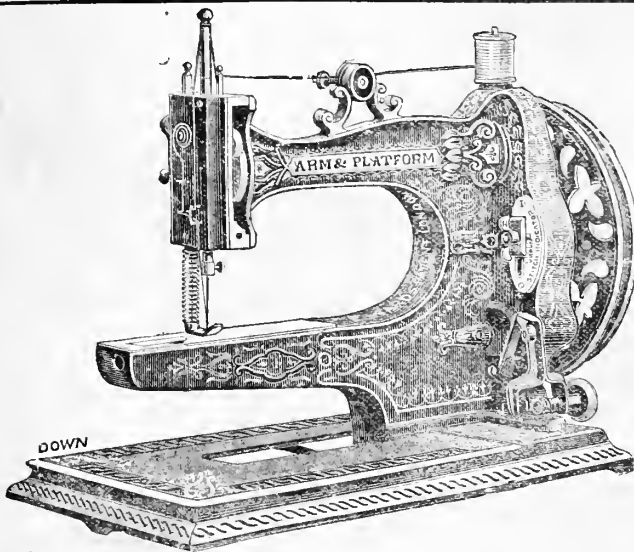
Friction reduced to a  
minimum.



Free from Cogs, Cams, and  
Gears, and every part liable  
to wear, besides being case-  
hardened, is adjustable.

THE BEST OF ALL AMERICAN MACHINES FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES  
GENERAL AGENCY FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM AND COLONIES—

**C. LOHMANN,**  
22, JEWIN STREET, LONDON, E.C.



BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

**E. WARD & CO.'S**

Compound Arm and Platform Domestic Lock-  
stitch Shuttle  
SEWING MACHINES

Is a FAMILY HAND SEWING MACHINE worked with a straight needle and shuttle, making the LOCK STITCH both sides alike. Combining both the ARM—so essential to many of the wants of family sewing, such as putting in sleeves, sewing round the arms of dresses, and such work so difficult to be done with any other hand machine, and the PLATFORM for plain sewing, quilting, &c. The plate which constitutes the platform is part of the base; when required it is raised to its place by a simple mechanical contrivance, and there secured by a projection which passes into a hole in the arm. The Machine is self-threading throughout with self-threading Shuttle.

Encouraged by the unparalleled success which has attended this Machine, and the satisfactory manner in which it is spoken of by all who have tried it, the PATENTEE HAS MADE FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS secured by new Patents, and trusts that it will now be found the Most Perfect, Simple, and Saleable Machine in the Market.

Patentee and Sole Manufacturers:

**E. WARD & CO.,**  
9, WELLS STREET, OXFORD STREET,  
LONDON, W.

Telephone No. 4667.

Telegrams, "Grover, London."

**GROVER & WOOD,**  
AMERICAN ORGAN AND HARMONIUM  
MANUFACTURERS,  
62, GLENGALL ROAD, OLD KENT ROAD,  
LONDON, S.E.

First-Class Quality. Low Prices. Latest Improvements

WRITE FOR NEW ILLUSTRATED LIST.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

BIRKBECK BANK.—Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane.—Three per cent. Interest allowed on Deposits, repayable on demand.

Two per cent. Interest on Current Accounts calculated on the minimum monthly balances, when not drawn below £100.

The Bank undertakes for its Customers free of charge the custody of Deeds, Writings, and other securities and valuables, the collection of Bills of Exchange, Dividends, and Coupons; and the purchase and sale of Stocks, Shares, and Annuities. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued.

The Birkbeck Almanack, with full particulars, post free, on application. FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager.

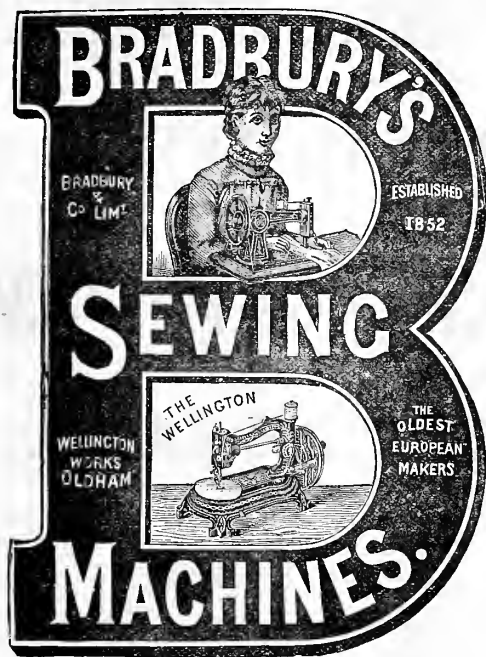
The Birkbeck Building Society's Annual Receipts exceed Five Millions.

HOW TO PURCHASE A HOUSE FOR TWO GUINEAS PER MONTH, with immediate Possession and no Rent to pay. Apply at the Office of the BIRKBECK BUILDING SOCIETY, 29, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane.

HOW TO PURCHASE A PLOT OF LAND FOR FIVE SHILLINGS PER MONTH, with immediate possession, either for Building or Gardening purposes. Apply at the Office of the BIRKBECK FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY, as above.

The Birkbeck Almanack, with full particulars, on application. FRANCIS RAVENSCROFT, Manager





**NO COMPLICATED COGS, CAMS, OR ELABORATE MECHANISM.**

**SIMPLICITY WITH EFFICIENCY.**

**DURABILITY WITH SPEED.**

**THE BEST FOR THE AGENT.**

**THE BEST FOR THE MERCHANT.**

**THE BEST FOR THE MANUFACTURER.**

**MOST LIBERAL TERMS TO AGENTS.**

**Awarded the Highest Honours at all the Great Exhibitions.**

**13 GOLD MEDALS SINCE 1879.**

## BRADBURY'S BASSINETTES.

In our Illustrated List for this season will be found several New Designs in Wood Bodies. Our cabinet department being replete with the most recent machinery, we are able to manufacture Bassinettes of this class in a more handsome, substantial, and a better-finished manner than any other maker. They are all made of thoroughly-seasoned timber, have the best fittings, rubber tyre bicycle wheels, springs, oil caps, &c., are well upholstered, and richly ornamented in various beautiful designs.

BRADBURY'S NO. 29.



Elegant WOOD body Boat shape, with or without turned spindles, oval ends, beautifully decorated, suspended by straps on semi-circular springs, 25-in. and 20 in. wheels, fitted with two China handles, and upholstered in the best woollen cloth, three loose cushions, well-cover, cloth lined straps, reversible hood with twisted brass joints, &c. This Carriage is suspended from four strong straps, the springs are of the best steel, and the body is unusually spacious.

BRADBURY'S NO. 25.



Handsomely-painted Wood body, oval ends, upholstered in Crockett's leather, mounted on steel shackle springs, 25 in. rubber tyre bicycle wheels, fitted with China handle, well-cover, three loose cushions, straps, reversible hood, with twisted brass joints, and finished in good style. The body is light, strong, and spacious, and is most elaborately painted.

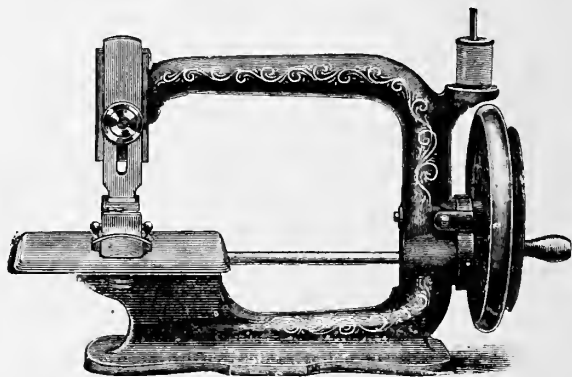
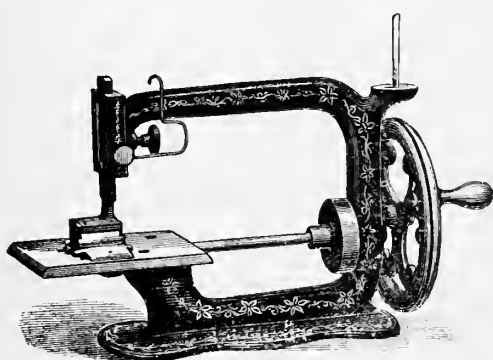
Catalogues ready early in February, to be obtained at our Depots or from the Manufactory.

**BRADBURY & CO., Limited, Wellington Works, OLDHAM.**



**"Better out of the World than out of Fashion."**

**AGENTS AND FACTORS**  
CAN  
**Make Money Rapidly**  
BY HANDLING  
**FASHION'S LATEST DEMAND.**



**KIMBALL & MORTON'S**  
PATENTED

**CASING (GATHERING) MACHINES**  
Perform Work hitherto Impossible.

PLEASE SEND FOR FULL PARTICULARS.

**NOW OR NEVER**  
**IS THE TIME TO SELL.**

*EVERY MANTLE AND DRESSMAKER REQUIRES ONE.*

Registered Offices and Factory—  
**BOTHWELL CIRCUS, GLASGOW.**

Branches—

11a, Norfolk Street, Pall Mall, Manchester, 52, Reform Street, Dundee, and  
56, Aldermanbury, London, E.C.

**CYCLE OILS,** Burning and Lubricating, Loose or Bottled. Knitting Machine, Wringer, and Pram Oils. All kinds of Machinery Oils.—Lady Bridge Oil Works, Spring Street, Hull.

**OILS.**—Our Cash Prices for Sewing Machine Oils are: 2 oz. 14s., 3 oz. 16s., 4 oz. 18s. per gross, in panelled bottles. Oil guaranteed the best, or oils matched.—Address "The Manager," Lady Bridge Oil Works, 54, Spring Street, Hull.

**NEEDLES.**—Singer's Medium or Family 6 doz. for 1s. 2d.—S. Cox & Co., Eagle Works, Alcester.

### Agents Wanted.

Sewing Machine Dealers should apply for agency for ZELEO, a Waterproofing Oil for Boots, Shoes, Footballs, &c., which renders leather waterproof and soft without interfering with its polishing properties. 6d. and 1s. per bottle. Particulars free from the

**WATERPROOFING OIL CO.,** 32, Cowper Street, LONDON, E.C.  
Manager—R. MOTHERSILL.

## E. WARD & CO., Cycle Engineers,

Are prepared to build Cycles for Gentlemen to any design and weight required.

**ENAMELLING IN VARIOUS COLOURS.**

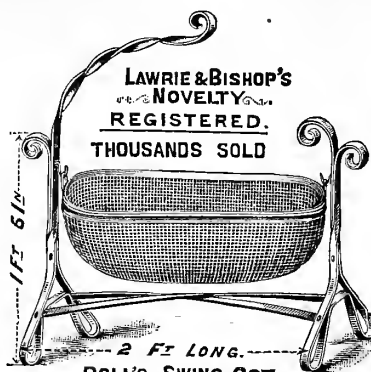
**REPAIRS FOR THE TRADE.**

*Wheels Made, Frames Brazed, Hardening, Screwcutting, Balls, Bells, Lamps, Saddles, Sundries, at manufacturers' prices.*

**9, WELLS ST., OXFORD ST., W.**

**ESTABLISHED 1860**

**BEST MATERIALS ONLY USED.**



DOLL'S SWING COT

**LAWRIE & BISHOP,**

Wire Workers and Makers of every description of Fancy Bird Cages.

55, 56, and 57, BRADFORD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

THOUSANDS ARE BEING SOLD.



### TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

**Important Rise in Prices of Sewing Machines.**

We beg to inform our customers and all those engaged in the Sewing Machine Trade that Messrs. Junker & Ruh, of Karlsruhe, are still selling their well-known Machines at old prices. Illustrated Lists forwarded upon application with business card to

**AD. RIES & CO.,**

**45, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON,**

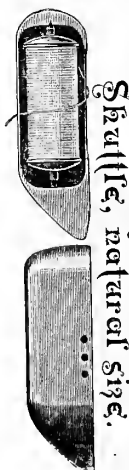
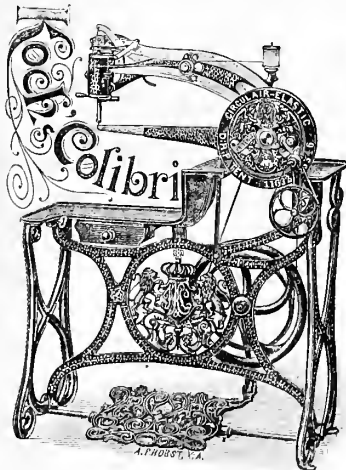
Importers of Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Vienna Regulators, and all kinds of Gold and Silver Jewellery, at Lowest Wholesale Prices.

## KOCH'S NEW CIRCULAR ELASTIC MACHINE. THE BEST BOOT REPAIRING MACHINE.

Manufactured by the

**Bièlefeld Sewing Machine Manufacturing Co.  
H. KOCH & CO.**

*No Shuttle  
Carrier.*



*No Cogs.*

The length of arm of the above machine is 16 in.; the head is the smallest hitherto produced, being smaller than a sixpenny piece, thus enabling repairs of the smallest shoes to be done. The stitch is beautiful and uniform, feeding on or from the cylinder in any direction; this is a great advantage not possessed by any other Elastic machine of older construction. The shuttle does not wear out as it lies immovably in the cylinder; this is also a great feature, as other Elastic machines are subject to great wear and tear of shuttles, shuttle drivers and cogs, causing frequent repairs.

**SOLE WHOLESALE AGENT—**

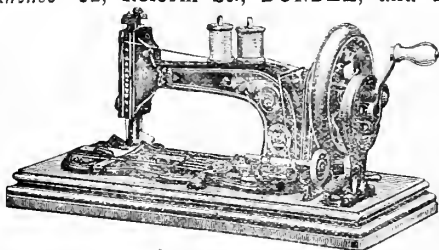
**C. LOHMANN, 22, Jewin Street, London, E.C.**

# KIMBALL & MORTON, Limited,

(ESTABLISHED 1867),  
SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTURERS,  
**BOTHWELL CIRCUS, GLASGOW.**

Branches—52, Reform St., DUNDEE, and 11a, Norfolk St., Pall Mall, MANCHESTER.

Family  
Hand  
Machine.

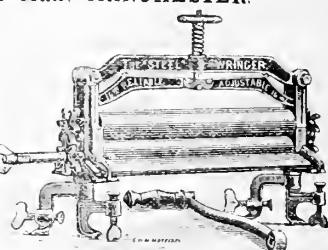


THE  
"MEDIUM."

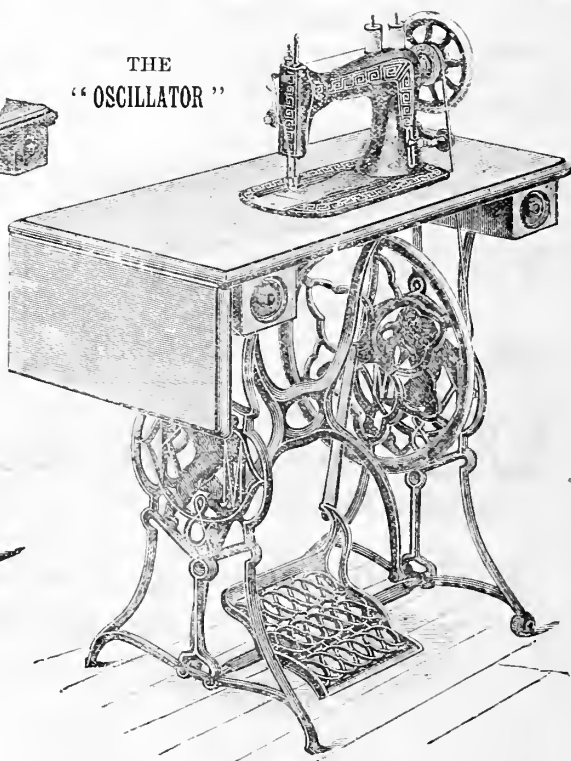


THE  
STEEL  
WRINGER.

14 inch  $\times$  1  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch  
15 inch  $\times$  2 inch.  
16 inch  $\times$  2 inch.

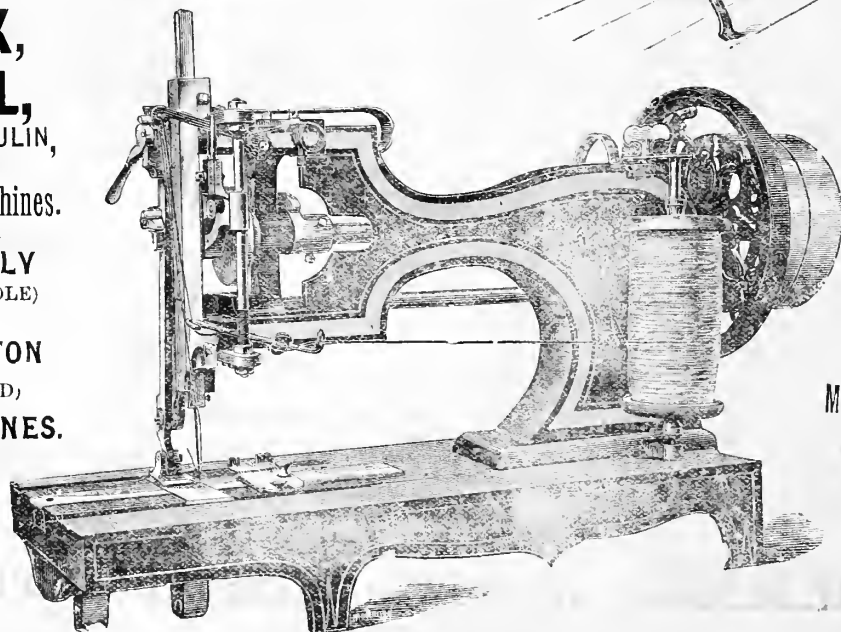


THE  
"OSCILLATOR"



**SACK,  
SAIL,  
TARPAULIN,**  
AND  
Belt Machines.

FAMILY  
(TREADLE)  
AND  
MORTON  
(HAND)  
MACHINES.



Kilting  
AND  
Gathering  
Machines.

No. 2  
Manufacturing  
Machines  
IN  
FOUR  
VARIETIES.

# HARRIS' PERAMBULATORS.

W. J. HARRIS & CO., LIMITED,  
BABY CARRIAGE BUILDERS.

TELEGRAPH ADDRESS,  
"Admired, London."



FROM  
1 to 10 GUINEAS.

Do not fail to  
send for  
Designs and  
lowest prices  
for 1891.

Do not fail to  
send for  
Designs and  
lowest prices  
for 1891.

## THE HAYMERLE,

Lightness, Strength, and Elegance combined. Carriages made specially for the Hire System and delivered without the least possible delay, Compare our wheels, fittings, and finish throughout, with those of other Makers.

Sample carriage willingly sent on approval. Special terms to Shippers and large Buyers.

Offices and Works, HAYMERLE ROAD, PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.

G. STIBBE, 25, JAMAICA ST., GLASGOW.

SOLE WHOLESALE DEPOT FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FOR EXPORT.

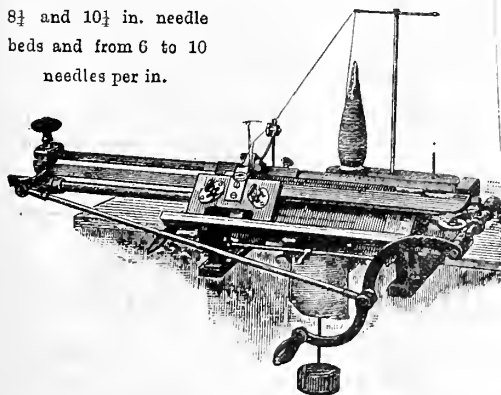
## THE DUBIED PATENT KNITTING MACHINES

FOR HAND AND POWER.  
Manufactured Under Royal Letters Patent.

IN RESPONSE TO THE FREQUENT EN-  
QUIRIES FOR A STOCKING MACHINE OF  
LESS COSTLY CONSTRUCTION THAN THE  
REGULAR DUBIED TYPE, I HAVE PLEA-  
SURE NOW IN OFFERING

THE NEW  
'LETTER H'  
KNITTING MACHINE

8½ and 10½ in. needle  
beds and from 6 to 10  
needles per in.



WITH PATENT BRUSH LATCH OPENERS,  
COUNTER, DROP-ACTION & RACKING-MOTION

These Machines are made by my Manufacturers, MESSRS. EDWARD DUBIED & CO., whose name is a voucher for Quality throughout the Hosiery Trade of the World, and whose Machines obtained the HIGHEST AWARD given at the

PARIS EXHIBITION 1889, the ONLY GOLD MEDAL.

THE

# EDD KNITTING WOOLS

THE  
BEST  
VALUE

IN  
THE MARKET  
IN

KNITTING  
MACHINE  
YARNS  
A  
SPECIALITY

2, 3, 4 & 5 PLY FINGERINGS AND  
SOFT SPUN VEST WOOLS FOR MACHINE KNITTING.

THE NEW NO. 1 QUALITY.

A Soft Spun Fingering

making the Best leading line in Socks in the Market.

BERLIN WOOLS, FANCY SHAWL WOOLS, &c.

Enormous Stock in all Qualities.

— Write for Samples. —

## THE

# 'Clincher' Tyre and Rim

(BARTLETT'S PATENTS),

FOR CYCLE, BATH CHAIR, CARRIAGE WHEELS, &amp;c.

## The "Clincher" Rim & Combination Band Cushion & Pneumatic Tyre.

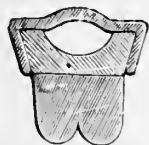
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Section A.

The "Clincher" Rim and Tyre.

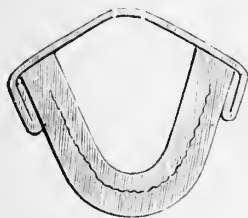
lin.



Section C.

The "Clincher" Rim and Winter Tyre.

1½ in.



Section E.

The "Clincher" Rim and Band Cushion Tyre.

## (SECTION F.)

The great advantage claimed for this Tyre and Rim (in general with all our patterns) is that no cement is required in fixing them, and that they are consequently able to be separated from each other at any time.

The Tyre consists of two parts, viz., the outer band, and the inner tube, which is blown up by an inflator.

The action of inflating the tube "clinches" the band to the rim. When the tube is deflated (which may be easily accomplished at any time by pressing a pin down the mouth of the valve in order to release the air), both band and tube are easily removable from the rim, an advantage which may be appreciated for the convenience of adjusting loose spokes.

The insertion of cloth in both band and tube reduces the chances of puncture by stones, &c., to a minimum.

The valve employed for inflating the tube is made with a check action of our special invention, and is so simple in construction that it is impossible to get out of order.

In cases of accident, the advantage of being able to replace either band or tube, together or separately, without sending the wheels back to the makers, will be readily recognised.

If the Tyre, through any accident, should become deflated while it is in use, it virtually becomes an ordinary cushion tyre. It has no chance of coming out of the rim, the weight of the rider effectually preventing this.

The outer band is, we consider, practically indestructible, as, judging from recent trials, it is not nearly so liable to be cut by stones as its solid rival, there being less resistance to cut against.

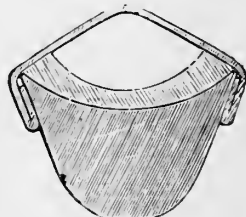
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Section B.

The "Clincher" Rim and Tyre.

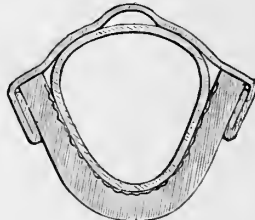
1½ in.



Section D.

The "Clincher" Rim and Cushion Tyre.

1½ in.



Section F.

The "Clincher" Rim and Combination Band Cushion and Pneumatic Tyre.

## THE NORTH BRITISH RUBBER CO., LTD.

The exclusive Owners of the Patents for these Tyres, after critical trials, extending over long distances, and for several months, have now great confidence in submitting them to the attention of Cycle Builders. The sections of Tyres and Rims here shown are only illustrative. The forms are susceptible of great variation, and the Company will be prepared to vary shapes to meet the views of Builders.

CASTLE MILLS, EDINBURGH.

NOVEMBER, 1890.



DIPLOMA OF HONOUR (Highest Possible Award), EDINBURGH EXHIBITION, 1890.

# THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, NOW OFFERS

A VARIETY OF NEW MACHINES,  
NEW AND ELEGANT CABINET WORK,  
NEW ATTACHMENTS.

*Their New Machines for Family Use include every Principle which has ever Succeeded, and in BEAUTY, LIGHT-RUNNING, SILENCE. and all Modern Improvements and Selling Points,*

## THEY DEFY COMPETITION!

### THEIR NEW CABINET WORK

*In all the Latest Forms and in the Best Woods challenges comparison with any Art Furniture in Style, Reliability, and Beauty of Finish.*

## THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

(Formerly I. M. SINGER &amp; CO.)

Management for the United Kingdom: 39 FOSTER LANE, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

And 497 Branches throughout Great Britain and Ireland.

Sewing Machine Gazette Office, 28, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

RATE.— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per Word; Minimum, 6d.

**YOUNG LADY** seeks Re-engagement in Domestic Machinery and Musical Instrument Depot, good saleswoman, well up in book-keeping, correspondence, and accounts, and proficient pianiste; 2 years' reference.—Address "Lily," care of Editor.

**CASH and HIRE PURCHASE GENERAL FURNISHING BUSINESS** for Disposal on South Coast. Cash required £300, including stock book debts, horse and van, or at valuation. Good opportunity to introduce Mangies, Sewing Machines, &c. "Hire," Office of this Journal.

**MANAGER.**—A. E. Isted, 14 years with the old-established firm of Isted & Co., Sewing Machine Depot and Baby Carriage Bazaar, Southampton, desires appointment as Manager. Thoroughly understands the Repairing Department and every branch of the Trade. Highest references. Please address A. E. Isted, Glendower, Gordon Avenue, Southampton.

**WANTED,** Young Lady Machinist, having £30, to take Partnership or management of excellent established Business.—"Mead," *Sewing Machine Gazette* Office.

**SEWINGMACHINES.**—For Sale, 43 Thomas's Sewing Machines, all in good condition. An offer wanted to clear them.—W. C. Warren & Sons, Chard, Somerset.

**DOMESTIC MACHINES, &c.**—Advertiser, having extensive premises in leading thoroughfare, Glasgow, wishes other goods to sell with Sewing Machines, Mangies, &c. Dealers and Manufacturers will please send Price List and Terms.—"Z," *Sewing Machine Gazette* Office, 28, Paternoster Row, London.

**SEWING MACHINE EXHIBITION.**—A Man well up in Sewing Machines would take charge of an Exhibit at forthcoming Aquarium Show, if with privilege of showing two small Articles of Domestic Utility.—"A. B.," 86, Albany Street, Regent's Park.

**COLLECTOR-SALESMAN.**—The Singer Manufacturing Company have at present a vacancy for a first-rate man to be trained for a Collectorship; salary and commission at the commencement; must be energetic and trustworthy—a tradesman will find this a good opening; previous knowledge not necessary.—Apply by letter only, marked "Collector-Salesman," 17, Chiswell Street, Finsbury, London, E.C.

**ENGAGEMENT WANTED.**—The Son of one of the oldest Sewing Machine Dealers in the Midlands seeks an Engagement as Manager.—"J. H. T.," Office of the *Sewing Machine Gazette*.

See page 4 for Advertisements of Oils and Needles.)

### A Farewell Gathering.

ON the 6th February, the employees at Messrs. Bradbury's Glasgow Depot met at the Waterloo Rooms to bid farewell to Mr. A. J. Sewell, their manager, who has come to London to fill a more lucrative position under his old general, Mr. H. Raper, of the Singer Company.

Mr. J. J. Gilmour, the Bradbury Edinburgh manager, took the chair, and was supported by Messrs. Hardie (Paisley), Hendrie (Airdrie), &c. In a few well-chosen words, the Chairman presented Mr. Sewell with a handsome diamond ring, and Mrs. Sewell with a gold lever watch.

Mr. Sewell, in an appropriate speech, returned thanks for the presentations, and expressed his regret at leaving his old fellow-workers.

During the evening, which was spent in a pleasant manner, Mr. J. Reid, of the canvassing staff, recited the following verses he had written for the occasion:—

ALL hail! Alas! our noble chief,  
In deepest grief we part from thee;  
May fortune strew thy every path  
Where'er thy dwelling-place may be.

When our dreams in future years  
Shall linger on the days gone by,  
How fondly we will brood on thee,  
And for thy absence heave a sigh!

That kindly smile that's ever pleasant  
And sage advice in time of need;  
Ah! let us drop a tear in sorrow,  
For we have lost a friend indeed.

How fondly we will think upon thee,  
And muse upon thy absent form,  
When tossed on life's wild, angry wave,  
Before the dark and gathering storm.

Where can we rest our weary head?  
Our prop and stay, alas! is gone;  
To meet the tyrant's grim rebuke  
We're left, to fight the foe alone.

One small request of thee we crave,  
Which, perchance, may be the last—  
That thou wilt sometimes think on us  
With fond remembrance of the past.

Then fare thee well, a last adieu;  
How sad, how sad that parting theme.  
Yet life at best, how short its span!  
To man it's but a passing dream.

Ah, then, adieu! our noble chief  
In sorrow deep we part from thee.  
May every good attend thy days  
Where'er thy future sphere may be.

May God thee speed shall be our wish  
Until our heart's last throbs shall cease,  
That He who rules the stormy deep  
May keep thee in the paths of peace.

J. REID.

## Embezzlement by a Collector.

At the Fareham County Bench on Monday, January 26th, 1891, Charles Peach, Gosport, collector and salesman to the Singer Manufacturing Company, was charged "with that he on the 10th of October, 1890, in the parish of Fareham and county of Southampton, then being the servant of the Singer Manufacturing Company, did fraudulently embezzle the sum of £1 9s., and within six months of the date thereof, to wit, the 1st of November, 1890, a further sum of five shillings, and on the 3rd day of November, 1890, the sum of £4 9s., received by him for and on account of his said masters."

The magistrates on the Bench were W. H. Deane Esq. (chairman), Admiral Sir Henry Chads, K.C.B.; C. E. Radclyffe, Esq., and General the Hon. Percy Feilding, C.B.

Mr. C. Lamport, solicitor, of Southampton, who appeared for the prosecution, said that the facts were exceedingly simple:—The defendant was engaged by the company to represent them in the district of Gosport, and his duties included the collection of money, for which he was to account to Mr. Newland, paying over to him weekly the sums collected. With reference to these accounts he should prove that he had received them, and he should also prove that he did not pay them to Mr. Newland. In fact, he absconded, and had only just been apprehended at Peterborough. When charged and cautioned in the usual way, he did not attempt to deny his guilt, but at once admitted what he had done, and gave as an excuse, that he had gone to Portsmouth with the money, that he there got the worse for drink, and that he had either lost the money or been robbed of it, and could not go back without it. He should ask the magistrates to take the case summarily, as he understood that the prisoner intended to plead guilty. The Singer Company were bound, for the sake of themselves, to set as strong an example as possible when a case of this kind occurred, to show that anything of the sort could not be tolerated, and he had to state, on their behalf, that if ever any other cases occurred they would have to deal with them in a much more severe manner.

Evidence was then called, and the first witness was—

Mr. William John Sang, of 242, Commercial Road, Portsmouth. In answer to Mr. Lamport's questions he said:—I am the district manager of the Singer Manufacturing Company, and engaged the defendant to enter the employ of the company as collector-salesman. He was in the company's employ in that capacity in October and November last. His salary was 15s. a week, besides commission, which brought it to about 30s. He had to collect monies from the customers, and then hand them over to Mr. Newland every week. Mr. Newland was another officer of the company for that district.

Mr. Deane: What would be his average weekly takings?—Witness: About £5 or £6, but he seems to have made a good collection this week, he had several cash orders.

The prisoner said he had no questions to ask the witness.

Frederick Herbert Hannen said: I live at Victoria Hotel, Lee-on-the-Solent. On November 3rd, 1890, I made a payment of £4 9s. to the defendant Peach on behalf of the Singer Manufacturing Company, and he signed and gave me the receipt which I produce.

Lilian Rothfield said: I live at 5, Trinity Gardens, Fareham, and am the wife of Simon Rothfield. On the 10th October last I made a payment of £1 9s. to the prisoner on behalf of the Singer Manufacturing Company. On paying the balance of £1 9s. the prisoner handed me this receipt (receipt produced), and I saw him sign it.

The Clerk: That was for the balance of a payment?—Witness: Yes, I had paid the previous £3 the week before.

Elizabeth White said: I live in High Street, Fareham, and am a spinster. On the 1st November, 1890, I made a payment of five shillings to the defendant on behalf of the company.

Mr. James William Newland said: I live at 56, High Street, Gosport, and represent the prosecuting company there as sub-manager, and was the officer of the company to whom the defendant had to account for the monies he received; and he accounted to him up to the week they were now complaining of. Prisoner had not ever accounted to him, or paid over to him, the sum of £1 9s. received from Mrs. Rothfield, £4 9s. from Mr. Hannen, or 5s. that Miss White has spoken of. Since the 7th of November he has absented himself from his duties.

The prisoner put no question, and Mr. Lamport said that was the case for the prosecution.

The prisoner was then formally charged by the Clerk, and Mr. Deane read the customary caution, telling prisoner that if he pleaded guilty he would be dealt with summarily, but that if he pleaded not guilty, or did not plead or answer, he would be committed for trial at the next Quarter Sessions or Assizes.

The prisoner: I plead guilty.

Mr. Deane: Do you wish to say anything to us?

The prisoner: I hope you will treat me as leniently as possible. It is all through the drink that it has happened.

In answer to the magistrates the Deputy-Chief Constable (Mr. Stephenson) said he knew nothing against the prisoner's character.

Mr. Deane (to prisoner): You say you were brought to commit this offence through drink. It is, I believe, through drink that three out of every four crimes are brought about. You have committed a very grave offence. You were in a position of trust, and in receipt of fair wages, and it is not simply one offence that you have committed. We shall therefore deal severely with you, and you will be sentenced to imprisonment for six calendar months, with hard labour.

Mr. Lamport: I have to ask that the book found on the prisoner and its contents be handed over to the prosecutors, as it is their property.

Mr. Deane: Certainly.

## Correspondence.

*"\* \* This column is at the service of all classes of readers for the discussion of trade matters. We need not say that the insertion of a letter from a correspondent does not necessarily imply that we endorse the views expressed. The responsibility rests entirely with the person signing the letter. As an independent Journal we offer facilities to all parties to ventilate their grievances or express their views on the condition that the right of reply be allowed anyone who feels himself aggrieved or considers an explanation necessary."*

### THE USE OF THE WORD "SINGER."

To the Editor of the Sewing Machine Gazette.

MY DEAR SIR,—It is some time since the reading of your journal afforded me so much interest as that of last month, not omitting, of course, the action of the Singer Company, the Liverpool firm, and the correspondence on the same in particular. With your permission, I should like to express my opinion of the same, in common with many others in the trade, who, I have no doubt, will do likewise in such an important matter.

It is the letters of Mr. Allman and my friend Young to which I wish to refer, but in doing so have no desire to appear as if defending the Singer Company, as they are well able to take care of themselves; but it is in defence of myself as one of your readers that I wish to speak, for when we find two gentlemen as mentioned writing to the trade (not the public, Mr. Editor), stating that adding the word "Singer" to the description of a machine is no advantage whatever in assisting the sale, but is simply done to describe its style or system (the latter word, sir, I believe is the most popular) and written to all appearance in such earnestness, in hopes, I presume, it will enable us (the trade) to swallow the same without the proverbial grain of salt; but I contend, sir, that it is gauging the intelligence of your readers a little too low.

Of Mr. Allman I know very little, except that he is a draper and sells sewing machines, which is quite enough information for me, but to think that one of our own trade, and with such experience as my friend Young, should expect it—i.e., the trade, sir—to bolt such a pill, is too disappointing.

I have not referred in detail to the letters of these gentlemen, but sufficient to show what they wished to convey.

However, sir, with your permission, I should like to say a word or so on the origin of the whole grievance—that is, how far we may go in the way of using the magic word "Singer."

In dealing with this matter, I contend we must ignore the trade and deal with it entirely from the public point of view, as I take it for granted we all know what the law permits, and for the information of those who do not, can easily find out by joining our "Illiver's Protection Association," whose eminent legal advisers will give full information on such a matter free of expense; but are the public so well informed? I contend they are not, hence the great difference, the credit for which is as much due to dealers like myself and outside manufacturers as to the Singer Company, for whatever merits our machines possessed, we had not the courage to rely on that alone, but took advantage of the popularity of the word "Singer" to help the sale, and by so doing simply assisted the public in the education of the word to the great advantage of the Singer Company, the result of which is that ninety-nine persons out of every hundred, when speaking of a Singer machine, mean a machine made by the company of that name. Many dealers and makers will argue that it is impossible to describe this machine without calling it a Singer. In reply to those, I would refer them to Bradbury & Co., who, no doubt, have sold as many of this style of machine as any makers in existence and have not used the word Singer for years.

My contention is, that we have not only any right to use this word, but in the end will be far better off without it. As an illustration, take the "Wertheim" for instance, which is without doubt, one of the very best machines made, and how infinitely better off the man will be who intends building up a reputation for this machine and himself by naming it the "Wertheim" family or medium, pure and simple, not to mention his conscience, which must be pricked a little to know that he is trading at the expense of some one else. However, I will not write any more at present, as I am afraid I have already intruded too far on your valuable space.

Believe me, yours faithfully,

W. J. HARRIS.

Peckham, S.E., February 24th, 1891.

### THE HOWE YORKSHIRE BRANCHES.

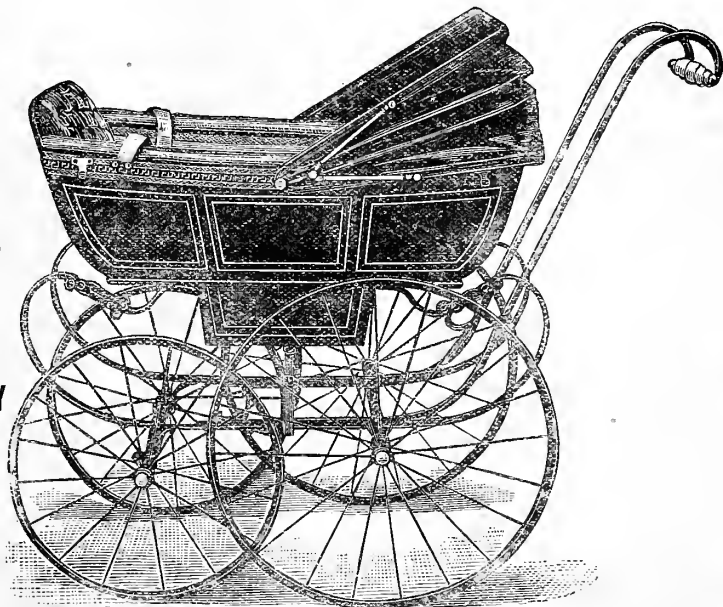
To the Editor of the Sewing Machine Gazette.

DEAR SIR,—Having formed a high opinion of your journal, and knowing your great desire that all reports therein be of undoubted



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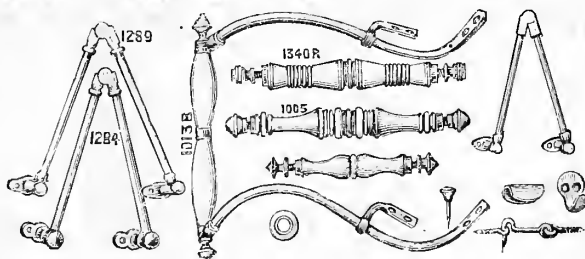


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veracity, I, along with others interested, are astonished at, and much regret several statements in the article on above in your issue for this month. Your informant, being evidently insufficiently informed himself, has inaccurately explained the position of affairs, and has grossly misrepresented the facts. As the statements referred to reflect upon me, and are unfavourable to those with whom I had to do in connection with said branches, I have to request that you give an opportunity of making the necessary explanations.

It is stated that Mr. W. S. Moiser has purchased, amongst others, the Howe branches at Liverpool, Manchester, Leicester, Nottingham, and Nuneaton. The facts are, on 22nd April, 1890, I was authorised to dispose of the branches at the first four named places (there has been no branch at Nuneaton for over three years). During June and July all these branches were closed, the premises, where necessary, were sub-let, the whole of the stocks and every article of furniture were sold or otherwise disposed of. On 14th August I made my official report, which shows that *no particle of the stock, not one article of the furniture was purchased by Mr. S. Moiser.* It will thus be observed that those who did purchase the stock, and are now selling it as such, are placed at a disadvantage by reason of your assertions in the article referred to.

In view of the foregoing, the statement that "the important duties of winding up the Howe English branches were entrusted to Mr. Moiser," is erroneously untrue. Your informant on this point has evidently not been in possession of the information herein given. In the interests of all concerned, I have therefore to request that you give the above that publicity which you consider it deserves.

Yours sincerely,

ROBERT GRAY,

Representative, J. G. Murdoch & Co., Limited, London.  
Cathcart, Glasgow, 23rd February, 1891.

## Failures and Arrangements.

RECEIVING ORDER.—On February 10th, a receiving order was granted against Robert Phillips, sewing machine dealer, &c., late of Redhill, now of Earlswood.

W. WILD, sewing machine dealer, 2, Pembroke Street, Oxford.

On the 3rd inst. there will be held a meeting of creditors of the above, at the Official Receiver's office, St. Aldates, Oxford, and the public examination will take place on the 5th March.

The unsecured creditors are given at £107 19s. 9d., and the assets as follows:—

|                                                        | £   | s  | d |
|--------------------------------------------------------|-----|----|---|
| Cash in hand ... ..                                    | 7   | 15 | 0 |
| Cash deposited with solicitor for costs of petition .. | 10  | 0  | 0 |
| Stock-in-trade ... ..                                  | 4   | 0  | 0 |
| Furniture ... ..                                       | 25  | 0  | 0 |
| The good book debts are stated at ... ..               | 34  | 19 | 9 |
| Other debts estimated to produce ... ..                | 3   | 0  | 0 |
|                                                        | £84 | 14 | 9 |

Thus showing a deficiency of £23 5s. The debtor alleges the cause of his failure to be a repeated and continuous illness of himself and wife, bad trade and competition, expenses winding-up the business, and getting about the country, and want of capital.

The Official Receiver makes the following observations:—

"The debtor is a young man, who lived formerly at No. 74, St. Aldates, Oxford; then in 1888-9 took the Norfolk Arms, in Norfolk Street, St. Ebbe's, and about March, 1889, started with £5 capital at No. 2, Pembroke Street, as a sewing machine dealer. He kept no cash books, but a day book, an instalment book, and a receipt book. When he filed his petition his largest creditor was suing him. It will be noticed that he has no preferential creditors. His deficiency accounts begins with £10, excess of assets in February, 1890, to which is added £30 2s. 6d. as the net profit of his business since, against which is placed a year's household expenses £60, and bad debts £3 7s. 10d. The deficiency being the £23 5s. mentioned above. He does not propose to offer any composition. The affair is a small one, and looks better on paper than I fear it will work out."

WALTER FEATHER BOTTOMLEY, perambulator manufacturer, Pollard's Yard, Millgarth Street, Leeds.

A dividend in the above will shortly be announced by the trustee, Mr. J. Routh, 6, Commercial Buildings, Park Row, Leeds.

CHARLES KNOWLES, sewing machine and cycle dealer, 2, Belmont Terrace, Wakefield.

The above debtor was granted his discharge on January 13th.

A Bill of Sale for the sum of £49 9s. was filed on February 7th, against Thomas Houlding Bromley, sewing machine agent and repairer, Osborne Street, Colchester, in favour of William G. Fletcher.



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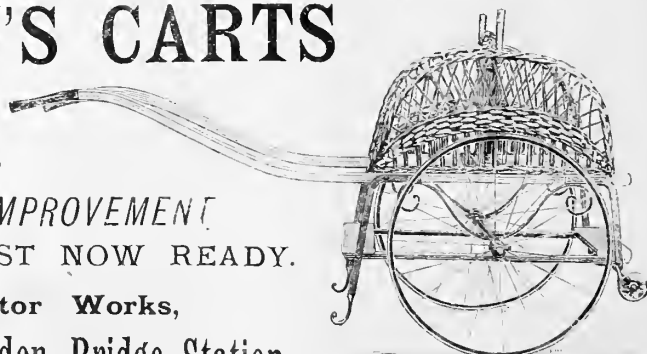
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## The "Gazette" Portrait Gallery. MANAGERS FOR AMERICAN COMPANIES.

No. 4.—MR. JOSEPH POWELL.

WE stated in our January number that Mr. Joseph Powell had been appointed the European general manager of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company. This announcement meant much more than appeared on the surface. It showed a departure from the practice of the Wheeler & Wilson Co., which had hitherto been to only entrust an American with the duty of looking after their important interests in the United Kingdom and on the Continent.

Mr. Powell is thoroughly English, indeed a Londoner, having been born in the metropolis in 1852. His whole life might almost be said to have been passed in the sewing machine trade, as, when only 20 years of age he entered the service of the Howe Machine Company as chief bookkeeper and cashier at their Liverpool dépôt.

After five years' service with the Howe Company, Mr. Powell left their employ with the intention of commencing business on his own account, but this was not to be. Whilst with the Howe Company he had made the acquaintance of Mr. C. S. Rigg, the sub-general manager of the Wheeler & Wilson Company's business north of Liverpool, Ireland, and Scotland. That gentleman was anxious that he should enter the Wheeler service, which he finally agreed to do. Mr. Powell was first appointed to the management of the Wheeler & Wilson Company's Bradford dépôt, where he remained some two years. At the expiration of this time he was given a much more important post, viz., that of manager of his company's Leeds office, where he was very successful in opening up a large trade with manufacturers.

In 1882 he was called to London by Mr. Richard Hunting, the European general manager, and asked to take charge of the counting-house. This he complied with, and continued to perform such duties until Mr. Hunting resigned at the end of 1886. Mr. Powell next performed the duties of assistant general manager for that gentleman's successor, also for Mr. A. D. Ayres. As we have before stated, it is the latter gentleman whom he now succeeds, such a change having been rendered necessary owing to Mrs. Ayres being unable to withstand the English climate.

We much regretted to learn that Mr. Ayres was leaving this country, as he has made many friends here owing to his genial temperament and sound commercial policy. Such regret, however, was considerably tempered by the feeling that one who had worked his way by sheer ability and industry, such as Mr. Powell, deserved substantial recognition, which fact the president of the company so thoroughly recognised as to appoint him European general manager. We should think that there is not a department of the sewing machine business which Mr. Powell does not understand, and we are permitted to state that, during his recent visit to the States, Mr. Wheeler expressed himself as highly pleased with his past record. Further, we are able to state that Mr. Powell has entered upon his new duties with his predecessor's best wishes for his success.

Mr. Powell is still young according to the calendar,

and if it is true that a man is only as old as he feels and appears to be, he is yet on the sunny side of 40. Few men in the sewing machine trade have climbed so high as he has done in the course of nineteen years, and he has every reason to be pleased with himself. He is known far and wide throughout the trade, and we are quite sure that most of our readers will join with us in wishing him a long and successful career.

## A Canvasser's Excuse for Stealing.

WILLIAM BOND, salesman and commercial traveller, Duke Street, Cheltenham, was charged at the Cheltenham Police Court last month with stealing two gold watches, twenty-one silver watches, two Bibles, sewing machine, accordion, concertina, and albert chain, value £30, the property of his employer, Mr. C. Stone, watchmaker, jeweller, and domestic machinery dealer, 94A, White Ladies Road, Clifton. It appeared that the prisoner was supplied with the watches and other articles between May and December of last year, and that in some cases fictitious names of purchases had been given, while in the remainder the articles had been pledged with different pawnbrokers, sometimes in his own name and sometimes in wrong names.

Prisoner, when arrested by Police-constable Woolford, admitted

pawning the whole of the articles, and added that he would put it right with Mr. Stone if time were allowed him. He now pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing, and handed to the bench a written statement, in which he alleged that he had supplied watches and chains to some fifty or sixty customers upon the hire-purchase system, only receiving a shilling or two beyond the deposit money, while in many cases only the deposit money had been paid to him; that as a consequence he had been obliged to pawn his master's goods in order to make the weekly remittances for his customers, that he had paid as much as £14 in that way during the past four or five months; that this would not have happened had he had been more careful as to the class of people to whom he sold the watches, and that if time were allowed him he would yet pay Mr. Stone. The bench characterised it as a serious case, and passed sentence of two months' hard labour. Mr. Heath, on behalf of Mr. Stone, then applied for all the articles to be returned to Mr. Stone. Mr. Waghorne, who represented the pawnbrokers, opposed the application unless the amount loaned on them was returned. The Bench made an order for the restoration of the articles received in pledge by Messrs. Tasson and Onley without compensation; but for

compensation to be given to Messrs. Careless, Attenborough, Kent, and Goldberg, who had received only a few of the watches. There was a charge against the prisoner of illegally pawning seven other watches, but this was withdrawn, the arrangement as to restitution being that the pawnbrokers should be paid half the amounts they advanced.



MR. JOSEPH POWELL.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—About nine o'clock, on the morning of the 17th February, a painful sensation was caused among the employes at the Eaderley Clothing-mills, Newcastle-under-Lyne, through an accident of a harrowing character. The sewing machines used in the mills are worked by steam power, the revolving band and pulleys being enclosed in a wooden casing, in accordance with Act of Parliament. A girl, named Barnett, aged 14, contrary to orders, had opened a door in the casing to re-adjust a strap which had slipped off the motor, and when stooping down, her hair, which hung loose, was caught by the travelling band, and in an instant her scalp was torn off. The poor girl was at once covered with blood, and the dreadful spectacle caused many of the females in the room to swoon; the girl herself, however, did not lose consciousness, and bore her terrible injuries with great fortitude. A surgeon was instantly sent for, and after he had dressed the injury temporarily, she was placed in a cab and conveyed to the North Staffordshire Infirmary. The girl had only been in the employ of the firm a few weeks, and had been cautioned about interfering with the machinery.



## Important Decision as to Agents' Commission.

ON Friday, the 6th February, at the Lancashire County Court, held at Manchester, before his Honour Judge Heywood, the case of Henry Solomon Deurn v. the Singer Manufacturing Company came on for hearing. Mr. Charles J. Roberts, solicitor, Manchester, was for the plaintiff, and Mr. Taylor, of Messrs. Storer & Taylor (instructed by Mr. Gilbert D. Warsbrough) for the defendant company.

In opening the case, Mr. Roberts said: This is a case in which I appear for the plaintiff, Mr. H. S. Deurn, of No. 62, Lord Street, Cheetham, Manchester, canvasser, and the defendants are the Singer Manufacturing Company, for whom my friend, Mr. Taylor, appears. We claim commission on sewing machines sold by the plaintiff for the defendants, between January 20th and April 18th, 1890, £12 11s., of which full particulars have been furnished to the defendants, and we also claim the sum of 15s. for one week's wages due to the plaintiff 25th January, 1890.

Mr. Taylor: I do not admit we have had the particulars of which my friend speaks of, but I do not think it is material.

Mr. Roberts: I will call the plaintiff at once rather than take up the time of the Court unnecessarily with a speech.

Mr. H. S. Deurn, the plaintiff, was then sworn, and in reply to Mr. Roberts said: I am the plaintiff in this action. I was engaged for the defendants by Mr. Pilkinton, the manager of the Manchester district, whom I see here. The engagement took place on the 21st of January, last year. I was engaged to canvass and bring in orders.

Mr. Taylor: In this case perhaps it will simplify matters if I state that the terms of the employment were reduced to writing, and therefore I object to any questions as to terms.

(A copy of the agreement was here handed to his Honour, whose attention was particularly directed to clause 6, as follows:—"That after the termination of this agreement I shall have no claim to any of the above commission in respect of any sewing machines that I may have sold or put out on hire during the employment.")

The Judge (to plaintiff): Did you sign that document?

Plaintiff: Yes, the next week. Containing the terms of your agreement?

They did not give me the chance of reading it.

Mr. Taylor: It is the old story, your Honour.

Plaintiff: It is their old game. They did not give me the chance to read it.

The Judge: If you did not like to sign it you had no need to do so.

Mr. Taylor: With reference to this objection, as to not knowing the contents, may I ask your Honour to kindly turn over to the other side of the document, where these words appear: "Received a copy of the foregoing agreement, which has been read by me before signing.—H. S. DEURN."

The Judge: Well, I shall hear you afterwards. (To witness): I suppose you signed this at the back in the same way.

Plaintiff: I simply followed their orders, sir; I simply obeyed their instructions to write my name there.

Mr. Roberts: I have not seen the agreement, your Honour, at all.

Mr. Taylor: They have given me notice to produce it.

At this point there was a pause in the proceedings while his Honour perused the agreement.

Mr. Taylor: I think your Honour will observe that the terms are very liberal.

The Judge: What is the claim for?

Mr. Roberts: For commissions on the following accounts. I see it dates from the 13th February, 1890. (To witness): Did you sell a machine to a person named Grattan?

Yes, sir.

How much was that machine for?

Mr. Taylor: I am sorry to interrupt, but I must take exception to this. By this agreement it was admitted that when the employment was put an end to there could be no claim for commissions. I submit that by paragraph 6 of the agreement we are saved from going into particulars at all. I submit that upon that clause, as it stands, and this agreement being binding on the parties, the plaintiff is stopped from making any claim against us, assuming he had one, but we say he has not; and then there is the memorandum at the back showing that a copy has been supplied to him. This is a much stronger case than the Bradbury case which your Honour has just heard.

Mr. Roberts (to plaintiff): Did you receive a copy of this agreement?

Plaintiff: I believe I did, but I do not recollect.

Mr. Taylor: Clause 3 is no doubt a peremptory clause, and that is done for the protection of the companies to protect them against claims of this kind.

Mr. Roberts: It rather encourages fraud on the other side.

Mr. Taylor: Oh, you cannot allege fraud in a case of this kind: We are concerned for the largest sewing machine company in the Kingdom. Their transactions are enormous.

Mr. Roberts: That may be so, but you must treat your canvassers right.

Mr. Taylor: Well, there is our agreement.

The Judge: It seems to me to be quite an intelligible agreement. There is a payment of 15s. per week in ready money, and then the commission, which seems to be more liberal than usual.

Mr. Taylor: Very much more liberal, sir; they are very liberal indeed.

The Judge (continuing): So that the man gets a weekly wage, and so long as he makes it his interest and duty to remain in the employment, he gets the benefit of all the commissions on the orders. If he does not choose to remain, then he loses the commissions he would otherwise get.

Mr. Taylor: If that clause was not in, it would never do, having regard to the numerous canvassers and the numerous transactions the Singer Company have. Our agreement is an exceedingly fair agreement in the interests of the canvassers.

The Judge (to witness): When do you say your claim accrued—when did you leave their employment?

Plaintiff: They have discharged me.

The Judge: When?

Mr. Taylor: April 16th, 1890.

Mr. Roberts: 16th October; that is the date, is it not?

Mr. Taylor: No, 16th April.

The Judge: Was no notice given?

Mr. Taylor: I will tell you candidly that—

The Judge: Unless you can help by making an admission, do not interfere at present with the case.

Mr. Taylor: I was only going to say that he himself put an end to the agreement.

The Judge: Did you give notice?

Plaintiff: No.

Mr. Taylor: We give a week's salary in lieu of notice.

The Judge: Is that so?

Plaintiff: Yes; before my commission became due they gave me 15s. in lieu of notice, and told me to go.

The Judge: You have been with them three months?

Plaintiff: Yes, your honour, and just about the time when I would have reaped the benefit of my very hard work. I was paid for what I had honestly earned by the sweat of my brow, and that is their system.

Mr. Taylor: Do not say that. You are saying that which is wrong.

The Judge: How do you make out that they are due you a week's wages?

Plaintiff: It is the first week's wages for which they have not paid me.

Mr. Roberts: It is for the first week he went there and worked for them.

The Judge: Do you mean before the agreement was signed?

Plaintiff: Yes.

The Judge: Then, did you give up that?

Plaintiff: I did not, sir; I worked hard for it.

Mr. Roberts: There is no giving up at all.

The Judge: How many orders had the plaintiff taken at that time? How many machines has he sold altogether?

Mr. Roberts: During the twelve weeks the plaintiff was working for the defendants I make out that he obtained about eighteen orders.

In reply to his counsel, plaintiff proceeded to give the dates of the various sales he had made, the prices of the machines, the names of the purchasers, and the amount of the commissions paid to and still due to him.

In answer to the Judge, plaintiff stated that the purchasers paid much down and paid the rest by instalments.

The Judge: Well, now, can it be shown that on the 16th of April the plaintiff had earned more than he has been paid? You point to no case in which the defendants had on the 16th April received such

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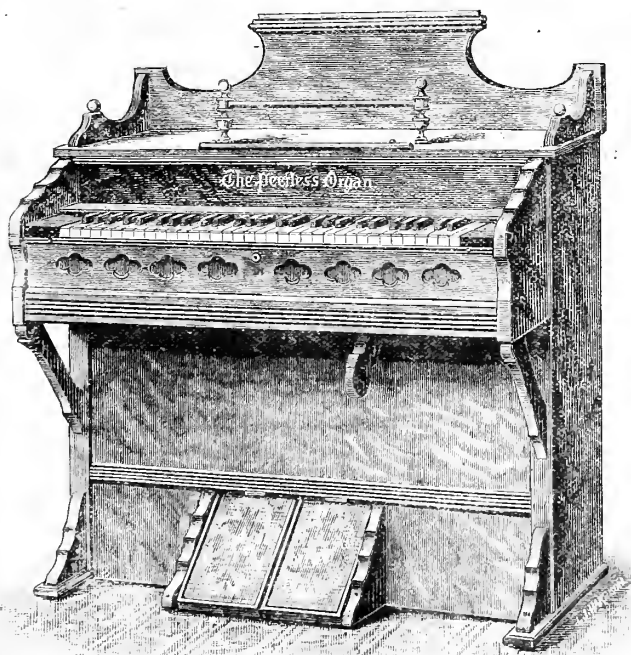
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a sum as would entitle you to more commission than you had received up to that time.

Mr. Roberts: We cannot tell except on the production of the defendants books, and I have given notice to them to produce their books.

Mr. Taylor: We have a general notice in general terms, and if we get as far as that, we can show that you have received every halfpenny.

Mr. Roberts: They were asked to produce all letters, books, and other documents.

Mr. Taylor: I have not brought any books here, and I think it will not be necessary when I have asked the witness three questions.

The Judge: Have you finished, Mr. Roberts?

Mr. Roberts: I think so, your honour; at all events I have no objection to my friend asking three questions.

Mr. Taylor: I ought not to have said three, but at all events I will be exceedingly short.

Cross-examination by Mr. Taylor, plaintiff said: My agreement with the defendants is dated 29th January, 1890, but before that I had done a week's canvassing, and it is for that I now claim wages. The receipt shown to me is in my handwriting, but they did not give me a chance to see it when I signed it. But it is not for that week. It is for a previous week—it is for the second week's employment with the defendants. On 19th April, 1890, they sent me away to confiscate my money.

Mr. Taylor: Don't say that.

Plaintiff: It is correct.

Mr. Taylor: You are saying that which is absolutely untrue according to my instructions.

Cross-examination continued: On the 21st of May I received from the defendants the sum of 13s., but that was not in payment of commission at all. It was in repayment of the sum retained by them, from me, towards the guarantee fund without my consent. Having been paid that sum, I signed a form which I regarded as merely an empty form.

The Judge: The words of the document are:—"Received the sum of 13s., being the amount deposited by me as a guarantee fund, together with interest on the same, if any, and which amount I accept in full satisfaction of all my claims against the said company."

Mr. Roberts: What date is that?

The Judge: 21st May, 1890.

Plaintiff, in further cross-examination, said: I have signed the books in which they have entered certain monies, that they took away without my consent. And, of course, we had to sign—we could not help ourselves. I was at that time sick, and I signed the book, but they put something in such a way that I could hardly see it, and I needed money very bad indeed. I am not certain whether they have not made me sign one paper and put in another. I have not settled with them in full, if I was not drunk at the time.

The Judge: Have you any evidence whatever to show that more was due to him for commission on 16th April than he had actually received? You see he has received a large number of ten shillings. If the amounts were payable by three instalments it is very likely that no commission was then due to him; in fact, it seems to me that he has been paid in advance.

Mr. Roberts: He has only received £4 10s. and 35s. in about four months.

Mr. Taylor: And his 15s. a week.

The Judge: At 15 per cent, that represents £27.

Mr. Roberts: You will see, of course, that is a very small sum for a man to keep himself respectable and his wife and family.

The Judge: That is not the question. On the terms of this agreement they have the servants at their mercy. The servant, of course, on being discharged is entitled to commission on all the money that has been received up to that time. Unless you suggest that they had been paid more on the 16th of April than the amount on which you have received commission under the agreement it seems to me that nothing can come of it.

Mr. Roberts: Do I understand your Honour to say that we are

entitled to receive all the commission due at the time we received the week's wages in lieu of notice?

The Judge: That is my impression. In taking an account the commission which had accrued, due on payments made, up to that time he would be entitled to receive, but the commission on payments received subsequently he would not be entitled to receive under the terms of the agreement.

The plaintiff: But, your Honour, they discharged me.

Mr. Roberts: Does your Honour not think that the law as laid down in *Armstrong* and the *South London Railway Company* is applicable here.

(Report of the case handed to his Honour.)

The Judge: This has nothing to do with the case at all.

Mr. Roberts: They are both servants, your Honour, and the Court held that that was such an outrageous agreement that it could not be upheld in law.

The Judge: That is a totally different thing where the manager has the power.

Mr. Roberts: The manager had the power here.

The Judge: They have exercised their power, and when they have exercised their power the man's rights as to future payments are gone, and it is perfectly clear to my mind that no company could possibly do otherwise than they do. If they had a succession of canvassers, all having a right to claim for commission on sums which have not been paid up, there would never be an end of it. It seems to me that what they do is a fairly reasonable system. They pay so much in wages, then they have the commission, and if the canvassers make themselves useful to their masters, so that they are worth keeping, they get the full benefit of the commission. Nobody will ever persuade me that a company, of this description in particular, would ever get rid of a good canvasser who got numbers of orders in order to defraud him of his commission.

Mr. Roberts: I am sorry to differ from your Honour, but I am instructed clearly and distinctly that there are several cases in which that has been done.

The Judge: It seems to me to be contrary to all reason. Of course, if you say you are prepared to prove this gigantic fraud you may go on, but I do not see how you will.

Plaintiff: I challenge the Singer Company to say whether they have discharged me.

The Judge: You be quiet. You see, Mr. Roberts, you are not only asking me to assume a fraud by the company, but to assume that this man placed his signature twice to this agreement, and never choose to read it, although he has signed a part stating that the agreement was read to him before signing it. You ask me to disregard his own signature, and to believe that he put his hand to anything they chose to ask him without knowing anything about it. I cannot believe it. I do not see how this case can, by any possibility, be maintained. You are wrong with regard to wages, and it seems to me you are utterly wrong on the other point.

Mr. Roberts: But how are we wrong with regard to wages? That first receipt handed up is not for the first week at all.

Plaintiff: No, it is for the second week.

Mr. Taylor: And they are suggesting that they remained out of the first week's wages all the time that they were in our employment.

The Judge: You must not ask me to accept such an unreasonable proposition. These payments were going on for four months, and it is preposterous to suppose that he stood out of this all that time.

Mr. Taylor: And it is only now—twelve months since this man left our employment—that this claim is made against us in common with other sewing machine manufacturers.

Mr. Roberts: I claim we are entitled—

The Judge: Have you any other witnesses?

Mr. Roberts: To-day?

The Judge: You have no right to suppose in this case that the case was not going to be tried out to day. The question is, have you any more witnesses?



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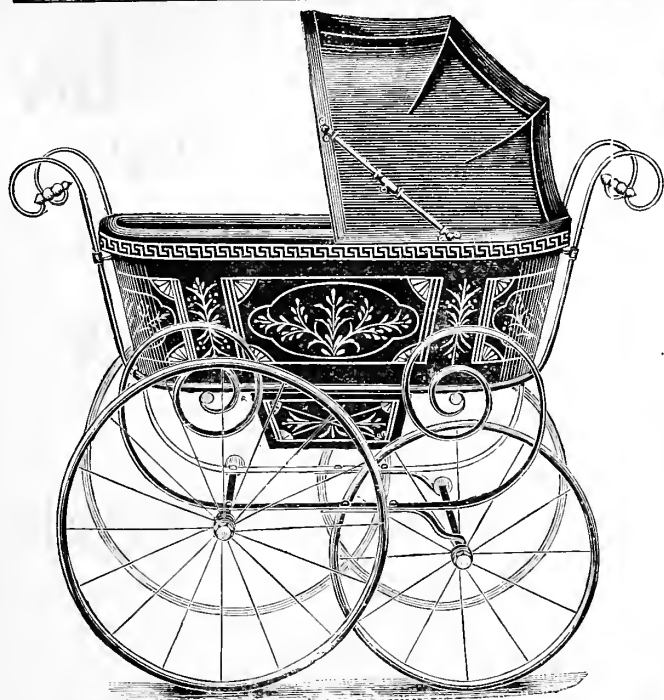
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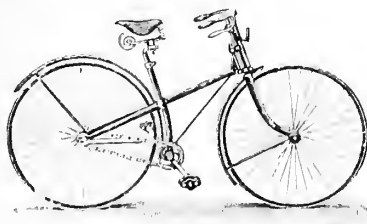
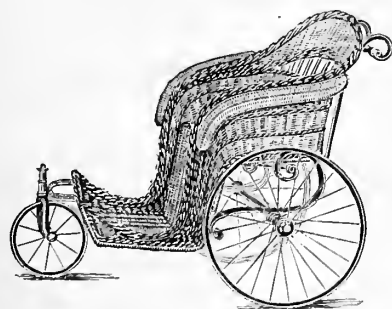
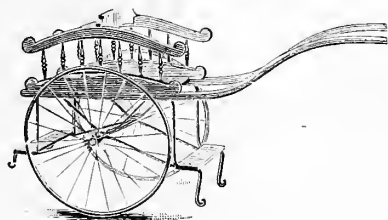
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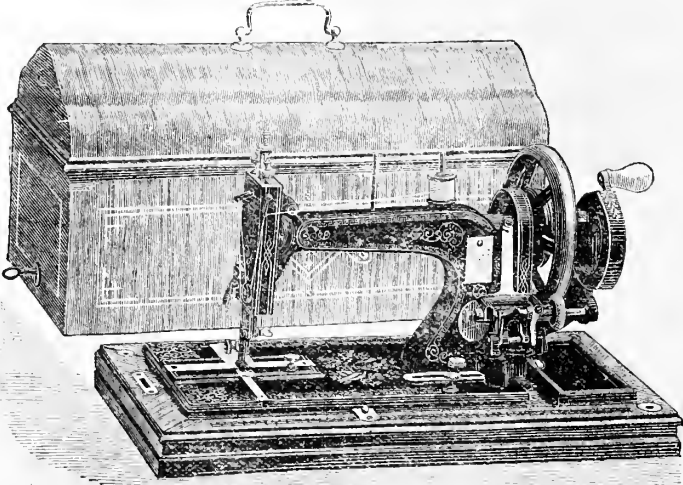


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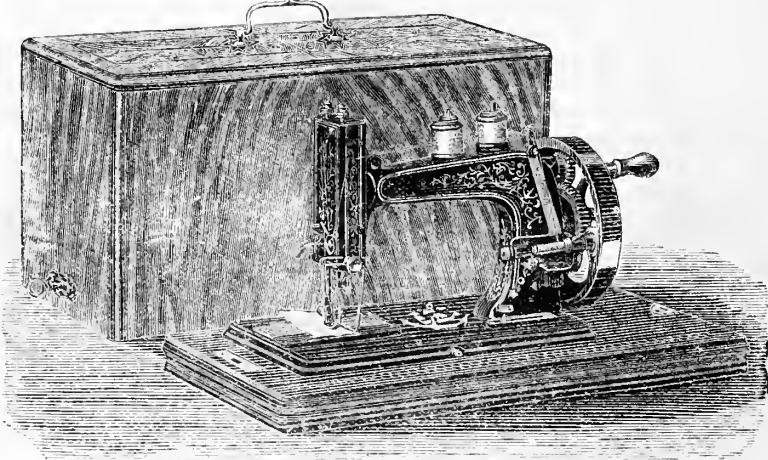
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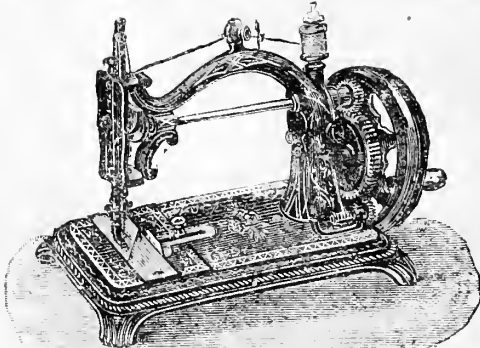
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THE 'GLORIA'

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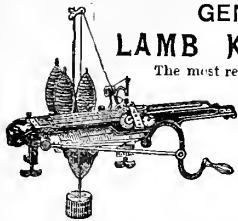


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Mr. Roberts: I ask for the books of the defendants.

Mr. Taylor: I do not produce them.

Mr. Roberts: I have given them notice, and, in the absence of the books, I cannot possibly answer the case your Honour has put, whether this commission was all due at the time we left the defendants employment.

The Judge: It is for you to prove your case. I will have the case conducted properly. This witness has been examined. Have you any other witnesses?

Mr. Roberts: I have some re-examination as to this receipt for 13s.

Plaintiff, re-examined, said: I think there must be some fraud in connection with this receipt for 13s. They must have substituted some other paper. Is it likely that I would ever have settled my claim against the Singer Company for that sum? I was never asked by the defendants' manager to sign a paper releasing the defendants from any further claim against them. No conversation ever took place between us on the subject. I swear that the 13s. had nothing to do with anything except what I paid into the guarantee fund. After that 13s. was paid to me, I made a claim for commission, and I believe they have actually paid me commission on two machines since then. I will just see whether I am correct. (Looks at book.) Yes, the last commission paid me was on the 30th of the 6th month of the year 1890. I have entered here on that date 6s. 4d.—that was on the machine sold to Smith, and the balance they paid me after that.

Mr. Roberts: Will your Honour kindly look at the plaintiff's book?

The Judge (looking at the book): You had this in pencil first, I see, and then had it written in ink afterwards.

Plaintiff: Well, the pencil was written at the time of getting the money, and the ink was written on getting home, but you will find they are the same dates. Their own books will prove that I received at the time that money.

The Judge (to Mr. Taylor): Have you your cashbook here?

Mr. Taylor: No, sir; but I will say this. Two orders were received immediately prior to his leaving our employment, and, notwithstanding that he had left, we consented to pay him his commission on these when the money was received. The orders had been received, but were not executed until after he had left and out of consideration for him we said we would pay him the commission, and these slips show that the arrangement under the former agreement was at an end, because he is not credited with any salary been, and the commission is paid differently. We have been extremely generous in giving him this commission. Strictly speaking, he was not entitled to a farthing of it.

The Judge: It is 5 per cent. commission.

Plaintiff: I received 15 per cent., 5 at that time and 10 later on. In June, I think it was, I received the 10 per cent.

Mr. Roberts was proceeding to further re-examine the plaintiff with regard to other matters, when

The Judge, interrupting, said: It seems to me that upon everything that is relative to the question, you have got out everything that can be got out. These side issues do not seem to affect the question at all. Have you any other question?

Mr. Roberts: I have no other.

The Judge: Well, there is only one verdict possible here.

Mr. Roberts: I have finished my evidence, but there are one or two remarks I should like to make. My friend, Mr. Taylor, put in that receipt, but he gave no indication that he knew of any further sum being due from the defendants to the plaintiff, but when I come to re-examine the witness further, he produces two receipts which show that

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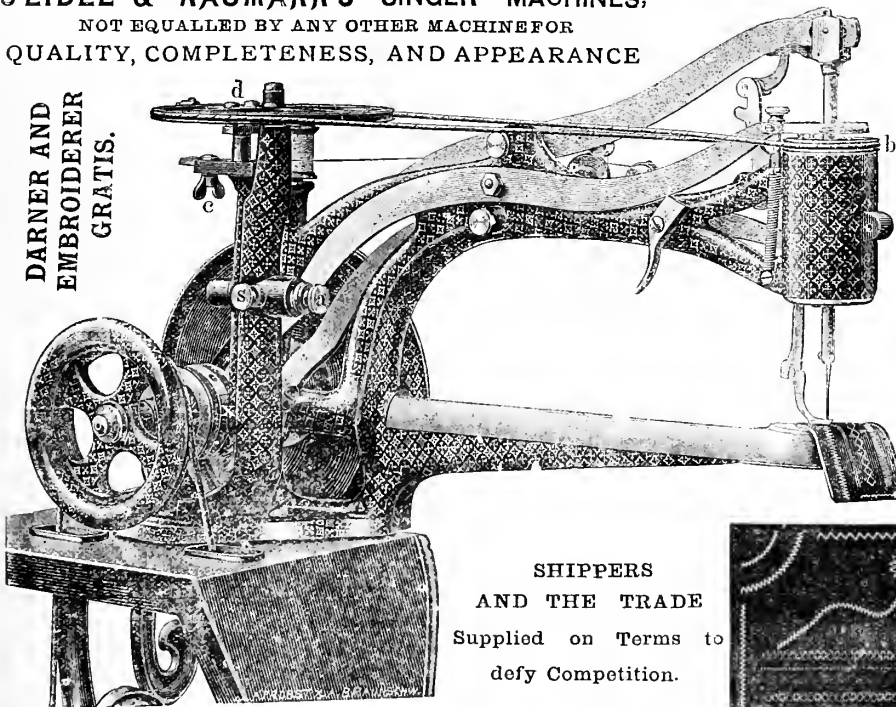
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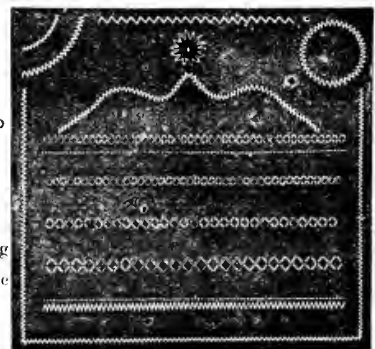
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"The Lion in the Donkey-skin" is a pamphlet by Mr. LOOG, dealing comprehensively with the "peculiar" construction attempted to be put by the Singer Manufacturing Company on the New Merchandise Marks Act.

Free on Application.

the plaintiff has afterwards received from the defendants two sums of money; and, therefore, it is clear to my mind that the fair construction to be put upon that receipt for 13s. is, that it was simply in connection with the guaranteed fund and nothing else in the world. The plaintiff puts in the two receipts, one of them dated so far back as 30th June, and the other more recently, the 20th September last. Therefore, it does seem quite clear to me that it is only by an afterthought, through the ingenuity of my friend Mr. Taylor, that the defendants now say that the receipt of 21st May last was in full discharge of the plaintiff's claim, including commission. I think the receipts which have been produced rather confirm the evidence of the plaintiff that he has been asking for further moneys for commission, and it seems absurd, as the plaintiff himself says, that he should consent to receive a sum of 13s. in settlement of the claim which he believed and still believes he has for £13 6s. I certainly respectfully submit that the plaintiff is entitled to recover something, whatever that something may be. It is impossible for us to prove whether the whole of these accounts have been paid by the different parties. It is impossible to satisfy the Court without the assistance of the defendants as to whether these accounts have been paid, and whether or not the plaintiff is entitled to the full commission we seek to recover. I must leave the matter there. I have given the defendants notice to produce their books, and I submit it was their duty to bring the books here to day, and that would have enabled the Court to come to a right decision between the parties. I submit I am entitled to the books before a decision is given, or my client is entitled to the amount he seeks to recover.

#### THE JUDGMENT.

His Honour then delivered judgment. He said: As I have already indicated, there can be only one verdict in this case. The plaintiff has come here with a charge, a serious charge of fraud, against this company. If he had been able to satisfy me that there was a fraud, or reasonable grounds to suppose there was a fraud, then I might have been disposed to give him greater indulgence in the way of adjournment or otherwise, but when he comes to assert fraud, without having any evidence to justify it, I do not think it is my duty to give greater facility than he is properly entitled to by law for the trial of this action. He has come with only himself as witness, and he utterly fails in his attempt to attach this fraud to the company, and therefore I am bound to decide the question on the evidence before me. The

evidence allows of only one conclusion. The plaintiff, to a certain extent, placed himself in the hands of his masters in entering into an agreement of that kind, and it seems to me to be a reasonable agreement from their point of view, and that the terms they demand are reasonable to be demanded by them. And, having entered into that engagement, for some reason or other—I suppose because they are dissatisfied with him—they dismiss him, and by the terms of the agreement he loses all claim to commission on any future payments that may be made. Well, if payments have been made on which he is entitled to commission, it is for him to make out his case, and he certainly has not done so. On the other hand, the only evidence which is produced is against him—the evidence of these receipts, everyone of which is against him. With regard to these two special items, I certainly do not attach much importance to them. The moment they are explained they are perfectly intelligible, and they really afford evidence of better feeling on their behalf towards him than, according to strict law, they were called upon to exercise. In fact, they gave him the commissions on two orders on which they were not bound to give him a shilling. There must be judgment for the defendants, with costs.

#### Notes from Tyneside (East).

THE opening months of the year have witnessed a renewal of the activity in the sewing machine trade in the above district, and up to the time of writing my prognostication as to the outlook for '91 has been more than verified. The various trades carried on in the district have been, on the whole, well employed, and although the winter months, generally, are the cause of diminished demands for labour, yet, with one or two trifling exceptions, no cause for complaint can be found. The laying up of ships in the Tyne, caused by the low rates of freight offered, has undoubtedly interfered with the manufacturing business amongst the seafaring class of the population, but by no means to such an extent as was at one time apprehended, and, as the time is rapidly approaching for the Baltic and other ports to open after the winter, employment will be found for a great number now compulsorily idle. The coal trade has been remarkably good, and the prices since the rise have been well maintained. The mining portion of the community have had, and are still having, a good time of it, and if the threatened lock-out can only be averted (and there is every probability of it) work is likely to be good all the year through. The Singer Company's machines are much appreciated by the pit folks, and their latest production, the Vibrating Shuttle Machine, is in good demand amongst all classes. This company have a staff of canvassers on both sides of the river, working the various towns in the district, and it is no fault of theirs if a housewife is without what is really a household necessity.

But withal, the competition is keen, and still more so than last year,

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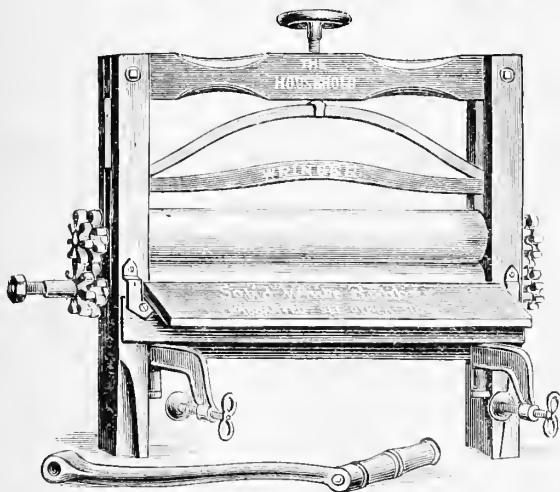
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the "knocking out" game being carried on with more or less success. It may not be generally known that up till quite recently a compact was in existence between the Singer, Jones, and Bradbury Companies to the effect that neither should attempt to put in a machine where one belonging to either company was already "on appro." While this was strictly observed no fault could arise, but in the case of one company at least it was systematically and wilfully ignored, and certain facts coming to light, the arrangement has been thrown aside, and now it is a case of "sell whenever and wherever you can." It is a pity for all concerned that such an excellent plan could not be honorably carried out, and it was only after repeated cases being brought to light that it was resolved to put an end to what had been all along a one-sided affair. So the game of "knocking out" will go merrily on, and there can be no doubt who the sufferers will be. In one case which can be

mentioned a machine was put in on approval, and the salesman offered the highest rate of discount his company allowed, viz., 10 per cent. After the lapse of a few days the party was called upon for a decision, when it came out that another was in the field, and had offered a discount of 25 per cent. Now this was too bad, considering the arrangement supposedly existing, but as the offer was there in "black and white" there was no getting from it, but it is satisfactory to know that it "didn't come off," and the 10 per cent. man got the order. The people of the Shields district do not care for machines of doubtful origin, and the "foreigner" stands no chance of selling amongst them.

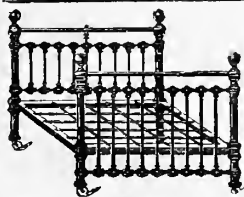
The competition between the principal companies is well kept up, but to the keen observer it is easy to see it is not so sharp as during the last half year of 1890. The representatives of the minor manufacturers have found selling a very difficult task, and the "knock out" game

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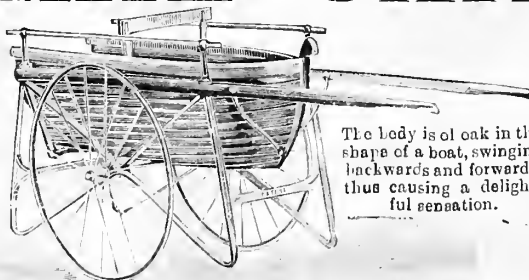
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they were the first to imitate has, in the end, caused them a lot of loss. For this they have but themselves to blame, the compact referred to is a thing of the past, and there is not the remotest chance of it again coming into operation.

CAW.

### Registered Card Tables.

**M**ESSRS. JOHN WILDE & SONS, the well-known perambulator manufacturers, of Bissel Street, Birmingham, are introducing a very handsome card table, which they have registered. It has sunk corners for counters, slides under top for glasses, and ash trays for cigars, &c., and is variously shaped to suit five or six



players. The top is inlaid with billiard cloth, and its size is 2 ft. 6 in.

It is certainly a very handsome and convenient card table, and can be had in oak, walnut, or mahogany, and, if desired, with a gold embossed border around the top.

### Jottings.

*N.B.*—With this number of the *Gazette* we present to our readers Two Supplements, one being our *Annual Pram Buyers' Guide*, and the other the *Hire Traders' Guide and Record*.

**STANDING OVER.**—Owing to extreme pressure on our space several important articles on mechanical and other subjects, and also our patent lists, have been left out of the present issue. It was impossible to avoid this.

We have to thank Mr. John McClure for the following letter:—

Enclosed please find 4d. for *Sewing Machine Gazette* January. I do not wish it continued as I am now entirely out of the Trade. I sincerely wish you every success with your excellent journal.

We sincerely hope that he will continue to be successful in his drapery and hosiery business.

The Masters and Agents Protection Society, of Hull held its second annual *soiree* on the 5th ult. which passed off most satisfactorily. Both Mr. W. S. Slingsby and Mr. F. Coult, of Hull, are members, and the family of the latter assisted at the entertainment.

There have been several changes in the Newcastle district of the Singer Manufacturing company of late. Mr. Wear, the Superintendent of the North Shields staff, goes to West Stanley, and Mr. Thomas Morgan, who for the past twelve months has been a collector-salesman in South Shields, has been promoted to a Superintendency in the Sunderland district.

Mr. G. Parkes, of Willenhall, has lately opened a large furniture warehouse, near his other premises, with a frontage to Lower Lichfield Street and Froyssell Street, and is doing a good share in the furniture trade in addition to his old business, of selling tea, musical instruments of all descriptions, wringers, mangles, sewing machines, bassinets, &c.

The *employees* of the Singer Manufacturing Company, at Kilbowie, like workmen in other parts, have their grievances, or fancied grievances, which they expect to settle by refusing to work. Former strikes at these works have ended in the men asking to be taken back on the old terms, and the one in which 300 men are now involved at the time of writing will, we believe, come to a similar termination. At least that is the prospect.

Many persons in the trade will regret to hear of the death, at the age of 47, of Mr. A. G. Murdoch, who was at one time in the Singer Company's service at Glasgow, and subsequently blossomed into a novelist.

**EMBEZZLEMENT.**—Arthur Eaton Leighton, collector for the Singer Company, has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment for embezzling £22 at Alford, near Aberdeen.

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### 👉 THE STAR CATALOGUE FOR 1891. 👈

Our Catalogue is now in the press, and will be ready early in February. It will be the handsomest catalogue ever produced in the Perambulator Trade, either in Europe or America, and will contain many new designs and first-class ideas. Applications will be served in rotation.

## THE STAR MANUFACTURING CO.

Goodinge Rd., Cattle Market, Holloway, N.



We have to announce with regret the sudden death of James Warwick, at one time well known as a manufacturer of sewing machines, particularly that called after his own name. For a long time he was in the service of Wallwork & Co., then with Mr. W. Rothwell of knitting machine fame. Latterly he kept a mangle depot in Bolton.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Holmes Townson at the age of 53. He had for many years worked a travelling sewing machine business from a private house in Keighley, and was universally respected.

Messrs. H. W. Twiggs & Co., of Bristol, have just completed the erection of a new perambulator factory in St. Paul's, Bristol. It is 86 feet long by 33 feet deep, and consists of three floors. The opening was attended by festivities, at which Mr. Trigg's was accorded an enthusiastic reception by his employees and friends, several of whom had been with him since he commenced business thirteen years ago.

Mr. Isaac Ross, of Leicester, sends us a copy of his illustrated catalogue of sewing machines, among which we notice the Koch elastic machine and the Bonnaz machine, for which Mr. C. Lohmann is wholesale agent. Other articles are illustrated including mangles, coppers, &c.

The Midland Lace Company, of Nottingham, whose premises were destroyed by fire in December last, have not lost any time as they have already erected temporary premises, which have been fitted with 200 W. & G. machines of the latest pattern. This order was secured by Mr. W. Wonnacott, the Wilcox & Gibbs Company's Nottingham manager, and is only one of many which have been entrusted to that company by the Midland Lace Company.

The knitting machine trade would seem to pay well, judging from the great success of Mr. W. Rothwell, and more recently of Mr. Healey, well known as a Farnworth sewing machine dealer. The latter, we understand, has made quite a "pile" by knitting garments of various kinds.

We have received a long letter signed "Veritas," objecting to Mr. Tudor's criticism on General Booth's attack on the hire system. Space does not allow of our inserting it this month, which is the sole cause of its not appearing in our columns.

During the past month Mr. G. W. Phillips, the general manager of the Vertical Feed Sewing Machine Company, has visited the continent and reports a brisk trade in his company's machines in France, Belgium, and Switzerland.

Our congratulations to Mr. Franklin Morse Singer (the youngest son of the great I.M.) on his marriage with Miss Marcelin of Paris. The ceremony took place at Paignton Parish Church, in the presence of a crowded congregation, on the 14th February.

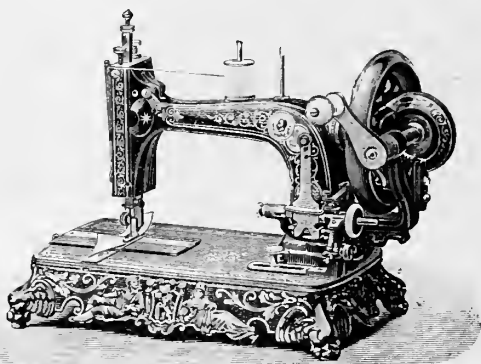
The following are now the addresses of the after-mentioned Singer branches: WINCHESTER, 38, Jewry Street. NEWRY, 87, Hill Street. KETTERING, 6, Dalkeith Place. GRIMSBY, 63, Freeman Street. PORTMADOC, 27, High Street. SHEFFIELD, 37, Forgate, and 42, Market Hall. WALSHALL, 4, Bridge Street.

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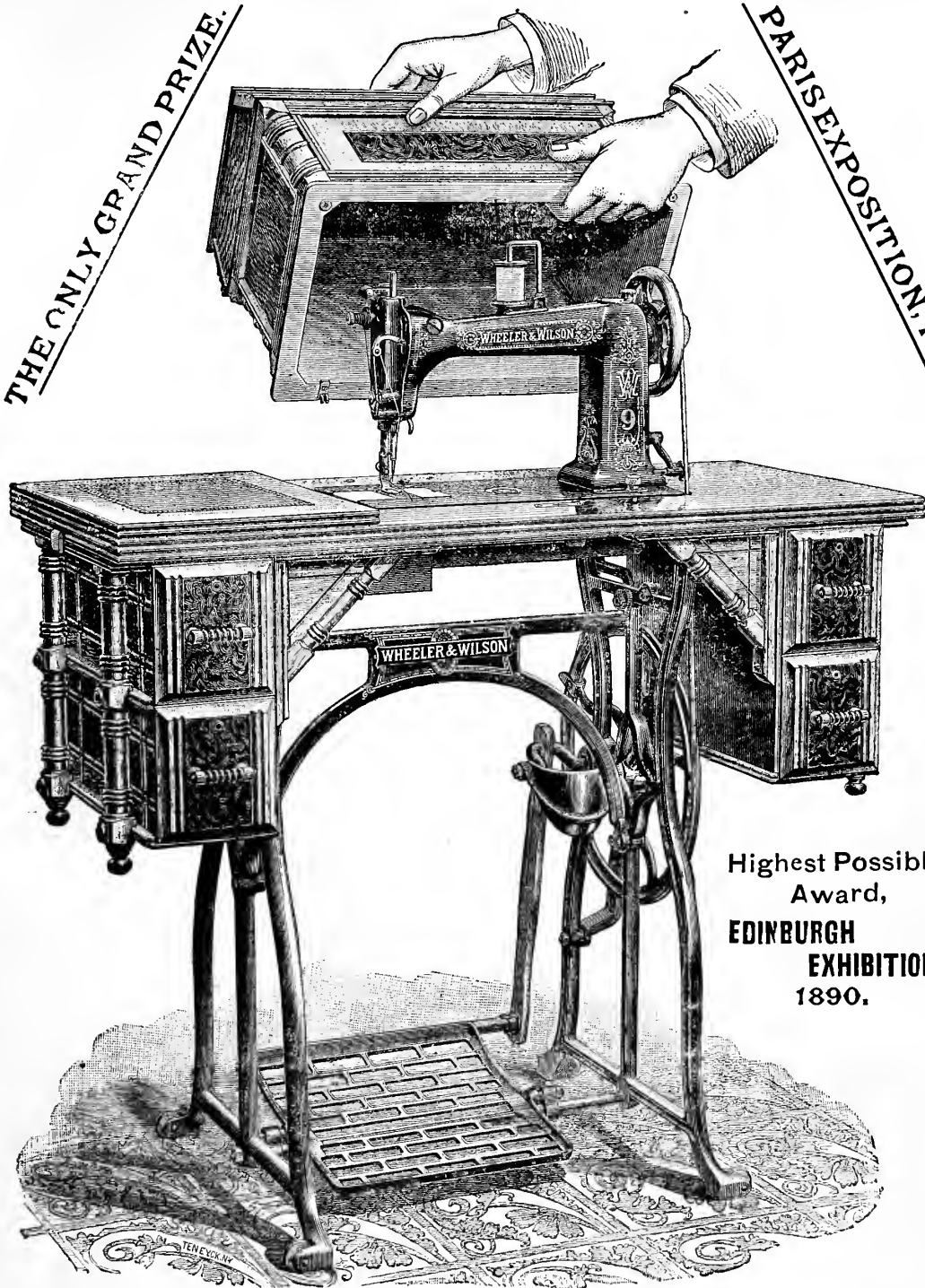
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## The Development of the Sewing Machine.

By E. WARD.

(Continued from our January Number.)

THE shuttle carrier is worked by means of a segmental lever arm, which in place of being provided with rack teeth as in a former device, is made to contain and carry a shuttle or thread carrier to and fro through the loop of the needle thread. The loop passes under the point of the thread carrier and slips off again at the thick end. Whilst the thread carrier passes through the loop it unwinds a sufficient quantity of thread and again resumes its starting position. The essential feature of this invention is the free suspension of the thread carrier resting upon an implement which carries it through the loop, without causing it to slide upon a solid body. The patentee also describes a simple and effectual mode of regulating the drag, or tension of the thread, proceeding from the upper bobbin. This is effected by putting the thread through a hole, made transversely through a vertical pin, mounted on the frame upon the needle, and provided with a button head having a number of nicks or notches made in its circumference. The thread, after passing through the hole in the pin, is wound one or more times, according to the tension required, round the shank of the pin, and is lastly hooked into one of the notches in the button head. Another improvement refers to the yielding presser foot, and consists in making the foot double, or of two or more pieces, whereby facility is afforded for its due action upon fabrics of varying thickness, when at rest holding down the fabrics to be sewn. The plates are held together by a helical spring passing round the bar of presser foot and bearing on the upper plate, which is in itself a yielding part of the foot, the bottom plate is rivetted or fastened to the press-bar. There is also described an arrangement of presser-foot and guide-plates, to be used for hemming or sewing such

fabrics as have a tendency to curl up at the edges. For this purpose the fabric before reaching the presser-foot passes between two plates, which pinch it and keep it well stretched, and in order to facilitate the passage of the fabric beneath the presser-foot its forward edge is cut diagonally in place of its right angles to its sides. A tubular thread carrier or shuttle is used. This shuttle is composed of a cylindrical piece of steel terminating in a point, and bored out for the reception of a cop or thread bobbin. The thread emerges from one of the openings made in the top of the shuttle, and is passed under and over one or more teeth of a comb-shaped steel (yielding) plate secured to the shuttle. The friction thereby produced prevents the thread coming off the cop or reel too easily. Another feature we select from eighteen different heads, of which this compendious specification is composed is peculiar apparatus for cording and binding articles. The hem is laid, or turned down, by passing between two inclined points; the gradually diminishing distance between which effects the desired turning of the hem. This hem is then sewn up with a cord inside, by passing beneath the needle of the machine. A binding apparatus is also shown for binding hats, clothes, and other articles. A feed apparatus is described wherein the serrated or notched face bar moves to and fro horizontally only, without the compound vertical motion, and when this arrangement is used two rods are employed for lifting the material from the bar whilst it makes its back stroke, thereby preventing it from carrying the material back with it.

According to another modification in the feed motion the notched or rough face bar is applied to the upper side of the material to be sewn, instead of causing it to act on the under side as previously done. It is further proposed to give a periodical lateral motion to the notched feeding bar, which admits of different kinds of stitching being performed; or, the same result may be obtained by using a separate additional feeding bar, moved laterally at stated periods by a separate and distinct lateral feeding cam.

The patentee proposed also to employ in the case of heavy or unwieldy pieces of material an endless chain,

# LLOYD & HILL,



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Second Award, Melbourne Exhibition, 1888.

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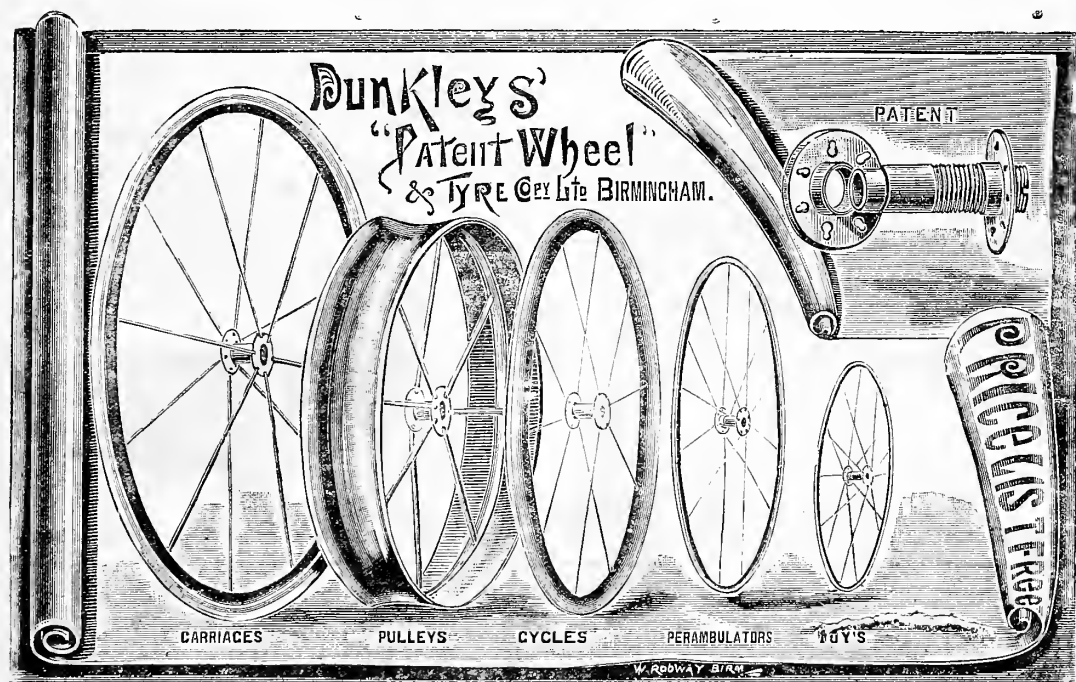
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worked by the notched bar, for moving and directing the work. In the making of lap or flat seams a clamp is employed, consisting of two distinct pieces, between which the two thicknesses of material are secured throughout the whole length, or part of the seam, in such a manner that the material cannot shift at the seam. A slot is formed in the jaws of the clamp to allow the needle to pass. The last head of this invention relates to the use of a point or points for directing or guiding material such as leather, by retaining the point, or points in a furrow or groove made along the material, in the direction required to be sewed.

There are numerous other heads in the specification, some relate to single thread stitch made by Mr. Jennings's machine before noticed. The use of lubricating matter is another feature, though not a novel one; a mode of mounting the bobbin for regulating the supply of thread, and a peculiar knee lever for holding bar or foot up the presser are also explained. This lever is now extensively used and does not require further description.

(To be continued.)

Conversazione.

THE first annual social gathering of the *employees* of the Singer Manufacturing Co., at their Union Street, Glasgow, office, was held on Thursday evening, 19th Feb., in the Waterloo Rooms. There was a large attendance, and Mr. John A. Smith, manager at Glasgow, presided.

After full justice had been done to a well-spread tea, Mr. Smith, in the course of a few remarks, spoke of the pleasure it afforded him in being present. He sympathised with the object of the gathering, which was to afford an opportunity to the *employees* of becoming better acquainted with one another, and thus cementing and developing the friendly relations already existing, and in this way help to further the business they all had so much at heart; and he hoped that this, the first Annual Conversazione, would be followed by a long series of similar gatherings.

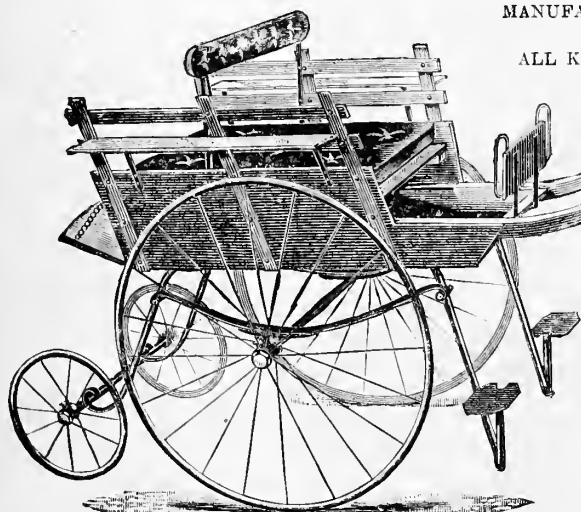
Dancing was engaged in in a very spirited manner, Mr. N. Clark acting as M. C., and a long programme gone through. At intervals a capital concert was given by Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. McKinnon, Miss Henderson, and Messrs. G. Henderson, W. McKinnon and J. Watson, the accompanist being Mr. Hopper. Also two readings were given by Mr. Law.

Altogether, the gathering was a great success, and augured well for becoming an annual institution. Votes of thanks to the chairman, the committee, and the ladies and gentlemen who had done so much for the evening's enjoyment, brought the gathering to a close about 3 a.m., the company before dispersing singing "Auld Lang Syne."

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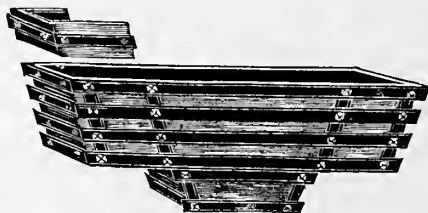


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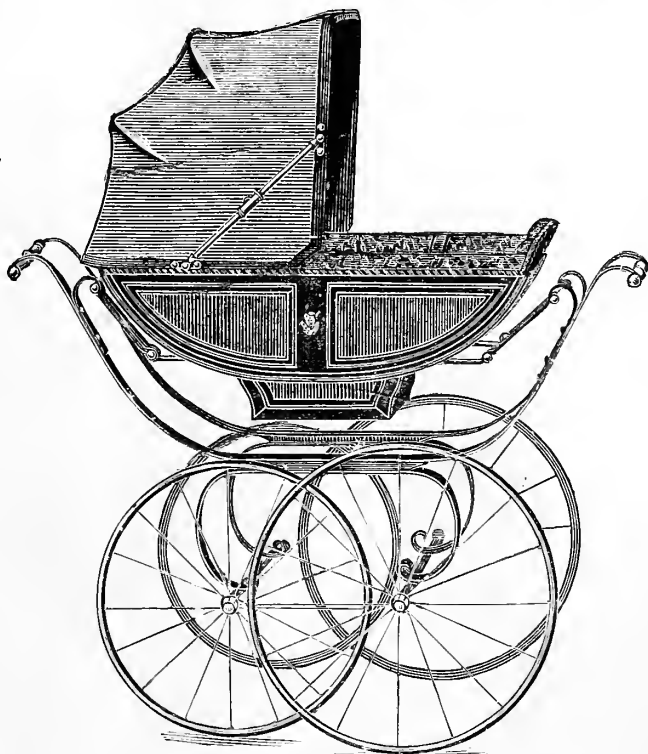
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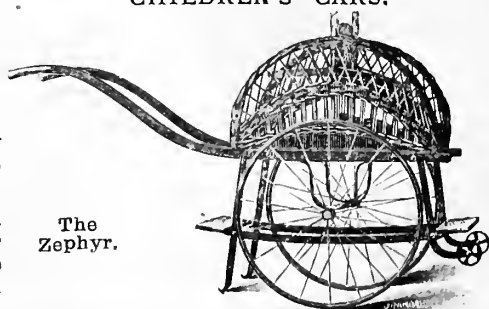
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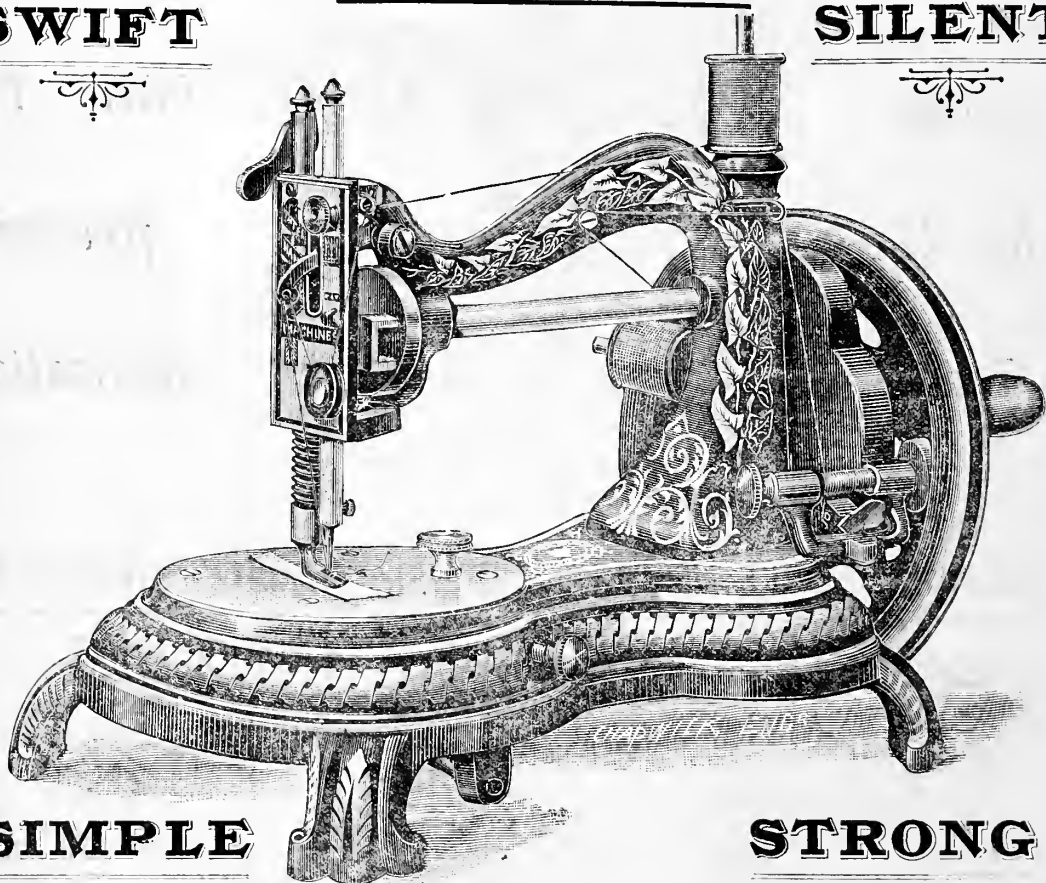


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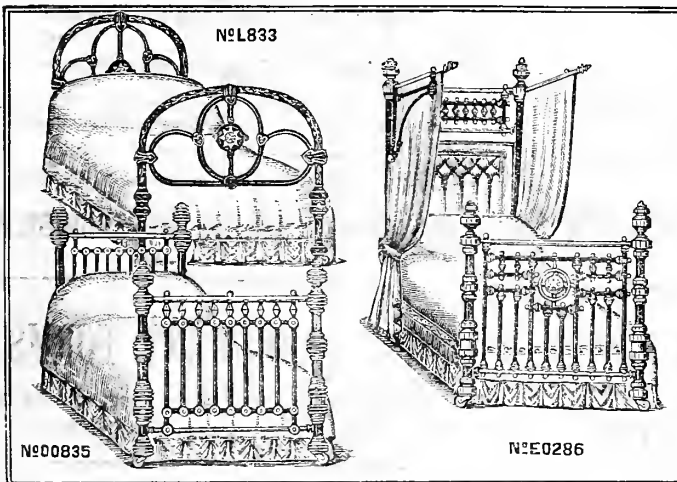
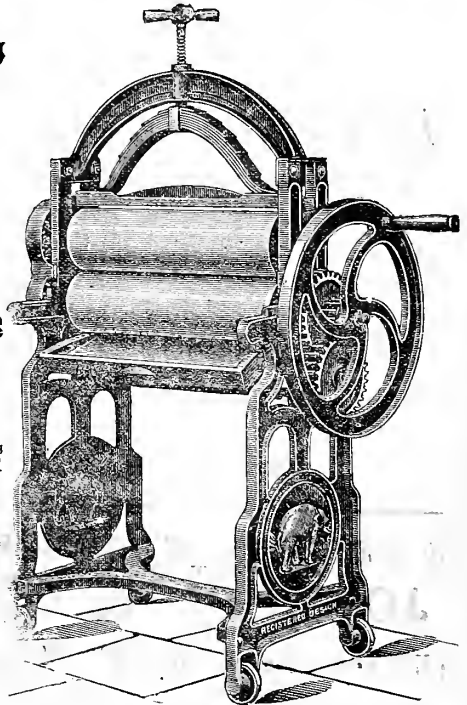
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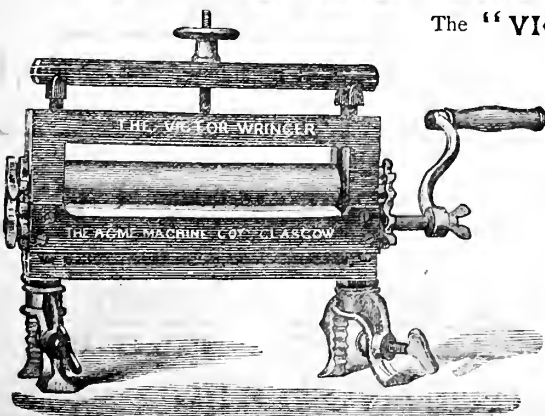
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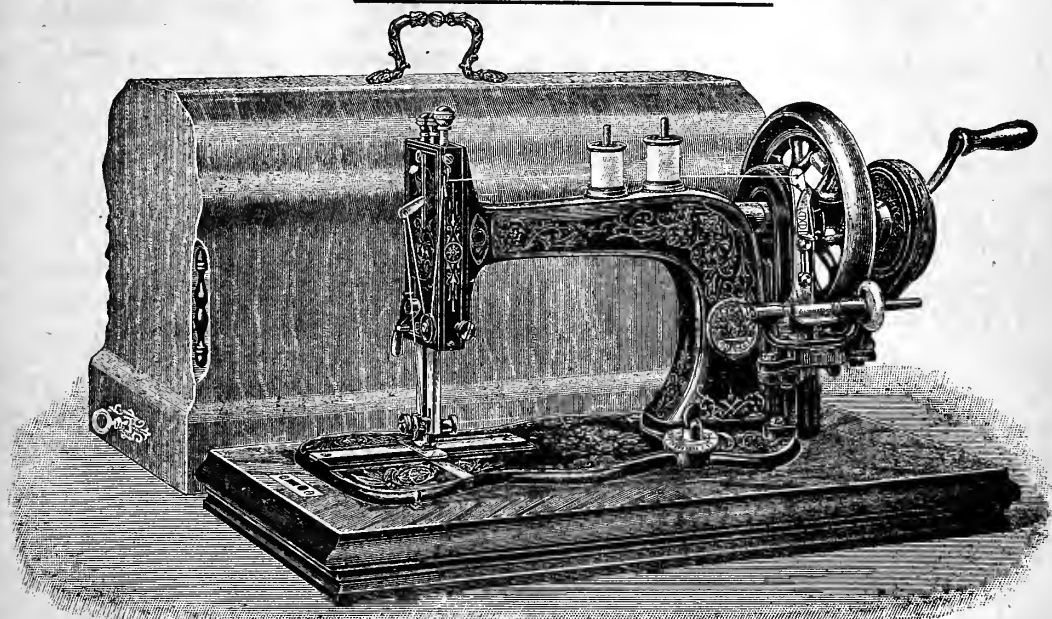
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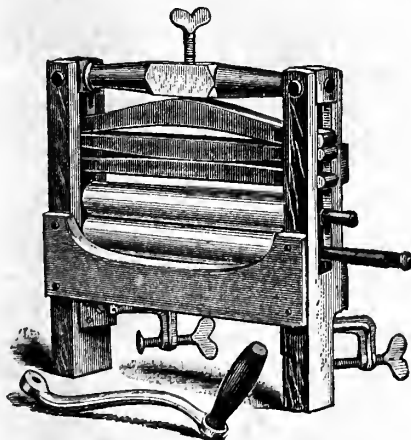
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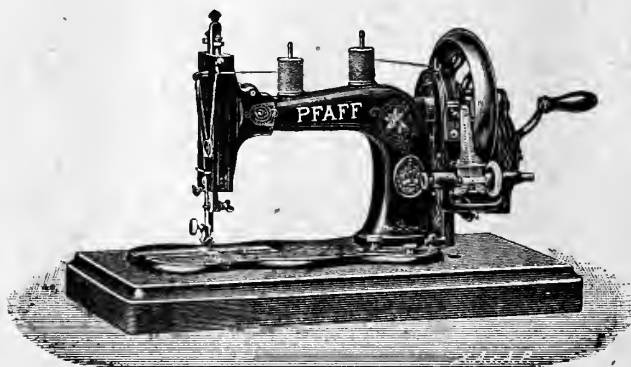
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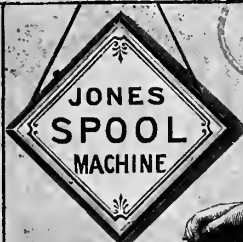
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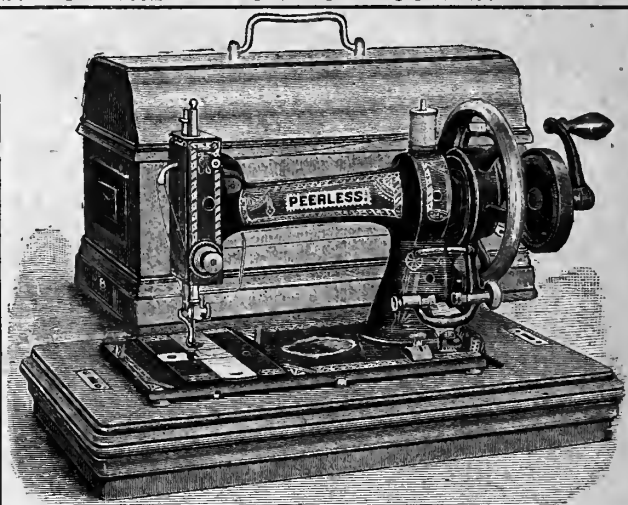
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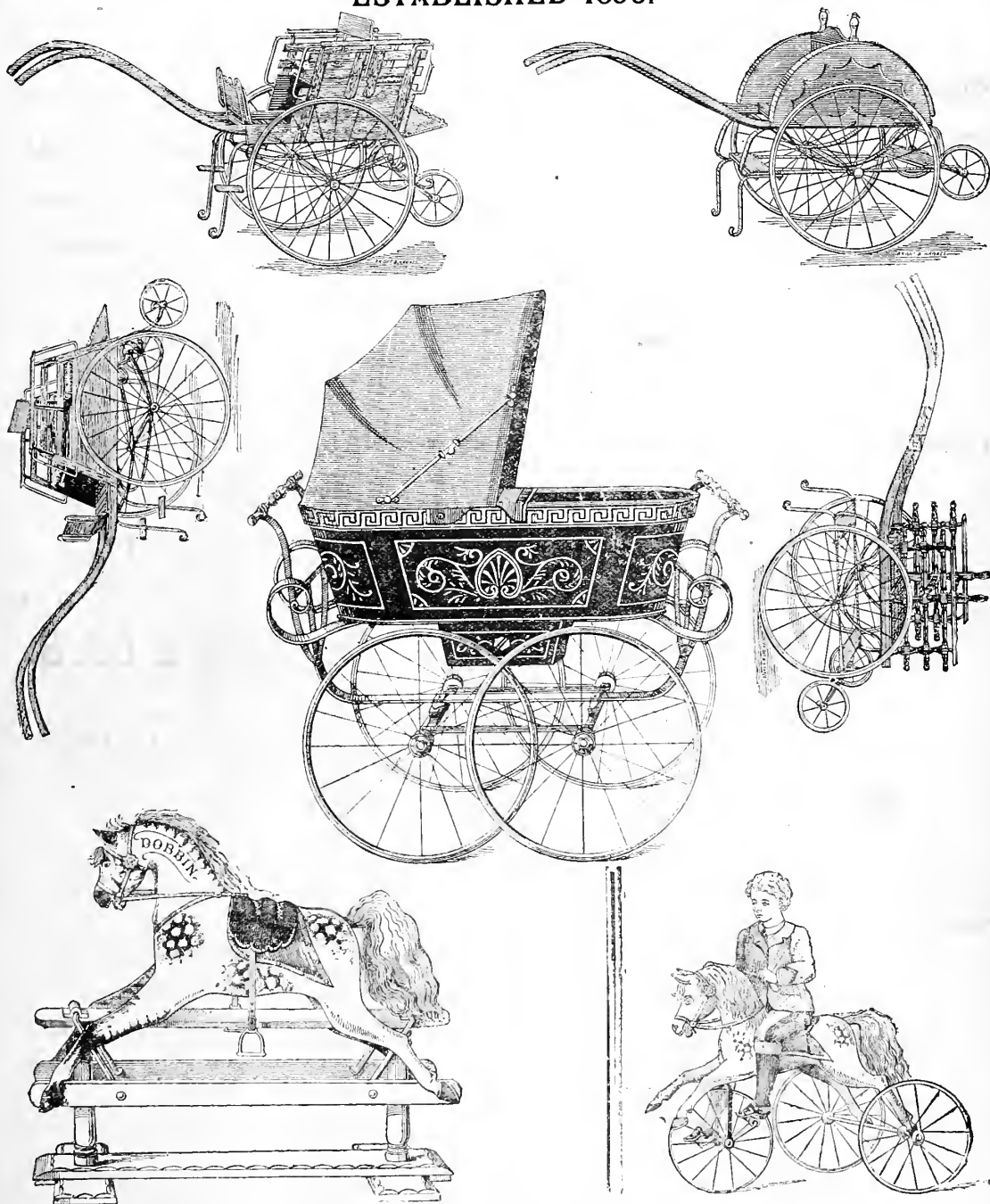
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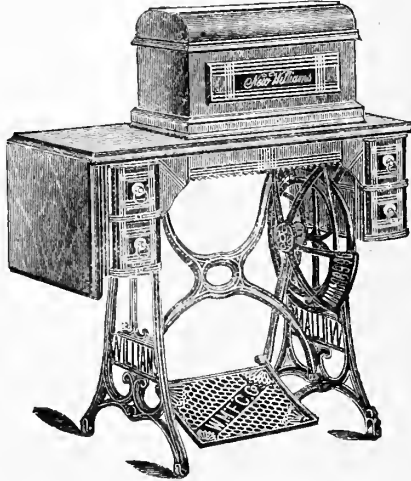
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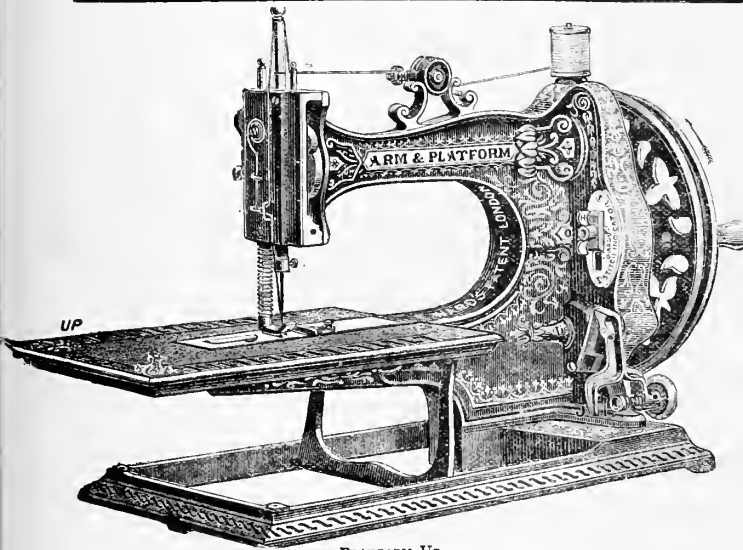
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Free from Cogs, Cams, and Gears, and every part liable to wear, besides being case-hardened, is adjustable.

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(Next Month PLATFORM will be shown down.)

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SEWING MACHINES

Is a FAMILY HAND SEWING MACHINE worked with a straight needle and shuttle, making the LOCK STITCH both sides alike. Combining both the ARM—so essential to many of the wants of family sewing, such as putting in sleeves, sewing round the arms of dresses, and such work so difficult to be done with any other hand machine, and the PLATFORM for plain sewing, quilting, &c. The plate which constitutes the platform is part of the base; when required it is raised to its place by a simple mechanical contrivance, and there secured by a projection which passes into a hole in the arm. The Machine is self-threading throughout with self-threading Shuttle.

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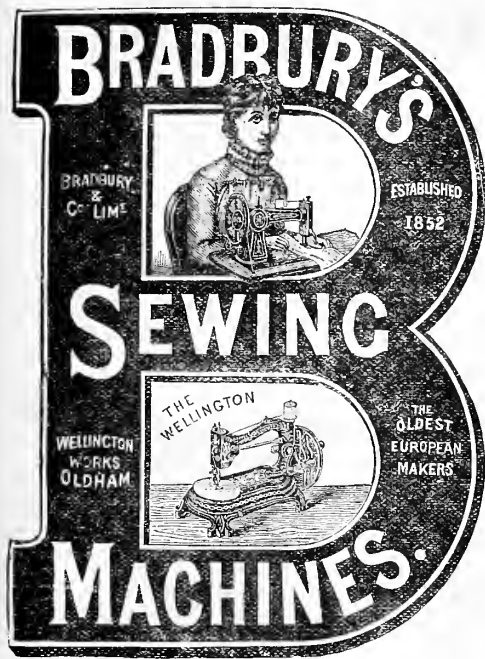
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In our Illustrated List for this season will be found several New Designs in Wood Bodies. Our cabinet department being replete with the most recent machinery, we are able to manufacture Bassinettes of this class in a more handsome, substantial, and a better-finished manner than any other maker. They are all made of thoroughly-seasoned timber, have the best fittings, rubber tyre bicycle wheels, springs, oil caps, &c., are well upholstered, and richly ornamented in various beautiful designs.

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Handsome Lancan body, la. oval ends with an ornamental leading on the sides, elegantly painted in coach style, is upholstered in the best woollen carriage cloth. The body is suspended by strong straps to U shackle springs, mounted on 25-in. and 20-in. rubber tyre bicycle wheels, is fitted with brass handle levers, China handles, registered pattern, well-cover, three loose cushions, cloth lined straps, and reversible hood with twisted brass joints. The body is made of well-seasoned timber, and is Lancan shape at both sides and ends. It is beautifully painted, and is made as light as possible consistent with strength. Being suspended to U springs, it gives a carriage the most elegant appearance, and prevents all vibration when in motion.

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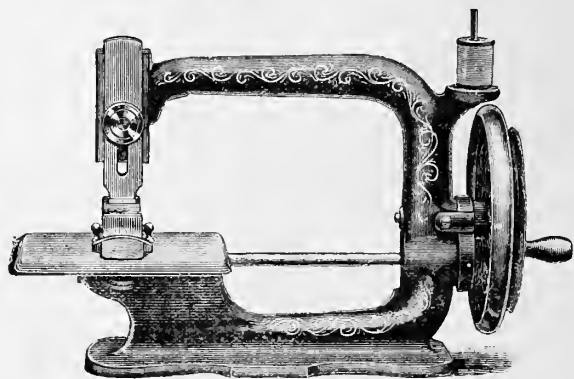
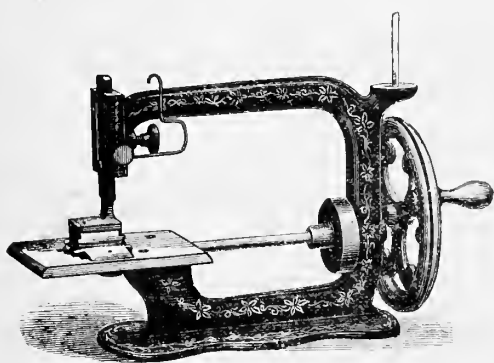
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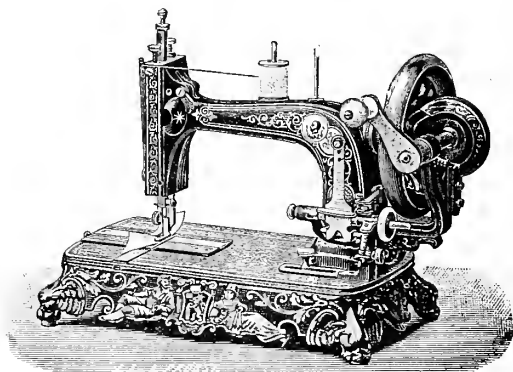
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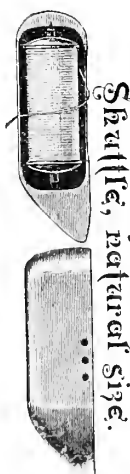
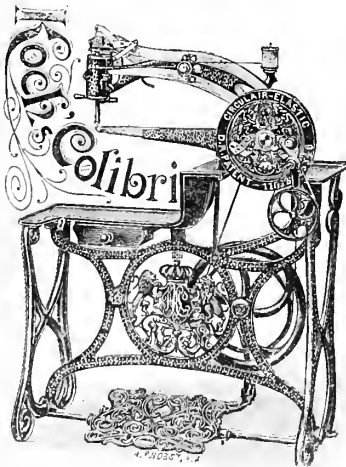
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The length of arm of the above machine is 16 in.; the head is the smallest hitherto produced, being smaller than a sixpenny piece, thus enabling repairs of the smallest shoes to be done. The stitch is beautiful and uniform, feeding on or from the cylinder in any direction; this is a great advantage not possessed by any other Elastic machine of older construction. The shuttle does not wear out as it lies immovably in the cylinder; this is also a great feature, as other Elastic machines are subject to great wear and tear of shuttles, shuttle drivers and cogs, causing frequent repairs.

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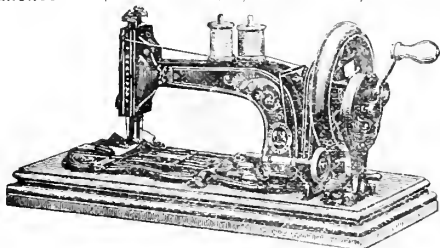
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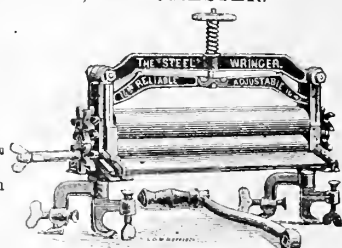


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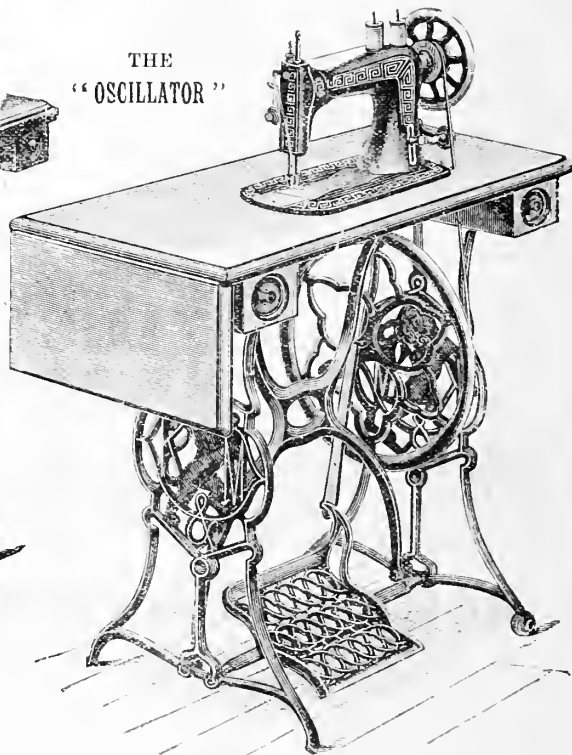


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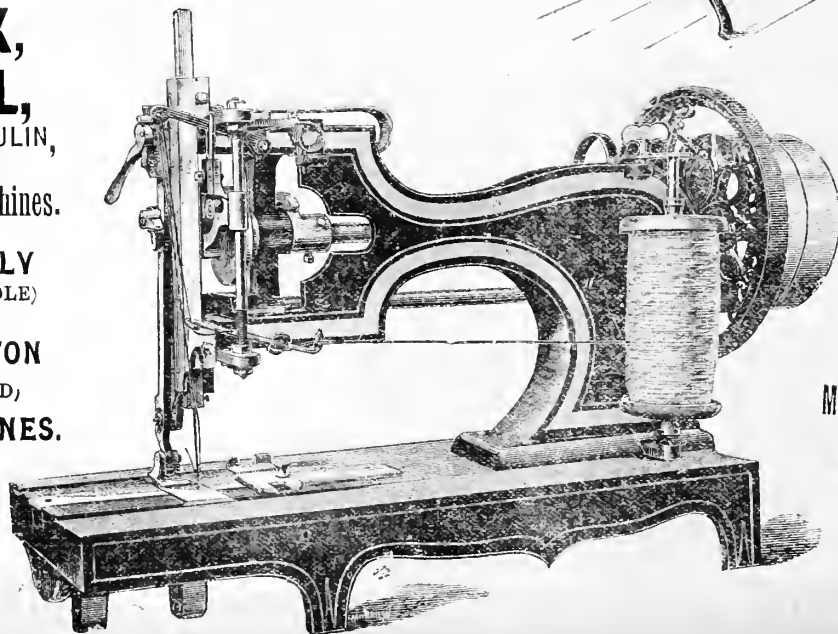


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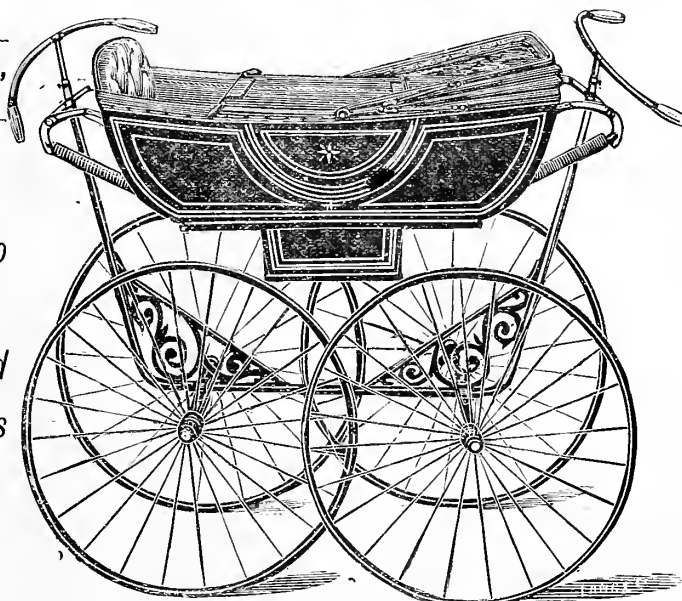
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A VARIETY OF NEW MACHINES,

NEW AND ELEGANT CABINET WORK,

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RATE.— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per Word; Minimum, 6d.

WANTED, Situation as Sub-Manager or Superintendent to District Office. Has been Sub-Manager eleven years. Is capable of doing small repairs.—Apply W. Brown, 63, Shear Brow, Blackburn.

BUSINESS WANTED.—Wanted to Purchase, Sewing Machine, Furnishing, or Musical Instrument Business. Good hire trade preferred, within easy reach of Sheffield.—Particulars, in confidence, to "S. M.," *Sewing Machine Gazette* Office.

GOAT-SKIN RUGS.—20 gross, assorted colours, Cloths 40 by 24 inches pinked, Skin 30 by 11 inches. Prompt clearance 3s. per doz. Cash with order. Special terms to factors.—Handel Wheatley, Evesham.

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ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN seeks engagement as Manager, Clerk, or Traveller in Domestic Machinery or Jewellery trades. Well versed in easy terms.—Address "Practical," *Sewing Machine Gazette* Office.

OILS.—If you sell Sewing Machine or Cycle and wish to give the best value in your town and at the same time secure a rattling good profit, send 5/3 for $\frac{1}{4}$ gross sample of our noted 4oz. 6d. bottle, or 4/ for $\frac{1}{4}$ gross of 2oz. 4d. Size. This is positively equal to 4oz. selling at 42/ per gross. We save you 50 per cent. Note.—Only about 50 gross to clear.—F. W. Drake, Oil Importer, Ilfracombe.

CYCLE OILS, Burning and Lubricating, Loose or Bottled. Knitting Machine, Wringer, and Pram Oils. All kinds of Machinery Oils.—Lady Bridge Oil Works, Spring Street, Hull.

OILS.—Our Cash Prices for Sewing Machine Oils are: 2 oz. 14s., 3 oz. 16s., 4 oz. 18s. per gross, in pancelled bottles. Oil guaranteed the best, or oils matched.—Address "The Manager," Lady Bridge Oil Works, 54, Spring Street, Hull.

NEEDLES.—Singer's Medium or Family 6 doz. for 1s. 2d.—S. Cox & Co., Eagle Works, Alcester.

Agents Wanted.

Sewing Machine Dealers should apply for agency for ZEELEO, a Waterproofing Oil for Boots, Shoes, Footballs, &c., which renders leather waterproof and soft without interfering with its polishing properties. 6d. and 1s. per bottle. Particulars free from the

WATERPROOFING OIL CO., 32, Cowper Street, LONDON, E.C.

Manager—R. MOTHERSILL.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Important Rise in Prices of Sewing Machines.

We beg to inform our customers and all those engaged in the Sewing Machine Trade that Messrs. Junker & Ruh, of Karlsruhe, are still selling their well-known Machines at old prices. Illustrated Lists forwarded upon application with business card to

AD. RIES & CO.,

45, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

Importers of Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Vienna Regulators, and all kinds of Gold and Silver Jewellery, at Lowest Wholesale Prices.

The Development of the Sewing Machine.

By E. WARD.

(Continued from our March Number.)

On the 6th of April, 1854, Mr. Julian Bernard obtained a patent for a novel kind of stitch composed of one thread, which is so ingeniously tied or knotted in the material by suitable instruments as to entirely prevent it from unravelling should the thread break at any part of the seam. A knot or tie may be formed on each succeeding loop, or through several other loops. Mr. Bernard proposes also to apply breaks or other suitable contrivances to sewing machines to prevent such machines from turning in any but the right direction, as a reversal of the machine is sometimes attended with injurious effects on the mechanism. A spring arm is also proposed for taking up the slack of the thread in the button-hole machine previously described.

Another feature in Mr. Bernard's invention is the uniting and ornamenting of materials by a three-thread stitch produced by interlooping the three threads together in such a way as to form an ornamental braiding on one side of the material.

Mr. Bernard proposes to stitch the soles to the uppers of boots and shoes, and to stitch various other parts of boots and shoes, by means of two needles working from the outside or on one inside of the boot or shoe. Each of these needles carries a thread through an eye near its point, and in sewing each thread is secured alternately by a loop of the other. The two needles are caused to work in such a manner that their points will pass each other and enter between each needle and its respective thread alternately, so that when one needle is inserted in the material, before it is withdrawn the other needle is caused to descend and insert its point, with part of its thread also in form of a loop. The first needle is now withdrawn, leaving a loop of its thread round the second needle, and is again inserted, passing in its descent between the second needle and its thread, the loop of the first thread being still round the second needle, which at this part of the operation is withdrawn. These movements are repeated until the part is stitched. This is a similar stitch to the diagonal needle arrangement referred to under Hughes' patent of August 10th, 1852, but its application to the sewing of boots and shoes is novel.

Mr. Julian Bernard obtained a patent on the 18th of April for improvements in stitching, and machinery and apparatus connected therewith. This invention relates generally to a means of tightening the stitch and actuating the needle in stitching machines, and also to a mode of inserting the needle into and through the material, also to combining stitching machines with ornamental tables, and the peculiar mode of constructing such tables.

The peculiar mode of tightening the stitch in a sewing machine where a continuous thread is used consists in pulling that portion of the thread which is between the eye of the needle and the material by means of two pins or thread grippers. This thread gripper consists of two arms sliding vertically in collar bearings screwed into the front of the main bracket of the machine, and kept down near to the surface of the material by a suitably-constructed spring. One arm is jointed to its fellow arm, and is kept in close contact therewith at the lower extremity by a tail-piece or prolongation, which is made of tempered steel, and bears against one of the collar bearings so as to keep the jaws of the tightener closed. A pin A is connected with the slide or carrier, and works between the two arms of the tightener. On the first arm there is a projection formed, and on the second arm there is an incline; this incline and projection being operated upon by the ascent and descent of the pin A in the following manner:—As the needle slide or carrier descends for the purpose of inserting the needle into the material, the pin A acts upon the incline and opens the jaws to allow the needle thread to pass freely therethrough; but by the time the needle has risen again, and has just left the material, the pin A will have again passed the incline and allowed the jaws to close and grip the thread. The further ascent of the needle carrier brings the pin against the projection, which has the effect of raising the two arms bodily in the bear-

ings and of drawing or tightening the stitch without applying any strain whatever to the needle. Drawings are given to illustrate the peculiar and ingenious means adopted by Mr. Bernard for actuating the needle carrier. This he proposes to do by connecting the slide or carrier, which is made in the form of a round steel bar, to a curved or semicircular slide contained within the corresponding curved bracket, and sliding in a circular course corresponding to its own arc. The requisite reciprocating motion is imparted to the curved side by means of a cam engaged with a small roller on the bottom of the centre vertical rod. There are short links for connecting the needle carrier and the rod to the curved slide. This is a simple contrivance for working a sewing-machine needle. It enables the design to be improved and heightened, whilst the mechanism itself is entirely concealed.

We have referred to Mr. Bernard's patent of the 6th of December, 1853, to his notion of driving sewing machines by clockwork. He now proposes to construct a lady's boudoir machine, the whole of the mechanical works being concealed within the hollow supporting pillar or stand of the table, which Mr. Bernard proposes to ornament and elaborate with a view to its general introduction into the boudoir. The upper part of the table is made to open when required for work, and to close in and conceal the machine entirely when not in use.

Correspondence.

* * This column is at the service of all classes of readers for the discussion of trade matters. We need not say that the insertion of a letter from a correspondent does not necessarily imply that we endorse the views expressed. The responsibility rests entirely with the person signing the letter. As an independent Journal we offer facilities to all parties to ventilate their grievances or express their views on the condition that the right of reply be allowed anyone who feels himself aggrieved or considers an explanation necessary.

THE DEATH OF MR. JAMES WARWICK.

To the Editor of the Sewing Machine Gazette.

DEAR SIR,—I noticed in the *Sewing Machine Gazette* of March 2nd the announcement of the death of my late brother, Mr. James Warwick, which is somewhat incorrect. You state he was for a long time in the service of Wallbrook & Co. I may say he was only with this firm a few months. You also state his business in Bolton was that of a mangle depot, whereas it was that of a cycle depot.

I enclose you a cutting from the *Manchester Courier* a few days after his death, from which you will be able to glean something of his life.

Will you kindly make the necessary corrections in next issue of your esteemed paper? and oblige,

Yours faithfully,

LUKE WARWICK.

25, Hilton Street, Manchester, March 10th, 1891.

The following is the "cutting" referred to:—

DEATH OF MR. JAMES WARWICK.—We regret to announce the sudden death of Mr. James Warwick, who was the originator of the Warwick sewing machine. When about eighteen years of age the deceased gentleman began to make Thomas's machines, and also the Lancashire machine. Afterwards he commenced to make a machine on the Wheeler & Wilson principle, which was known as the 'Victoria.' After these machines he made one on the Singer principle called the 'Warwick,' made many improvements in this machine, and was rewarded with six medals at various exhibitions for them. The rapid increase of business necessitated removal to larger premises in Hilton Street, Manchester. Here his workpeople presented him with an engrossed address on vellum, which he highly valued. One of his latest improvements in the sewing machine was the new mechanical oscillating motion. Eventually his business was transferred to his brother, Luke Warwick, and James removed to Bolton, where he entered the cycle trade, in which he made great progress. His last invention was in the rims and tyres of the trade, which patent called him away to Birmingham. Passing through one of the principal streets of that town he suddenly felt ill, and was taken into a surgery and died

**STAR
CRADLE
CARRIAGE**
SOLD BY ALL PERAMBULATOR DEALERS



GEO. H. WELLS,

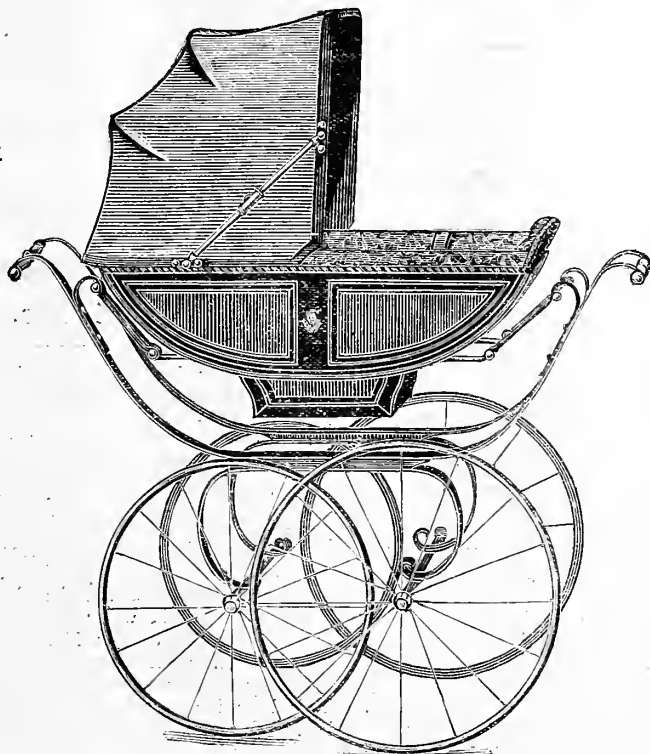
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PHOENIX WORKS, 151 & 153, BISHOP STREET, BIRMINGHAM,

IMPORTANT

To MACHINE DEALERS, HOSIERY KNITTERS,
DRAPERS and YARN MERCHANTS,
EXPORTERS and OTHERS.

G. STIBBE, OF GLASGOW,

has opened Office and Showroom in this City, in order to meet the demand in the South for his splendid value in

Knitting Wools, Berlin Wools, and Special Wools for Machine Knitting. Knitting and Hosiery Machinery for Hand and Power Motion.

NOTE THE ADDRESS—

107, WOOD STREET, E.C.

Joseph Page, Representative.

in the arms of the medical man on Sunday afternoon. Mr. Warwick was a well-known philanthropic Wesleyan and a temperance worker, and his sudden death caused widespread sorrow both in Manchester and Bolton.

THE SEWING MACHINE TRADE IN EAST TYNESIDE.

To the Editor of the *Sewing Machine Gazette*.

DEAR SIR,—In your last issue, your correspondent "Caw," in his "Tyneside (East) Notes," remarks that the representatives of the minor manufacturers of sewing machines have found the sale of machines this year a very difficult task. If he means every representative that does not represent one of the select three he mentions, then I would like to add a little information which evidently he knows nothing about, and that is, that I have never found the sale of sewing machines such an easy task as what I have done this year, and I have doubled my sewing machine sales this three months of any previous three months I have ever been in the business (nearly six years).

Respectfully yours,
W. B. HALL.

333, Campbell Street, South Shields, March 25, 1891.

Hutchins & Co., Limited, Cardiff.

DINNER TO STAFF AND AGENTS.

ON Thursday evening, February 26th, the employees of this company dined together at the South Wales Restaurant, Cardiff, to celebrate the successful opening of the company's operations.

Mr. W. Horton Hutchins, managing director, was in the chair, the vice-chair being taken by Mr. E. H. Walbrook, and there were present Mr. J. Jones, secretary; Messrs. J. M. Griffiths, manager, Rhonda Valley; W. E. Spencer, Rhymney Valley; J. Lewis, Mountain Ash; E. Hutchins, Barry Dock; S. Blight and T. D. Davies, Cardiff, and about forty canvassers and agents.

The Chairman, in the course of his remarks, congratulated the men upon the success which had attended their efforts since they had started in May last. The result of the eight months' trading had been extremely gratifying to the directors, and he felt sure that every shareholder, as he received his dividend that morning, would also feel fully satisfied. They had had a very hard time of it, and the amount of work gone through by Mr. Jones and himself no person but themselves had any idea of; but, notwithstanding their efforts, they found that, owing to the great increase in the orders, they were unable to deal with the trade satisfactorily without further assistance. They had given the matter serious consideration, and had finally asked their old friend Mr. Walbrook to come down to help them; he was happy to say he had succeeded, and so satisfied was Mr. Walbrook as to the success of the company that he not only severed his connection with the Wheeler & Wilson Company, but had become a shareholder in their company. He now felt they were in a position to execute all orders promptly, and to extend their operations. He hoped the men would all stick to him, and do their duty in the future as they had done in the past, and he felt satisfied they would then have a very successful future.

Mr. E. H. Walbrook expressed the pleasure it gave him to be amongst so many old friends again, and to see that the prosperity of the company had resulted in increased commissions to the men. He pointed out that although they were very pleased to get the orders, the most pleasure came with the money, and he asked every collector to pay great attention to each customer. He wished to thank them for the kind reception they had given him, and paid a warm tribute to Mr.

W. H. Hutchins, whose successful career with the Wheeler & Wilson Company was the best testimonial they could wish for as to his fitness to conduct a successful business for their own company.

Mr. J. Jones was extremely pleased to meet so many of the company's employees, and hoped by next year the number would be doubled. He was particularly pleased to see the Rhonda Valley men present in force, and he could tell the Cardiff men that their out-of-town comrades were fully their equals as salesmen, if not, indeed, their superiors.

Speeches were also made by Messrs. J. M. Griffiths, S. Blight, T. Davies, and W. R. Reynolds, who stated they found their sales of Wheeler & Wilson machines were, if anything, increased by the change, while the ability to supply other articles meant a large increase in their earnings.

During the evening several members favoured with songs and recitations in English and Welsh, and altogether a thoroughly enjoyable time was spent.

Meeting of the Bristol Canvassing Trade.

LAST year there was formed in London an association of firms doing a canvassing trade, with the following objects:—

1st. To protect employer against unprincipled and dishonest agents by keeping such out of the trade.

2nd. To regulate the commission paid to agents applying to firms after the formation of the association, and—

3rd. To generally raise the tone of the trade in the eyes of the public.

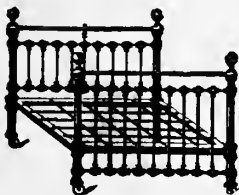
The association has been so successful that it is proposed to form branches in the provinces, and on the 19th ult. a meeting was held at the Grand Hotel, Bristol.

Mr. Robert Reid was voted to the chair, and after a few remarks called upon Mr. Eli Pike, the chairman of the London association, and Mr. F. T. Allpass, the honorary secretary, to explain the objects of the meeting. This done, it was proposed by Mr. Wheeler and seconded by Mr. Jones, and carried unanimously, that a branch be formed for Bristol and the West of England and South Wales.

Mr. W. A. Goodall, of the Domestic Machine Company, Bristol, was appointed local honorary secretary.

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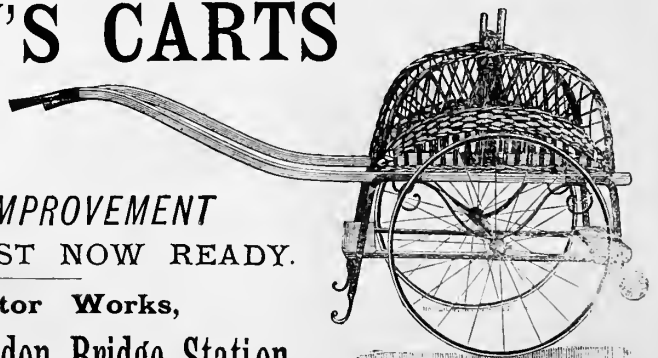
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Partnership Between Canvassers.

BY A VETERAN.

IT seldom happens that two canvassers who enter into partnership for the purpose of selling sewing machines succeed in making money, for, though their intentions may be ever so good at the start, their partnership is in almost every instance short lived, and its results most unsatisfactory. Various reasons may be given for this result, but, as far as my observation extends, I believe that jealousy is the main cause of the discontent that almost invariably breaks up these dual combinations. Each one believes that he is doing all the business, and that the result, if satisfactory, would have been the same if he had been working alone, so he says to himself: "Here I am, paying half of all I make to this fellow for nothing."

If their efforts are not attended with success, each blames the other; not openly, but in a roundabout way, or to their associates they intimate that they could do much better alone. Of course, such an idea is entirely wrong, and could this feeling be entirely overcome one of the greatest obstacles to such partnerships would be removed.

There is no good reason why two sensible men cannot form a partnership to sell sewing machines and make a success of it, provided the right men associate themselves together for the purpose. There are many men in the ranks of the canvassers who would do a great deal better as lease closers were they to make that a specialty and do nothing else. It is, in fact, a feature of the business for which they have special talent that would constitute them quite valuable workers, whereas in their vocation as canvassers they are putting in their time in an occupation which is distasteful to them, and in which they can only occasionally find an opportunity to exercise their peculiar genius for closing sales. When they do get a chance at a customer, however, a sale is pretty sure to result, because selling is their stronghold, and if there is any possible way in the world by which the sale may be made they are the very ones to find it out and take instant advantage of it. On the other hand, there are men who put out an extraordinary number of machines, yet sell only a few of them. Their prospects seem good, the people with whom they place the machines are frequently in need of them and are in good circumstances, but for one reason or another are not quite ready—one doesn't want to buy because her husband is expecting to get out of work almost any day; another will not trade off her old machine because she thinks she is not offered enough for it, and so on. Each customer has a different reason for not buying, but the result to the inexpert canvasser is the same—the machine is returned to the office, and the time spent in getting it ready, delivering it to the customer, and giving instructions on it, is all lost; simply because the canvasser tried to do something he did not understand or appreciate.

Now let a man who is a good closing man form a partnership with one who is a good canvasser, and see how it will work. Let the canvasser go out and get the orders, and let the salesman follow him—delivering the machines and closing the sales as fast as he can get money on them. Machines need not be left on long trials, but many can be sold on delivery when the proper skill is at hand to do it, and it goes without saying that the sooner they are sold the better. A good salesman is usually able to detect a beat by the way she talks and acts when the subject of closing the sale is broached, and, having the disposal of the machine in his own hands, he can treat her as he believes she deserves. Few canvassers take time to find out anything beyond the wish of the customer as to the style of machine she wants and the time she desires it delivered, leaving the work of discovering the character of the customer to the teacher, or to be attended to at a later period by themselves as they find time. It thus happens that the wily and ever watchful beat is often mistaken for a live customer.

The partner who is canvassing should do nothing else from beginning till quitting time but look up orders and prospects, which he should book during the day to be transferred to a general directory for the benefit of both. All orders that either party receives should be credited to

the firm, and all sales, and references leading to sales, obtained by either partner, should be credited likewise. In the distribution of the profits, each should share alike in every sale made by either of them during the existence of the partnership.

They should have a horse and waggon at their disposal at all times, so that when a case occurs demanding immediate attention they will be ready for instant action. In a case of competition a machine may be needed on the instant, and then, if they have no conveyance with which to deliver it at once, a sale may be lost, as many have been lost in the same way.

There is nothing that tends more to create a feeling of distrust between canvassers than a disposition on the part of either to take some little advantage of the other. For example: You are a partner of such a firm as I have described, and a former acquaintance comes to you, at a time out of office hours perhaps, and orders a machine from you in pursuance of a promise made you long before your partnership was formed that he would buy of you when he was ready to get a machine. You might argue that this sale was the result of your own labour done years ago, and in which your partner has no claim. You sneak the machine out, sell it, and pocket the commission with the thought that you have performed a smart and at the same time proper transaction. Your partner may not find it out, but if he does find it out, depend upon it that he will draw you over the coals, and any confidence that he may have reposed in you before this will be so shaken that he will in future suspect your every action. It is very frequently a trick like this that causes ill feeling among partners and disrupts their association. Partners should consider always that they are both working for their mutual advantage; not each for himself, simply, but for the other's benefit as well as his own, and in this way they can do more than twice as much business as either could do independently. A short time will suffice to convince them either of the feasibility or the uselessness of their partnership, and this point once settled in favour of the association of interests, they should go industriously to work to make their mutual interests a success in every particular.

The one who canvasses can improve himself in his part of the work, and the one who does the closing can learn something that will be to his advantage while both are working together. I have known many partnerships which have been formed under the most auspicious circumstances to be broken before two months have been spent in the mutual harness, but I have also known others that have lasted for years, to the great satisfaction and pecuniary advantage of the members thereof, and I know no good reason why sewing machine canvassers cannot form and maintain those relations with each other that have proved so advantageous to business men the world over during all time.—*S. M. Advance.*

A DISHONEST ASSISTANT.—At the Tunstall Police Court, on the 19th Feb., John Wratten was charged with embezzling £1 14s from his employer, Mr. John Findler, sewing machine dealer, Tunstall. The evidence showed that the prisoner had been in the employ of prosecutor to sell machines on commission, and collect accounts. In April last he sold a winning machine to Samuel Bloor, who resided in Ricardo Street, Burslem for £3. Towards this amount there had been paid to accused £1 14s., in weekly instalments of 1s., and this money had not been accounted for to the prosecutor, who only became aware of the sale of the machine by Mrs. Bloor calling upon him. In reply to the charge, the defendant stated that he had made a mistake through his defective scholarship. He had been brought up at Sunday School, where he was a member of the choir, and produced a testimonial to his character. He asked the Bench to deal leniently with him on account of his former good character, and also on account of his wife being dangerously ill. Mr. Hollinshead, on behalf of the prosecutor, said his client did not wish to unduly press the charge. The prisoner was sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour, and the chairman remarked that had it not been for the appeal he made the sentence would have been much more severe.

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Failures and Arrangements.

WILLIAM HEWETT, perambulator and cycle manufacturer, 95 (late 20), Ball's Pond Road, London, N.

The debtor failed on the 19th February, 1891, and the account filed shows gross liabilities £290 14s. 4d., of which £256 19s. 4d. are expected to rank for dividend, and assets £18 10s. 9d. The following are creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Boucher H., Birmingham...
Harley T., Leytonstone...
Hughes G. H., Birmingham...
Littlewood G., Birmingham...
Contingent or other liabilities, of which £ 0 is expected to rank
Preferential creditors for rent, rates, &c.
No resolution was passed, and the estate will be wound up in bankruptcy, with the Official Receiver as trustee.

The public examination of this bankrupt took place on the 19th March at the London Bankruptcy Court before Mr. Registrar Hope. In answer to the Deputy Official Receiver the debtor stated that, although he traded under the style of Hewett & Co., he had no partner, and had never been in partnership with any one. He commenced business as a perambulator manufacturer in 1884 without any capital, and he commenced the business of cycle manufacturer in 1888. He carried on the perambulator business at 3, Matthias Road, N., and when he gave it up he was carrying on business at No. 20, Ball's Pond Road. The reason he was not carrying on business at Matthias Road when the receiving order was filed was because it was sold up by the sheriff in January last, and the tenancy was taken up by his wife. His wife did not pay anything for the goodwill, and she did not buy in any

of the stock. There was no stock there at the time. The amount owing to the execution creditor was £2 18s., and the sheriff realised about £8. Out of the balance he received from this sale he paid the landlord. He afterwards continued the business at 25, Ball's Pond Road, up to the date of the receiving order. He attributed his insolvency to losses on the cycle business, owing to his knowing nothing about the trade. His liabilities in respect to that business amounted to about £200. The only book of account he had kept was a petty cash book, which was continued up to December last. He had never kept a cash book, and had not kept separate accounts for the two businesses, so that he could not really tell which business was paying and which was losing. About the end of 1889 he made out a balance-sheet, which showed him to be about £30 to the good. He first found that the cycle business was not paying in December last, when he was pressed by creditors. He might possibly have been pressed in November—he was not quite sure about the date. Since then he had contracted further liabilities to the extent of about £15. During last year he had had some dealings in accommodation bills, but they were chiefly for goods supplied. He had had no dealings in bills where he neither received goods nor money. He gave a bill of sale about the end of 1890 over his furniture for £48. Out of that sum his wife had half and he had the remainder. A creditor, whose claim amounted to £90, was pressing him at the time, but he did not pay anything on account. The reason his wife had a portion of the money was because a part of the furniture belonged to her, and she used the money in her business of boot and shoe dealer. The bill of sale was given at his wife's request, as she thought that was the best way to raise some money. He could not say what profit he had made during the past two years. He had been in the habit of drawing about £2 10s. per week, sometimes a little more. He did not think he made any profit at all during 1890, and towards the latter end of that year he had only drawn about £2 per week. He did not think his assets would realise 10s. in the pound.

Finally the examination was ordered to be closed.

WALTER ROSE, sewing machine and general dealer, Northallerton.

A receiving order was registered against the above on the 27th February on the debtor's own petition. His statement of affairs shows liabilities to unsecured creditors £1,819 18s. 1d., and to other creditors

£70, or a total of £1,889 18s. 1d. The Official Receiver realised £180 from the sale of the stock and furniture, and the other assets are book debts, estimated to produce £296 8s. 2d., thus showing a deficiency of £1,413 9s. 11d.

The Official Receiver says that debtor informs him that he commenced business six years ago at York in partnership with his father; they dissolved partnership about a year later, and that he drew out as his share £30, with which he commenced business at Northallerton on his own account. The only books he has kept are a diary and a debtor's ledger. Debtor further says that he became aware of his insolvency about three months ago, and has contracted liabilities since then, and that the only expectation he had of being able to pay them was in the ordinary way of his business. For the last three years he has been losing money in his business, and his household expenses have been about £3 per week. The Official Receiver says that the whole of the liabilities appear to have been incurred since the beginning of 1890, and that the debtor does not satisfactorily account for his deficiency. "I will examine him on this account on his public examination, and I think it is a case in which the bankrupt should render a further account. I am of opinion that he has overestimated his outstanding book debts."

HARRIS, Cheltenham.

This firm have compounded with their creditors, paying, we understand, 5s. in the pound.

THOMAS WILLIAMSON, 18, St. Owen Street, and 6, Widemarsh, Hereford, domestic machinery dealer.

A first and final dividend of 5½d. is now being paid in the above at 2, Offa Street, Hereford.

A Bill of Sale for £30 was, on March 10th, filed against Charles Penrice Dack, sewing machine agent, &c., of Stanley House, 13, Vere Road, Brighton, in favour of the Southern Deposit Bank.

A Bill of Sale for £90 was filed on March 2nd in favour of Mary A. Mason, against William Jackson (and wife), sewing machine manufacturer, &c., 413, Battersea Park Road, S.W.

JOHN COPELAND, perambulator and furniture dealer, Bradley Green.

The above has completed a deed of arrangement. Liabilities £409, and assets £238. Among the creditors are the Midland Perambulator Company for £13 17s. 4d.; J. Gough & Co., £20; Entwistle & Kenyon, £17 6s. 9d.

WILLIAM WILD, sewing machine dealer, Oxford.

The public examination of this debtor, whose failure we reported last month, came on for hearing at the Oxford Bankruptcy Court, on the 5th March, before Mr. Registrar Walsh. In answer to the Official Receiver debtor said that at the date of the receiving order he had £7 15s., and he had spent it on household expenses and in paying the Official Receiver. He had had a small allowance made to him. By the Registrar—Mr. Fuller was his solicitor, to whom he had paid £10 for filing the petition. He realised the £7 15s., and had paid £4 2s. to the Official Receiver. The Registrar said he must make an order on the debtor to pay the remaining £3 13s. to the Official Receiver, and he would adjourn the examination to the 9th of April.

WINDING-UP ORDER.—Buckingham & Adams (Limited), cycle manufacturers, the successors to the old Howe Company in London, are being voluntarily wound up.

Partners at Law.

At the Portsmouth County Court last month, the partnership existing between Mr. G. W. Ash, sewing machine dealer, Portsmouth, and J. M. Godfrey, in respect of the management of the Victoria Hall, came before his Honour Judge Leonard. Mr. Godfrey, for whom Mr. G. H. King appeared, brought an action for inquiries and the appointment of a receiver; and Mr. Ash, who was represented by Mr. A. C. Burbridge, sought a dissolution of partnership and a winding-up of the accounts. An interim order had been obtained for the appointment of a receiver, and Mr. Berchervaise, the Chief Clerk of the Court, was acting in that capacity.

The case was one of argument only, and Mr. Burbridge led off by saying that the accounts had been rendered, so that his client had really done what the other side asked.—Mr. King said that Messrs. Ash and Godfrey agreed to rent the hall jointly, Mr. Godfrey because, being a posting agent, he could supply entertainment companies, and Mr. Ash, because he thought he knew how to carry on the business. They rented the hall and let it from time to time, Mr. Ash being appointed secretary, with the arrangement that he should pay the money into the bank every week. Mr. Ash, however, took all the money, and neglected to pay it in until Mr. Godfrey threatened to wind the partnership up.—His Honour consented to the applications on both sides, directing inquiries, with a dissolution of partnership to date from the rendering of the accounts; and the case was accordingly adjourned till March 19th.

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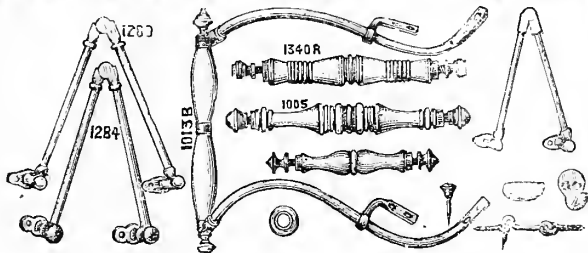


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Agents wishing to do a Hire Purchase Trade should write for Terms. No risk. I take all risk as to Payments.

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THE 'REINDEER' CYCLES.

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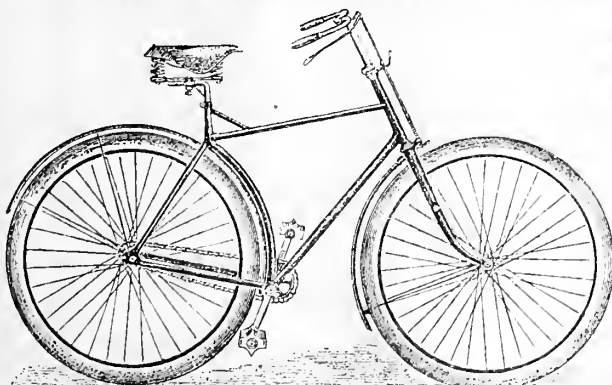
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The Sewing Machine Exhibition.

THE "Sewing Machine, Type-Writer, Cycle, and Domestic Appliances Show," which opens on the 11th instant at the Royal Aquarium, as the Secretary informs us, is an assured success. Several of the principal firms, including the Singer and Vertical Feed Companies, have already taken extensive space, and others are in treaty for stands.

The exhibition will remain open fourteen days.

The Wheeler & Wilson Co.'s Business.

SO many rumours have of late reached us to the effect that the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company intended disposing of their British business, that we thought it well to make inquiries at head-quarters, which have resulted in our receiving the following letter:—

To the Editor of the Sewing Machine Gazette.

DEAR SIR,—Replying to your inquiry respecting the truth or otherwise of the rumours in circulation, that we are endeavouring to dispose of our British business, we assure you, and authorise you to inform whoever it may concern, that we have no intention to sell out our British business, but are disposed to hold it under our own control.

We might say, however, that the rumours you mention have already reached us, and we accounted for them by the fact that we have for some time past re-arranged the working of our business, with a view to concentrating it and placing it more under our immediate control at our chief office (and are pleased to say that our action is fully justified by results). It is doubtless from this the false rumours have got into circulation.

You are at liberty to make what use you think fit of this letter.

We remain, dear sir, yours obediently,

WHEELER & WILSON MFG. CO.

JOSEPH POWELL, Manager.

London, March 31st, 1891.

Opening of a New London Warehouse.

OWING to the large increase in his business, and for the convenience of his south of England customers, Mr. G. Stibbe has opened a branch warehouse and office at 107, Wood Street, London, E.C.

Most of our readers are aware that this firm, whose head office is at 25, Jamaica Street, Glasgow, are sole agents for Messrs. Edward Dubied & Co.'s knitting machines, which have been sold in this country for some years, and which are used by many manufacturers in preference to any others. Their business, however, is not confined to knitting machines, as they have a monopoly of the F.D.F. knitting wools as regards their sale in this country. At Mr. Tibbe's extensive premises in Glasgow as many as 20,000 bundles are kept in stock, in order to meet the demands of manufacturers and dealers.

Mr. Stibbe's business is exclusively wholesale, and dealers would do well to apply for particulars of the machines and wools, as a profitable trade can be done in same.

This firm will be showing at their London address a special opening line in stocking machines, Lamb system, made by Dubied, at extraordinary prices, considering finish, &c.

The Agents' Mutual Protective Association.

WE have been requested to publish a notice of a new Association for Canvassers. We cannot express any opinion of the scheme at present, as we have not seen the rules, but can say at once that if the promoters desire to raise the tone and improve the status of canvassers, they can count on our hearty support.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Recognising the futility of individual efforts to maintain our rights and to obtain redress for any wrongs with which we may have to contend, and to mutually advance the interests of the members of our craft, we, the commission canvassers of the United Kingdom, hereby organise ourselves into a "Mutual Protective Association."

All canvassers and agents on commission are cordially invited to join.

Lodge No. 1, held at "The Prince of Wales," Elizabeth Street, Buckingham Palace Road (near Victoria Station), London, S.W.

Lodge meetings every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Member's subscriptions, 3d weekly. All particulars on application by letter to G. H. Bull, Secretary.

A Curious Case of Theft.

AT the Stafford Borough Police Court, on the 16th March, James Reynolds was charged with stealing a sewing machine under somewhat remarkable circumstances. It appeared that Mrs. Sarah Mills a neighbour, in October last, when defendant's wife drowned herself, took charge of defendant's baby, and kept it until about three weeks ago. He had not paid her anything for the keep of the child, but in the month of November last he gave her a pawn-ticket relating to a sewing machine, and said she was to have the machine in consideration of the kindness she had shown towards the child, and he promised that when he got better off he would give her some money for its keep. She had 5s. for taking the machine out of pawn, and then found it to be an old-fashioned boot machine, value about 30s. Subsequently, the defendant said he wanted the machine back, but she refused to give it up. He thereupon used bad language, and afterwards he removed the machine during her absence from her house.

The defendant stated that he gave the machine to prosecutrix on the understanding that she would keep the child twelve months, but this statement was not borne out by a witness whom he called to corroborate his evidence. Finally, the case was dismissed, on the understanding that the accused returned the machine and paid the costs of the proceedings.

EXCLUSION FROM BUSINESS.—Mr. Allcombe, jun., sued his father at the Exeter County Court, on the 4th ult., to recover £39 18s., balance of profits and damages for exclusion from business premises in Queen Street, Exeter, and there was a counter-claim for £35. Mr. Armstrong, on behalf of the plaintiff, said the parties, who were father and son, dealt in various kinds of things as G. Allcombe & Son—in fact, their stock-in-trade ranged from a mangle to a concertina. The business accounts of the party, of an intricate character, were involved in the case, and these were referred to the Registrar for examination and report.



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AS SUPPLIED

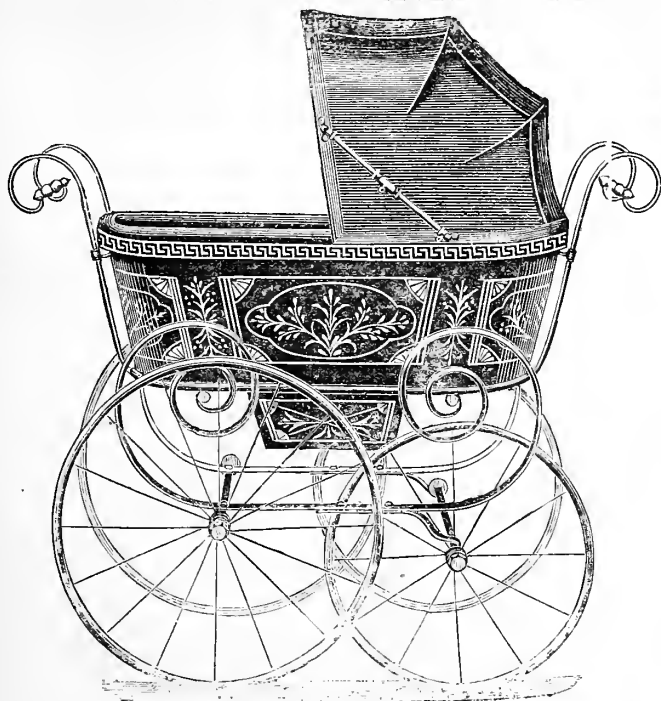
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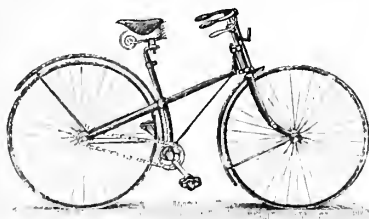
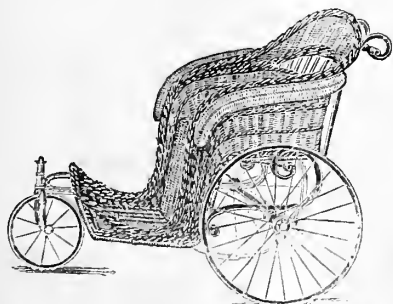
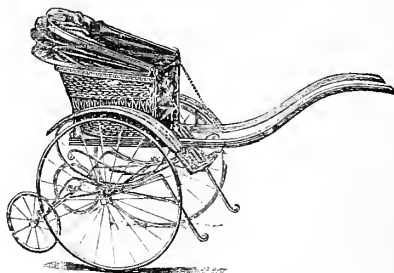
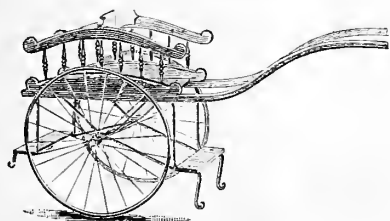
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L. L'HOLLIER, The Renowned Maker,
BATH PASSAGE, BIRMINGHAM.

Failures in Business.

THERE is, perhaps, nothing more painful in business than the number of failures we become acquainted with, owing entirely to starting with an imperfect knowledge of how to get or manage the business undertaken; for, as the stern, inexorable decree of nature seems to be that we must eat or be eaten, so equally inflexible and unyielding are the laws of commerce; the one line of conduct as certainly ensuring success, as deviation therefrom, whether from wilfulness or ignorance, ends in failure: for, as sure as water finds its own level, any one who embarks in trade with insufficient knowledge or capital will lose his money and reputation.

Do not for a moment imagine you will become a thorough man of business by reading books, or following any set plan of action laid down therein; all that study can do is to prove to you the importance of pursuing a certain policy, so that in practice, if you fail, or your business does not pay, when you have been expecting the reverse, a knowledge of the laws of trade will enable you to trace the failure to your own errors, and thereby enable you to remedy the same in future.

For instance, when a balance-sheet is unsatisfactory, the usual plan is to try and raise prices and thereby undermine the business; but the commercial student, analysing every detail, will discover that had he obeyed the laws of prudence and kept less stock, or been less extravagant, his balance would have been satisfactory; so by closer attention, never buying a piece of goods unnecessarily, and more careful management, his balance is made satisfactory, and his trade connection kept intact. It is said—

A little learning is a dangerous thing;
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring.

It seems to me advisable we should pick up every crumb of knowledge that falls in our way. "Many mickles make a muckle." And when we consider the immense number of human beings who daily rise, each one struggling to get on the ladder, to keep his position thereon, or to push himself higher up, even if he knocks his neighbour down, we must admit the necessity of the aid every little bit of knowledge gives. Therefore you should read every book relating to the occupation you are engaged in. Works on business generally give the result of a journey, and mark the road by which the destination can be most safely reached by those who have travelled thereon before, and know the sure roads, and also the paths that must be avoided. After reading every available book, and reflecting carefully upon my own experience, I am convinced that, although success and fortune may seem at times accidental, they are invariably due to industry, perseverance, wise forethought, and a prudent reserve against being led away by the temporary excitement of speculation which seems periodically to make sad havoc with the accumulations of equally industrious but less careful men. As a rule, the man who honestly and exactly describes the process by which the sound fortunes in any city are or have been made, would detail a story of thrift and prudence, good judgment and wise reserve; and also that the lasting fortunes are those that have been made in regular, straightforward business, or cautious investments, and not by hazardous speculations, or a system of sharp practice bordering on actual dishonesty. Study and observation will also convince you that all natural operations are based on a strict, although at times (but only to the ignorant observer) seemingly stern, justness. As we sow we shall reap. No matter what our business or profession—alike in commerce, literature, or politics—we attain to that position which natural capacity, our own industry, and wise use of the talents entrusted to us, entitle us to.

In commercial life men fight as for their lives, always in a state of ferment and fear. Some think universal education will make the struggle much keener. I do not see why it should. Some men do, and always will, advance beyond their fellows, in spite of education—often without it. We all know of successful men who cannot read or write, and of many unsuccessful ones who had great chances at starting, and were well educated, yet have signally failed. We err in thinking it is education that makes the man; and now, as heretofore, to those who take the right means, and by greater attention and

industry keep in advance of their fellows in knowledge and power of adapting such knowledge, success is as certain as time and death.—James Platt.

Useful Legal Knowledge.

No. 1.—COSTS IN COUNTY COURTS.

Solicitor's Costs up to £20, as between party and party, and solicitor and client, on default summonses.

	Exceeding £5 s. d.	Exceeding £10 s. d.	Exceeding £20 s. d.
Letter before action	3 4	3 4	3 4
Preparing affidavit of debt, filing, &c. ...	5 0	6 0	6 8
Copy and service within two miles of solicitor's office	5 0	5 0	5 0
Extra, per mile 6d., up to ten miles			
Affidavit of service, filing, and entering judgment	6 8	6 8	6 8

COURT FEES.

Issuing summons, 1s. in the pound			
Filing affidavit of debt	2 0	2 0	2 0
Entering judgment, 1s. in the pound			

Solicitor's costs in ordinary actions up to £20.

	Exceeding £5 s. d.	Exceeding £10 s. d.	Exceeding £20 s. d.
Letter before action	3 4	3 4	3 4
Instructions, preparing particulars, and entering plaint	3 0	6 8	6 8
Attending or acting in Court	10 0	15 0	15 0
Taxing costs			5 0

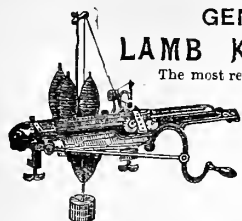
Solicitor's costs above £20.

	£	s.	d.
Letter before action	0	3	6
Instructions to sue or defend	0	6	8
Application for substituted service, or service out of England	0	4	0
Attendance and entering plaint, including particulars and copies signed by solicitor	0	13	4
Where special particulars required under O. 7, R. 8, then in addition	0	6	8
Preparing affidavit and filing	0	6	8
Copy and service of summons if served by solicitor or his clerk within two miles	0	5	0
If beyond that distance, additional for every mile, but not to exceed ten miles	0	0	6
Affidavit of service, with copy of summons annexed ...	0	5	0
Attending to file affidavit of service, and entering up judgment	0	3	4
N.B.—The total amount of these items, where applicable, to be entered on the summons.			
Attending lodging Judge's order, and preparing statement of cause of action or defence, including copies, and lodging same with Registrar, if signed by solicitor, secs. 7 and 10 of the County Courts Act, 1867	0	13	4
Notice to produce	0	6	8
Notice to admit, copy, and service	0	6	8
Attending inspecting documents	0	6	8
Attending to give inspection	0	6	8
Perusing notice to produce received from the other side ...	0	6	8
Perusing like notice to admit	0	6	8
Examining and taking minutes of evidence of each witness afterwards allowed by the Judge	0	3	4
If more than 6 folios, every additional folio, whether counsel employed or not	0	1	0
Drawing brief for counsel, per folio	0	1	0
Copy same, per folio	0	0	4
Attending counsel therewith	0	3	4
Fee to counsel and clerk, sum paid not exceeding	3	5	6
If conference with counsel allowed, appointing it, and attending	0	6	8
Fee to counsel on conference	1	6	0
Attending Court on trial with counsel	1	1	0
Attending Court and conducting cause without counsel ...	2	0	0
Where judgment deferred, attending Court to hear it ...	0	6	8
Attending for appointment to tax costs	0	3	4
Drawing and copy costs	0	6	8
Attending taxing costs	0	6	8
Letters, to be allowed once only in action or matter ...	0	5	0
Serving any notice on a party, or his solicitor, including copy thereof	0	3	6
Plans, charts, or models, where necessary for use at hearing, by special order, on taxation, not exceeding	2	2	0
Witnesses' expenses according to scale in force			

ALLOWANCE TO WITNESSES.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Gentlemen, merchants, bankers, and professional men	0	15	0	to	1	1	0
Tradesmen, auctioneers, accountants, clerks, and yeomen	0	7	6	"	0	15	0
Artisans and journeymen	0	4	0	"	0	7	6
Labourers and the like	0	3	0	"	0	4	0
Travelling expenses—sum reasonably paid, but not more than sixpence per mile, one way.							

If the witnesses attend in more than one cause they will be entitled to a proportionate part in each cause only.



GENUINE AMERICAN LAMB KNITTING MACHINE.

The most reliable and most easy running Stocking and Glove Knitter in the Market.

SWISS KNITTER.
EUROPEAN KNITTER.
CHEMNITZ KNITTER.

For all kinds of Garments, with special automatic attachments.

BIERNATZKI & CO.,

44, MANSFIELD ROAD, NOTTINGHAM.

A Simple Method of Etching on Steel or Iron.

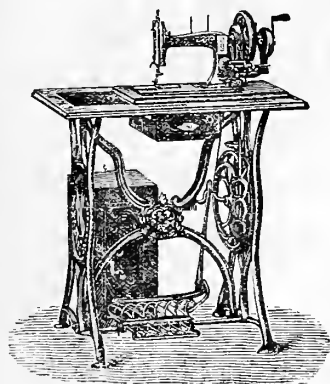
THE first thing to get is one pennyworth of nitric acid from the chemist. It is very cheap. Dilute this about one half with clean water; be very careful in using it, for it will burn almost anything it is dropped on. It is well to look after the fingers in this respect. The next thing is the "ground" to resist the corrosive action of the acid. Various grounds are often tried in the shape of soap, wax, grease, etc., but these are far from being up to the mark, and often play a trick with the article to be etched; there is no security in their use, being inadequate to the corrosive properties of the acid. Something better is needed: therefore, purchase three pennyworth of Japan black. It may be obtained at any paint stores. Have the best. It is not quantity you will want. As a ground for ordinary purposes, I don't think this black can be beaten. There is no need of altering the temper of your tool by heating it, as is the case with some grounds which require manipulating in this manner (and this is of great import to a mechanic), neither is it expensive, as a very

small quantity will go a long way, and it is easily procurable. Also get one pennyworth of spirit of turpentine to clean off the ground after the etching is completed. If turps is not handy, paraffin will do just as well. Get a bit of sponge, and a piece of wood about the size of a camel's-hair brush—a brush handle would do—and cover the top with black. This may be employed in dropping the acid on the article to be etched, or spreading some on any particular place under the agency of any capillary attraction. With all this, and a careful following out of instructions, you will rarely have to complain of failures. Having the materials we will now proceed to business. Take a wood chisel, for instance, a tool which most workmen possess, and say you wish to etch your name on the steel blade; see that it is clean, and if not rub a bit of fine emery cloth over it. This will soon give it a bright appearance. Now for laying on your ground. Tip the bottle containing the black, and placing your finger to the place usually occupied by the cork, obtain a small quantity. Some may be inclined to use a brush, but I always use the finger. Now spread your black backward and forward. Endeavour to keep it as even as possible, and be on the look-out for bright streaks, which sometimes occur when a bit of grit has mingled with your black. Don't have it too thin for a start; if you did not put on enough the first time, put on some more; but

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THE BEST!

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Manufactured by
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DARNING as well as SEWING.

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IT IS
ABSOLUTELY MATCHLESS.

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AGAINST THE
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2,000 Days (nearly six years).
£20,000 sterling } Lawyers' Costs.
100,000 dols. }

Pamphlets respecting the above, entitled
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Free by Post on Receipt of Post Card.

Arrangements for Sole Supply in any given District or Colonial Port
made by the Sole Wholesale Agent,

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you must do this quickly, for it is very rapid in drying. For first trial it is better to have it too thick than too thin; and a few trials will soon acquaint you of the right consistency. Having done this, you place your chisel by, and let it remain for about twenty-four hours; so if you purpose doing two or three articles you might "ground" them all at the same time. The time is not particular to an hour or two, but I take twenty as an average. The ground having then become firm and yet not brittle, will admit of your name (or anything else) being drawn upon its surface with the aid of a point—and so expose the steel—with ease and sharpness. You might do your name in ordinary script, or, if you are any good at letters, Old English characters should be essayed, as a certain amount of elasticity may be exercised in their construction without altering their general appearance. Block letters look well, though a little care is necessary to give them a nice, upright, square appearance. However, I will leave you to your own ideas as to what letters you use; some fellows have not the time for elegance, the roughest answering their purpose just as well. To work nice and smooth with your point don't have it too sharp; there is no necessity for scratching the metal, but simply to remove the ground, exposing the steel that the acid may act freely upon it. To brush away the detached ground, a camel's-hair brush or something stiffer may be used. There is no need to fear using it, as the ground will stand a moderate amount of rough usage. After your letters are done, it is always best to have a good look to see if any bits of ground require dislodging. Some may have been neglected, and these appear as a bright spot after biting, through the

action of the acid being retarded. "Biting in" the letters is the next process. The name, having been inscribed, must be subjected to the action of the dilute nitric acid, to eat away the exposed steel to a certain depth. A little care is necessary to carry this out properly, and on it depends the success of your enterprise. Have your chisel on a level place, and drop a few drops of acid on the letters, spread well over, taking care not to allow your acid to go beyond the ground. Your object should be to cover the letters with as much acid as is reasonable, spreading to any particular place with the japanned stick. At once the bright surface of the steel turns black, and bubbles will rise to the surface of the acid, and burst incessantly over the letters marked. This will continue for a few minutes, after which the acid will become thick and turbid. When the bubbling has subsided, absorb it off with your sponge, swilling same in clean water at once. About two of these bitings will be sufficient for ordinary work; but should you want the letters in very deep, you have only to repeat the "biting in." But it is well to remember that the more the letters are exposed to the acid, the coarser they are liable to get, as one may well understand. The acid, having eaten to a certain depth, will undermine the edges of the letters, and eat away the metal under the ground; and, though scarcely perceptible in most instances, at times, if the biting is overdone, the letters will appear very much coarser than desired. After you have finished biting, remove the ground with the spirit of turpentine or paraffin, and your letters will appear of a nice, dark colour, clear and sharp; but if you have been etching on iron, the letters will be bright. One or two words in conclusion. Don't begin working on the black if it is "tacky." Better let it stay and dry a little longer. It should work nice and sharp; not as though you were scratching at wet paint. Always get your letters as clear of ground as possible. Don't have your acid too strong. Better have it a little weak, and take a little longer to do, than spoil the job. Be careful and cover the blade *well* with black. When the acid is in a state of ebullition, the bursting of the bubbles produces a kind of spray, which would discolour any unprotected part it may happen to fall on. Or you

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"HOUSEHOLD" WRINGER.

MEMBERS OF THE

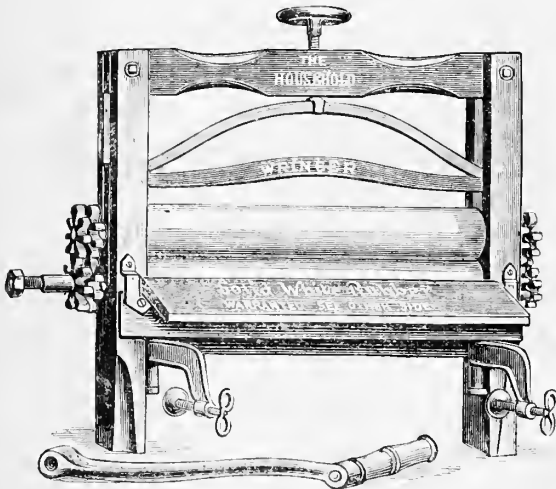
HIRE TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

and other dealers interested in the sale of Wringers are specially invited to examine our "Household" Wringer before making purchases.

We Manufacture this Machine for the

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and only the best materials are used in its construction. We have no hesitation in declaring it to be the **BEST RUBBER WRINGER** before the Trade at the present time.



We shall be pleased to send a sample 12-inch Machine ON APPROVAL to any dealer on receipt of trade card.

Bailey Wringing Machine Co.,

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may happen to tip over your article, and in doing so the acid would run down the sides, and play havoc if the metal was not protected. Of course, all this will be unnecessary after a few trials. One soon overcomes all the trivial difficulties which beset a beginner, and obstacles at first are overcome another time by the suggestions of a little experience.—From *Work*.

Notes for Mechanics.

A NEW USE FOR ELECTRICITY.—“We can give a point to New York people about getting their money's worth out of these little movable electric bulb lights,” said a visiting Idahoan the other day to a reporter of the *New York Times*. “Out our way we take them to bed with us. For keeping one comfortable on a cold night they are as good as a roaring fire in a room. Rubber bags, tin boilers, and other devices for holding hot water, get cold. With the thermometer 40 degs. below zero, as we often have it in Idaho for long stretches at a time, these old-fashioned arrangements would freeze before morning; but the electric bulbs keep one snug and warm all the time. When I begin to get ready for bed I put the light between the sheets; by shifting it about every little while it takes the chill from the bed by the time I am undressed. As I slide in I push the light down with my feet, and usually fall asleep with it there.”

HOW THE GERMAN WORKMAN LIVES.—The *Board of Trade Journal* recently (6d.—Eyre & Spottiswoode) contained an instructive article on Workmen's Budgets in Germany. It gives particulars of the yearly earnings and expenditure of two typical German workmen at Frankfurt, one a cabinet-maker, the other a hand in a chemical factory. The former earns an average daily wage of 3s. 3d., or £50 4s. 6d. a year, including twenty-five Sundays' work. He has a wife and four children. He spent in 1888 on housing (a room and a kitchen), £8 8s. (14s. a month); for food, details of which are mentioned, £28 14s.; for fuel and lights, £3; for drink and tobacco, £1 6s.; for clothes and repairs, £3 11s.; school books,

9s.; soap, 7s.; extraordinary expenditure, 12s. 2d. He is fifty years old, and has had sixteen different masters and places of residence. The other man, who has a wife and two children, earned, in 1888, £50 17s. 4d., and out of it spent 7s. on newspapers and saved £1 4s. 9d. The working hours are ten a day.

CLEANING FILES BY ELECTRICITY.—One of the latest uses to which electricity has been applied is the cleaning of files, which makes them almost equal to new. After being cleaned and wetted the files are dipped between two carbons into acidified water, and the circuit of an electric current is established by means of a piece of metal upon which the file rests. The water is decomposed by the current, the oxygen acting upon the cuttings of the file, while the hydrogen bubbles settle in the teeth and protect them against the action of the acidulated water. The file is then brushed to remove the oxide of iron, and immersed in an alkaline bath to remove all trace of the acid, and the process is complete.

CEMENT FOR IRONWORK.—For the cementing of iron railing tops, iron grating to stoves, &c., the following mixture is recommended by an American contemporary; in fact, with such effect has it been used as to resist the blows of a sledge hammer. The mixture is composed of equal parts of sulphur and white lead, with about one-sixth portion of borax, the three being thoroughly incorporated together, so as to form one homogeneous mass. When the application is to be made of this composition it is wet with strong sulphuric acid, and a thin layer of it is placed between two pieces of iron, these being at once pressed together. In five days it will be perfectly dry, all traces of the cement having vanished, and the work having every appearance of welding.

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AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1889,

AND

GRAND DIPLOMA of HONOUR, PARIS, 1890,

WERE AWARDED TO THE ONLY

Vertical Feed Sewing Machine in the World.

Call and see the working of this wonderful machine, and note with what remarkable ease and rapidity all kinds of plain and fancy sewing are done. There is nothing to equal it; or send for samples of work, a variety of which will be forwarded, with our NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, by return post.

Agents Wanted where not Represented. Terms Liberal.

THE
VERTICAL FEED SEWING MACHINE CO.,

24, ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Manufactory, DAYTON, OHIO, U.S.A.

The Pneumatic Tyre for Cycles.

It would, perhaps, not be incorrect to state, that since the introduction of the bicycle no innovation has created nearly so much stir and excitement in the trade as the pneumatic tyre. Many of our readers no doubt examined this invention at the last Stanley Show, and were impressed with its ugliness. Its principal advantage was said to be comfort in riding, it practically neutralising all the unevennesses and roughnesses of roads. During the past season, however, it has been found to possess another great advantage—speed. Many new records have been established by its aid, and the objection to its universal adoption, unsightliness, has been quite overruled. From being a novelty it is fast being adopted in all parts of the country, and the eyes of the public are becoming so used to the “fire hose” tyre, that its ugliness is overlooked.

As is wellknown this invention is owned by a limited liability company, which is was thought would possess a highly valuable monopoly, but it has recently been discovered that the invention is by no means new. We follow on with a copy of the specification of the patent owned by the Pneumatic Tyre and Booth Cycle Agency which has caused so much interest of late. Its title is “An Improvement in Tyres of Wheels for Bicycles, Tricycles, or other Road Cars,” and the nature of the invention is described in the following words:—

“A hollow tyre or tube made of indiarubber cloth, or other suitable materials, said tube or tyre to contain air under pressure or otherwise, and to be attached to the wheel or wheels, in such method as may be found most suitable.”

Dated July 23rd, 1888. No. 10,607.

The complete specification, dated October 31st, 1888, reads as follows:—

“My improvements are devised with a view to afford increased facilities for the passage of wheeled vehicles, chiefly of the lighter class, such, for instance, as velocipedes, invalid chairs, ambulances, over roadways and paths, especially when these latter are of rough or uneven character, as also to avoid the sinking of the wheels of vehicles into the ground when travelling over boggy soil or land; and likewise for the tyreing of wheeled vehicles generally, in all cases where elasticity is requisite, and immunity from vibration is desired to be secured, and at the same time insuring increased speed in travelling, owing to the resilient properties of wheel tyres according to my invention.

“In carrying out my invention, I employ a hollow tube tyre of indiarubber, surrounded with cloth, canvas, or other suitable material adapted to withstand the pressure of the air introduced and contained within the tube tyre as hereunder mentioned. The canvas or cloth being covered with rubber or other suitable material to protect it from wear on the road. Said hollow-tube tyre is secured to the wheel fellos—say by a suitable cement, or by other efficient means—and is inflated with air or gas under pressure. I may use, for the purpose of inflation, any ordinary forcing pump, or like device; the air or gas (as the case may be) under pressure being introduced to the interior of the hollow-tube tyre through a small duct formed in the rim of the wheel, and provided with a non-return valve.”

The inventor is named John Boyd Dunlop, veterinary surgeon, of 50, Gloucester Street, Belfast.

The patent, which, it is alleged, anticipates the foregoing, was taken out in December, 1845, by R. W. Thomson, Adam Street, Adelphi, in the county of Middlesex, civil engineer. It is entitled an improvement in carriage wheels, which is also applicable to other rolling bodies. The specification reads as follows:—

“The nature of my said invention consists in the application of elastic bearings round the tyres of the wheels of carriages for the purpose of lessening the power required to draw the carriages, rendering their motion easier and diminishing the noise they make when in motion. I prefer employing for the purpose a hollow belt composed of some air and water-tight material, such as caoutchouc or gutta-percha, and inflating it with air, whereby the wheels will, in every part of their revolution, present a cushion of air to the ground, or rail, or track, on which they run.

“The elastic belt is as follows:—A number of folds of canvas, saturated and covered on both sides with indiarubber or gutta-percha in a state of solution, are laid one upon the other, and each fold connected to the one immediately below it by a solution of indiarubber or gutta-percha, or other suitable cement. The belt thus formed is then sulphurised by immersion in melted sulphur, or exposure to the fumes of burning sulphur, which renders it more pliable, and prevents it getting stiff on exposure to cold; or the belt may be made of a single thickness of indiarubber or gutta-percha, in a sheet case and sulphurised as aforesaid, and enclosed in a canvas cover. A strong outer casing in which to hold the elastic belt, is then built up (so to speak) around the tyre by riveting together a series of circular segments of leather, and bolting them to the tyre. The segments at two of their edges are made to overlap each other, and then secured in their place by passing bolts through the tyre and felley, and making them fast by nuts. The elastic belt is then laid upon the portion of the segments, thus made fast to the tyre, and secured in its place by bringing the two remaining, and, as yet, unjoined, edges of the segments together over the casing, and connecting them together by rivets. A pipe, through which to inflate the elastic with air, is passed at one place through the tyre of the wheel, and fitted with an air-tight screw cap. I prefer distending the elastic belt with air, as being more suitable than anything else for the purpose, but they may be distended with various solid substances of an elastic quality, as, for instance, metallic spring, sulphurised pieces of caoutchouc, or gutta-percha, or horse-hair, or sponge. If the elastic belt were first stuffed with horse-hair or sponge, or other elastic materials, and then inflated by blowing in air to a high degree of tension, the belt would be less liable to be cut by concussion between the tyre of the wheel and the roadway. Instead, also, of the elastic belt being made in either of the modes aforesaid, it might be formed of a number of separate tubes, of smaller dimensions, clustered together and enclosed with a leather cover. If the tubes coming next the tyre were filled with air more highly compressed than that con-

tained in the tubes which come in contact with the ground, this would serve to graduate the resiliency of the belt in a manner highly favourable to the efficiency of its action. Any undue displacement of the air at the bearing points of the wheel may be prevented by tying the tubes across, at distances of two or three feet apart, so that each tube shall be divided into a number of separate air-tight compartments. Or, instead of any of the preceding modes of construction, the belt may be formed of separate and distinct sections, each section having its own air-pipe, in which case, the range of expansion and contraction being limited by the extent of the compartments, the belt must necessarily offer at each point of contact with the ground a greater degree of resistance to compression; and in some cases, where, from the nature of the roadway, frequent concussions are likely to take place, a flat strap or band of sulphurised caoutchouc or gutta-percha, or other suitable elastic substance, of the width of the tyre, and about half an inch in thickness, might be interposed between the tyre of the wheel and the elastic belt, so as to render it less liable to rupture in the event of its being jammed between the roadway and the tyre. Where the leather cover of the elastic belt is likely to be exposed to much wear and tear, I propose to use a belt in which one of the pieces is secured to the tyre of the wheel by bolts or screws, and it is bent round and sewed or riveted to the other piece. The edges overlap each other, and the outer casing is secured to those edges by strong leather thongs. This arrangement will permit of the ready removal of the outer casing when worn, and the substitution of a new casing without disturbing the elastic belt or its attachment to the wheel. And in all cases the outer casing may be protected from wear by covering the outer surface with flat-headed metal rivets, secured on the inside with small washers.

“Among many minor applications which suggest themselves, I may mention the great applicability of these elastic bearings for Bath chairs, rocking chairs, and other articles used commonly, either in pleasure grounds or within doors. In the common rocking chair, a rolling motion is obtained by resting the legs of the chair on two circular segments. In applying my elastic bearings to this chair I propose to make the circular segments on which the chair rolls about 3 in. wide on their bearing surfaces, and to secure to these segments an elastic tube of about 2 in. diameter, so as to interpose the tube between the segments and the floor, so that the chair would roll on or be supported by the elastic tube.

“My claim is—First, the application of elastic bearings round the tyre of carriage wheels, as before described, and secondly, the application of similar elastic bearings to the surface of other rolling bodies, as before exemplified.”

Truly, “there is nothing new under the sun.”

Departure of Mr. Ayres.

MR. A. D. AYRES, late general manager for the United Kingdom for the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, left for New York on the 25th ult. by the *Teutonic*. Before leaving, both he and his wife were entertained at a farewell dinner at the house of his successor, Mr. Joseph Powell. There were also present the principal representatives of the Wheeler & Wilson Company in this country, and during the course of the evening Mr. and Mrs. Ayres were presented with several handsome mementoes of the esteem and goodwill of the Wheeler & Wilson staff, who heartily wished them a long, prosperous, and happy life.

We are pleased to hear that a few weeks' sojourn on the Continent considerably benefited the health of Mrs. Ayres, who, as we have before stated, has found the English climate unbearable; hence the decision of her respected husband to return to America.

The good wishes of the *Gazette* will ever accompany both Mr. and Mrs. Ayres, who have endeared themselves to all they have come in contact with in this country, which they had every intention to make their home when they came in our midst some two years ago.

The well-known London firm of piano manufacturers and music publishers, J. S. Brewer & Co., are about to retire from business. Messrs. Puttick & Simpson are entrusted with the sale of their goodwill and stock.

The Steinways have, says the *American Musician*, nearly completed a £2,000 piano for a wealthy New York patron. The case is made of a new wood that resembles a beautiful piece of French walnut. It is inlaid with ebony and with various light woods, forming beautiful designs and making an elegant appearance. Woven with the designs are scrolls bearing the names of the leading composers. The legs are square and are exquisitely carved, with gilt bands encircling top and bottom. There are three pedals. The piano, which is a full artist grand, rests upon a platform made of the same wood as the case, cut to meet the design of the piano, and beautifully inlaid. The seat for the player is a carved, high-back affair, reminding one of an old-fashioned family pew in church, and is beautifully upholstered in salmon-coloured silk plush.

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The NOVELTY for 1891.

BY HER MAJESTYS' ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

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Combining Innumerable Good Points.



THE STAR PATENT CRADLE CARRIAGE.

This is our leading novelty for the new season. It combines all the advantages of the well-known Hammock, type of carriage, with perfect safety, reliability, and rigidity, together with an entirely NEW MOVEMENT, by which it can be converted in a moment into a Cradle or Swing Cot, and locked again with equal ease and rapidity. Owing to the position of its principal handle it is easy to lift over kerb stones and as the body rests on our Star Patent Cushion Springs, which are fitted into sockets in the supporting tube, the carriage rides most luxuriously. We feel sure the Star Patent Cradle Carriage will command an immense sale, as it combines artistic proportions with novelty, comfort, and easy running qualities.

THE STAR CATALOGUE FOR 1891.

Our New Catalogue is now ready. It is the handsomest catalogue ever produced in the Perambulator Trade either in Europe or America, and contains many new designs and first-class ideas.

THE STAR MANUFACTURING CO.

Goodinge Rd., Cattle Market, Holloway, N.

Jottings.

The Singer Company's Kettinging address has been changed from Market Place to 6, Dalkeith Place.

The London *employees* of Jones' Sewing Machine Company have held several meetings recently to consider a scheme for forming a provident and benevolent society, the rules of which are now being draughted.

Messrs. Daniel & Haynes, who recently opened a Domestic machinery depot at Mitford Buildings, Dawes Road, Fulham, S.W., are offering to present a first-class bassinette "to the mother of twins in Fulham." They report a good business.

Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Limited, have declared a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

We reported recently that a sewing machine dealer had been selling boots on easy terms, and found the trade profitable. Since then several other dealers have followed suit and do not regret it. The plan adopted is to make the customer sign a promissory note.

There is a considerable amount of bitter feeling now existing in the north of England in consequence of the "knock-out" system (alluded to by our correspondent in his "Notes" in our March issue) being rigidly carried out. A certain maker's staff have apparently already begun to rue the breaking of the agreement mentioned, but as they were the first to "open the ball" they must put up with the consequences. They are simply reaping their righteous reward.

The announcement in our last issue that Mr. Wear, the superintendent of the Singer Company's staff at North Shields, had been transferred to Stanley was slightly inaccurate. The post was offered to and accepted by the gentleman mentioned, but at the last moment he resigned his position in the company's service, and has since returned to Swindon.

We have received from the Lady Bridge Oil Works samples of their lubricating oils for sewing machines and cycles; also a sample of their "Excelsior" cycle lamp oil. These we shall test and report upon in our next issue.

Mr. F. Adis, at one time with Steel & Co., and latterly in business for himself, has forsaken the sewing machine trade for a librarianship.

The Bishop's Cluster Company report trade as being exceptionally brisk, so much so that they are taking additional premises. Among their numerous specialities is a new musical album, which is the best article of this character we have seen.

Messrs. C. Stone & Co., of Bristol, are about to open a domestic machinery depot in Eastbourne.

Mr. A. H. Thirlby, of Measham, has just added watches and jewellery to his already thriving business of selling musical instruments, domestic appliances, and general furniture.

The London Musical Instrument and Domestic Machine Company have taken extensive premises, 158, Essex Road, Islington, N., and placed same under the charge of Mr. W. E. G. Willson. These will be carried on in addition to their other branches at 286, Hackney Road, E.; 239, Bow Road, E.; 10, Church Street, N.; and the Tanners Hill, Deptford.

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Mr. John Kelham has removed from 10, St. John Street, to 68, Scotgate, Stamford.

Mr. A. Grant, the newly-appointed agent for the Wheeler & Wilson Company at Portsmouth, has one of the finest sewing machine showrooms in the district, situated in Commercial Road, Landport.

Mr. J. Robinson has removed his sewing machine depot from St. Nicholas Road, Bristol, to Regent Street Kingsdown, Bristol.

Improvements in Mangle Flywheels.

ON another page will be found illustrations of a patented improvement in the flywheels of wringing and mangling machines, now being introduced by Messrs. W. & S. Summerscales' Sons, the well-known mangle manufacturers, of Parkside Works, Keighley.

The objects of this invention are economy of space and security from any possibility of children being hurt through tampering with the machine. Both objects are so important that they merit the careful consideration of the trade.

It will be understood from the engravings that the handle when down locks the wheel, an improvement which is so simple and valuable that we are surprised it has not been adopted before. We understand that the additional cost is very small.

A Novel Sewing Machine

IN our supplement last year dealing with the German sewing machine trade we stated that Messrs. Biesolt & Locke, of Meissen, were introducing a novel form of decoration for sewing machines. Messrs. E. Zelger & Co., of 4, Golden Lane, E.C., the wholesale agents of this firm, have now received samples of this machine, and the trade would do well to inspect same. The machine is called "Vieux-Saxe," or Old Saxon, its mechanical construction being similar to the "Cinderella," with the peculiarity that it is enamelled and painted to resemble Dresden china. The screw-driver and oil can are similarly decorated, the whole being exceedingly handsome and strikingly novel, so much so that we can strongly recommend every dealer to place one in his shop window, as it is bound to attract considerable attention from the public. The cost is, we understand, about one-third more than for machines japed in the ordinary manner.

GOAT SKIN RUGS FOR BASSINETTES, &c.,

From 18s. per dozen.

Send 21s. for assorted dozen, three different sizes.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

HANDEL WHEATLEY, EYESHAM

PRAM RUGS. PRAM RUGS.

Having bought a large consignment of Goat Skins, I am prepared to supply Rugs made of whole Skins, not pieces stitched together, and mounted in various shades of cloth, at 20s. per dozen.

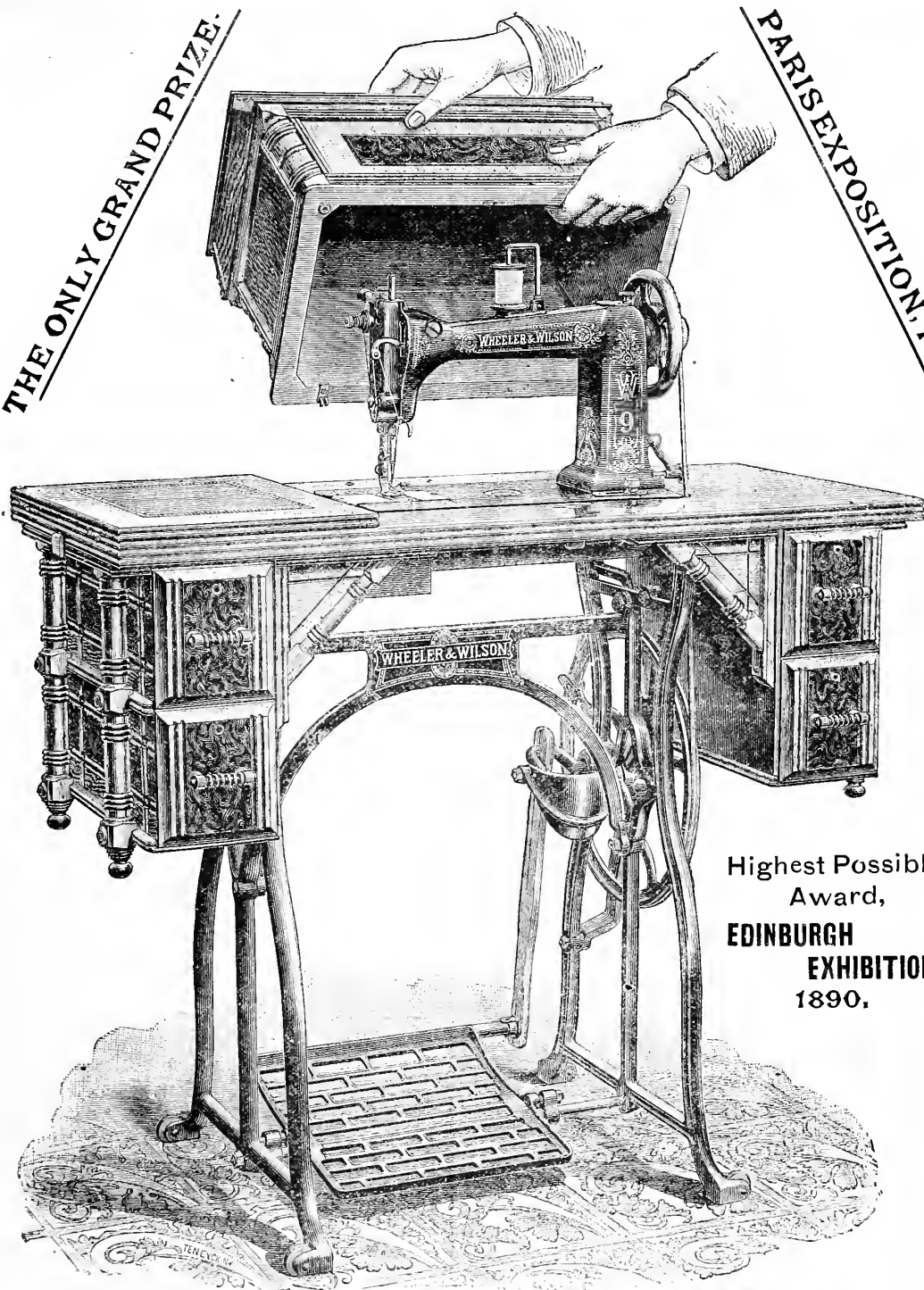
Opossum Skin Rugs, 21s. 6d. dozen.

Terms strictly net cash with order. All orders executed in rotation.

THOS. POTTER,
26, DUNLACE RD., CLAPTON, LONDON, E.C.

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PARIS EXPOSITION. 1889



Highest Possible
Award,
**EDINBURGH
EXHIBITION
1890.**

Wheeler & Wilson No. 9 (D.A.A.)

Cabinet Work in Oak and Walnut.

These Machines are high class in every respect, are warranted for five years by the Company, and can be fully recommended.

We solicit correspondence from all first-class dealers desiring to take up the sale of this Machine, and to whom Liberal Terms will be given.

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO.,

21, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Domestic Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Messrs. G. F. Reilfern & Co., Patent Agents, 4, South Street, Finsbury, E.C.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

1890.

19992. W. Wilson, for improvements in mail carts for the use of children.
20086. W. A. Saxlehner, geb. E. Pelikan, for improvements in sewing machines for the manufacture of straw casings.
20098. H. H. Lake, a communication from the Byfield Manufacturing Company, of United States, for improvements in knitting machines.

20148. J. De Boer, for an improved children's vehicle.
20154. C. Longbottom, for improvements in children's road vehicles.

20209. J. Wilson and R. Hutchinson, 32, Pelham Street, Notting-ham, for improvements in knitting machines.

20368. H. C. Kail, jun., for an improved machine for cutting button-holes, affixing eyelets, and other analogous purposes.

20376. J. Hickison, trading as J. Bond, for improvements in or applicable to sewing machines of all descriptions.

20470. W. T. Matthews, for converting a seat of a child's cart or carriage into a hood or covering.

20499. C. Welch, for improvements in machines or apparatus for running threads of cotton, hemp, or silk in any material, applicable to hat linings, bags, curtains, garments, and the like.

20618. J. P. Bayly, a communication from F. Brackett, of United States, for improved guide for sewing machines.

20647. R. Wheatley & Son, for an improved case for holding needles.

20729. J. Beck, 2, Montague Mews West, Bryanstone Square, London, for improvements in or connected with children's swinging cots.

21029. T. Webb, a communication from T. W. Bracher, of United States, for improvements in stitch-forming mechanism for sewing machines.

21064. J. Soler, for improved arrangement of spring mechanism for driving sewing and other light-running machines.

21110. A. J. Large, for darning stockings or any other articles of wool, silk, linen, cotton, or else.

21193. G. Bellsbury, for improvements in sewing machines.

21246. C. Britton, for an improved combination with sewing machines.

1891

14. A. R. Buckton, for improvements in children's carriages

146. J. P. Bayly, a communication from G. Wissler, of United States, for an improved binding attachment for sewing machines

154. J. Saltzmann, for improvements in mechanical or velocipede horses.

372. W. J. Parker and E. G. Parker, for improvements in bassinette cars.

463. H. H. Lake, a communication from R. H. Brown, of United States, for improvements in automatic button-fastening machines.

626. R. W. Anderson, for improvements in sewing machines.

636. W. Jones, for improvements in sewing machines.

715. G. R. McDonald, 15, Hanover Street, Peckham, for improvements in handles for perambulators and other small vehicles.

792. H. C. Hill and W. Harrison, for improvements in or applicable to children's mail carts or sulkies.

799. W. J. Harris and E. Redman, 71, Burton Road, Brixton, London, for improvements in perambulators.

800. W. J. Harris and E. Redman, 71, Burton Road, Brixton, London, for improvements in children's mail carts.

806. W. P. Thompson, a communication from M. H. Rumpf, of France, for improvements in pantograph guiding devices, especially applicable for guiding embroidery frames.

866. C. Longbottom, for improvements in children's road vehicles.

944. E. Kohler, for improvements in sewing machines.

947. A. W. Minns and A. J. Jeffery, for an improvement in children's go-carts.

1018. E. S. Reed, for improvements in and relating to motors for operating sewing machines.

1075. W. Harrison, for improvements in knitting machines.

1457. J. Walker, W. S. McLennan, and J. B. Lindsay, for improvements in and relating to infants' chairs.

1546. G. Benson and J. Laird, for an improvement in sewing machines.

1571. C. H. Richards, 3, Portland Road, Colchester, for improvements in wax thread sewing machines.

1613. W. Trafford, 13, Bond Street, Macclesfield, for improvements for facilitating the speed of sewing machines and overcoming the momentum of the driving wheel.

1705. E. Cornely and R. Cornely, for improvements in over-seaming and embroidering machines.

1709. J. Kenny, for an improved perambulator.

1739. C. Bradbury, for a foot-rest for a sewing machine stand.

1775. M. Wiggell, 44, Hova Villas, West Brighton, Sussex, for improvements in sewing machines.

1907. A. R. Taylor, 24, Hullard Street, Old Trafford, Manchester, for the purpose of passing the thread through the eye of the sewing machine needle with greater facility and certainty.

1939. W. J. Parker and E. G. Parker, for improvements in the construction of mail carts.

1954. C. A. Loving, for improvements in or relating to spring motors for sewing machines or the like.

1958. J. Y. Johnson, a communication from F. Chase, of United States, for improvements in sewing machines.

2062. E. Attenborough, for improvements in or relating to straight bar knitting machines.

2064. E. Attenborough, for improvements in or relating to straight bar knitting machines.

2102. T. Barker, Phetheum Street Works, Bury New Road, Bolton, for improvements in and relating to lamb knitting machines.

2121. E. Davies, for improvements in sewing machines.

2223. H. R. Hallen and A. Adams, for improvements in shuttle-eye machines.

2236. H. Edler, partly communicated by J. Happe, of Germany, for improvements in sewing and quilting machinery for the manufacture of quilts, quilted lining, skirts, mattresses, and other like articles.

2237. H. Edler, partly communicated by J. Happe, of Germany, for improvements in sewing and quilting machinery for the manufacture of quilts, quilted linings, skirts, mattresses, and other like articles.

2282. N. Freidberger, for improvements in flat embroidering designs applicable for what is known as Moldavian embroidery.

2322. G. Raper, 219, Mare Street, Hackney, London, for driving the button-sewing and similar machines by foot power.

2336. H. Edler, for improvements in and machinery for the manufacture of quilts, quilted linings, skirts, mattresses, and other like articles.

2391. J. Lytle, for improvements in cycles, bath chairs, perambulators, and other wheeled vehicles.

2420. J. Jones, for improvements in brakes for perambulators and such like vehicles.

2513. H. Moore, for improvements in and relating to rotary hoods for sewing machines.

2514. H. Moore, for improvements in driving mechanism for rotary hoods of sewing machines.

2606. E. Altman, for improvements in piping guides for sewing machines.

2744. M. Varchavki, for improvements in sewing machines.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

POSTAGE 1D. EACH EXTRA.

269. *Sewing Machines.* H. H. Lake, a communication from The Seam Machine Company, of Boston, Mass.—Dated January 7th, 1890. Price 11d.

Relates to sewing machines. Certain portions of the invention relate especially to the feeding mechanism, while other portions relate to the stitch-forming mechanism, being applicable to machines of that class in which an enchainé or looped stitch is made by means of an eye-pointed needle and looper, the machine being adapted for operating with waxed as well as with dry thread.

1057. *Over-edge Sewing Machines.* W. Robertson, J. G. Orchar, W. Adie, and T. Robertson, all of Dundee.—Dated January 21st, 1890. Price 11d.

Consists in certain improvements in over-edge sewing machines working with a helical needle, one of the improvements being to make the helical needle with depressions or undulations inclined to the needle instead of being transverse, the drivers being made with counterpart elevations or undulations.

559. *Sewing Machines.* N. Wheeler, of Bridgeport, Conn., U.S.A.—Dated January 11th, 1890. Price 8d.

According to this invention the presser foot is lifted automatically at each stitch while the needle is in the goods, the needle at such time furnishing a pivotal point about which the work may be turned without the friction upon it of the presser foot.

1701. *Children's Mail Carts, &c.* J. H. Tozer and W. Tozer, both of 10, Eastcheap, London.—Dated January 31st, 1890. Price 8d.

The mail cart is so constructed that the part which carries the child or children maintains or approximately maintains its normal position notwithstanding any variation of the inclination or angle of the main framing.

2086. *Circular Knitting Machines.* J. Hearth, W. Hearth, and W. H. Willis, of 124, Church Gate, Leicester.—Dated February 8th, 1890. Price 8d.

Consists in certain improvements in circular reversible knitting machines, whereby multiple loops, or what are technically termed "tuck" fabrics, can be produced thereon.

2088. *Straight Bar Knitting Frames.* J. Hearth, W. Hearth, and W. H. Willis, of 124, Church Gate, Leicester.—Dated February 8th, 1890. Price 8d.

Relates to improvements in the construction of the frames, whereby fabric such as is described in the specification of patent application 15,588, of 1889, may be produced thereon, for which purpose it is necessary to keep the knocking-over slide out of action, and the machine needles out of contact with the presser at certain times.

17187. *Button-hole Sewing Machines.* A. Anderson, a communication from the Singer Manufacturing Company, of New York, U.S.A.—Dated October 28th, 1890. Price 8d.

In using button-hole sewing machines as at present constructed there is a great waste of thread, the loss being estimated as high as 7 per cent. This invention relates to means whereby this waste is obviated, consisting of a cloth clamp with a thread clamp or jaw, and also a cutter to automatically sever the needle thread close to the finished end of the button-hole.

17278. *Sewing Machines.* W. H. Inslee, of Kilbowie, N.E.—Dated October 29th, 1890. Price 6d.

Relates to sewing machines having oscillating shuttles, and consists in providing a thread delivery guide or eye at a point contiguous to the centre of oscillation of the shuttle, whereby the tightening of the stitch, slackening of the loop, and drawing off the thread from the bobbin are controlled by the movement of the shuttle.

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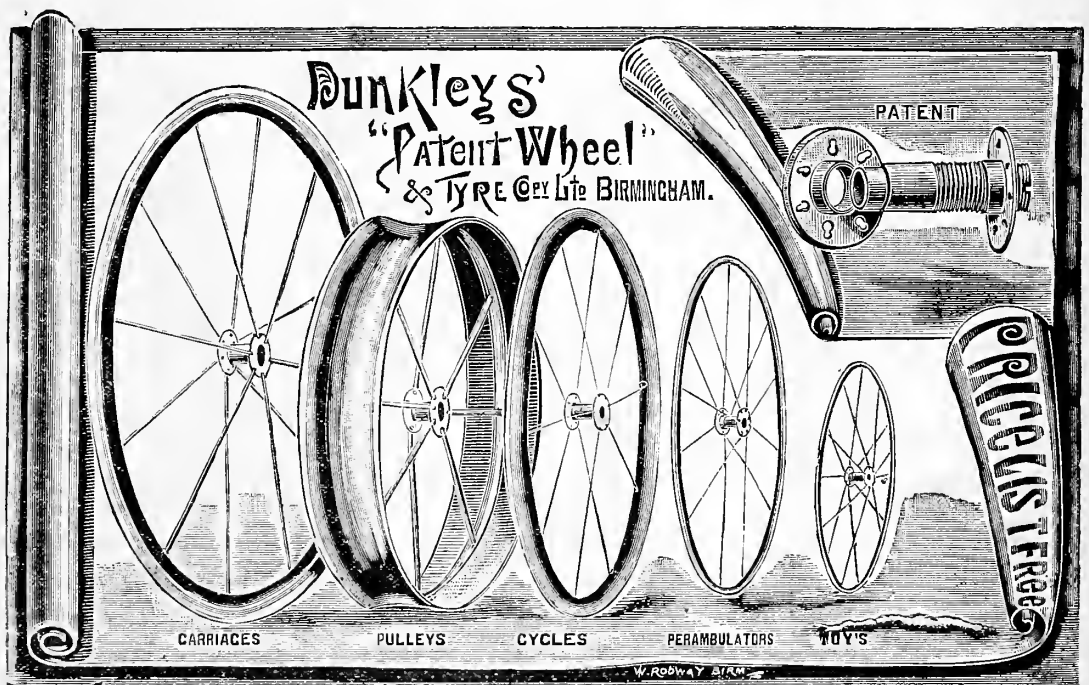
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PERAMBULATOR AND MAIL CART WHEELS

WILL FIT ANY AXLE.



RUBBER TYRES CANNOT COME OFF OR BREAK.

Every Ironmonger and Sewing Machine Dealer

IN THE WORLD

SHOULD KEEP A SAMPLE SET IN STOCK.

18565. *Sewing Machines*. L. H. Smith, of Kilbowie, N.B., a communication from the Singer Sewing Machine Company, of New York.—Dated November 18th, 1890. Price 6d.

This invention has for its object the production of a novel mechanism for actuating the feeding device or bar, the same being moved positively from the main shaft in the overhanging arm of the machine, the construction of the mechanism enabling the length of the feed to be readily adjusted.

18311. *Embroidery Machinery*. G. Cordier, of 79, Rue Nuvée, Calais, dated Nov. 16th 1889. Price 1s. 11d.

Consists in (1) the application to hand embroidery machines, &c., of a new system of numerical Jacquard apparatus and various correlative elements, also new, by means of cards perforated according to a novel arrangement of setting off on the cards and numbered scales; (2) the application to hand embroidering looms of a new system of a new system of stationary holders for holding needles, which I call universal tongs for holding needles, allowing of instantaneously embroidering upon any spacing or pitch.

558. *Sewing Machines*. N. Wheeler, of Bridgeport, Conn., U.S.A., dated January 11th, 1890. Price 8d.

The improved machine, which is of that kind which simultaneously sews parallel seams, contains one needle bar having two eye pointed needles located or set in a line diagonal with relation both to the line of feed and to the line of the centre of the main shaft of the machine. The loop taker is provided with a bobbin containing an under-thread and is moved in a circular path, and casts the loops of thread carried by both needles over a bobbin, the vertical plain in which the loop taker moves being oblique both to the vertical plane in which the feed moves and to a horizontal line through the centre of the main shaft.

1749. *Facilitating the threading of sewing machine needles*, J. W. Hunter, of Cimbles Street, Leeds.—Dated Feb. 1st, 1890. Price 6d.

Consists in the use of a light and a reflector, preferably white or silvered, so as to make the eye of the needle plainly visible to the attendant or operator.

1529. *Perambulators*, T. Roydhouse, Fulham Cross, London.—Dated February 3rd, 1890. Price 6d.

The perambulator is provided with a brake which is automatically put on when the person by whom the perambulator is propelled leaves go the handle.

3469. *Sewing machines*, M. C. Denne, of Christchurch Road, Eastbourne, and T. J. Denne, of Petersham, Hants.—Dated March 4th, 1890. Price 11d.

Relates to the construction of a sewing machine by which soles can be sewn on to the welts of boots and shoes with a waxed thread.

3474. *Rotary knitting machines for producing rib fabric*, T. Kiddier, J. Kiddier, and J. W. Kiddier, of London. Dated March 4th, 1890. Price 11d.

The object of this invention is to enable the ordinary point bars used for making narrowings at the selvages of the pieces of work to be also used for shifting loops from any of the machine needles at any desired part of the work without shifting loops on the corresponding frame needles.

3999. *Sewing Machines*, D. R. Dawson, Baltic Chambers, Dundee.—Dated March 14th, 1890. Price 6d.

Relates more particularly to over-edge sewing machines, the essential feature being an internal driver which is employed for operating and driving the needle. The driver is provided with pins pressed out by springs, to keep them engaged in indentations in the needle, which pins are disengaged from the needle at the place where the needle passes through the cloth.

4035. *Knitting Machines*, Harrison and C. W. Harrison, both of Chorlton-on-Medlock.—Dated March 15th, 1890. Price 8d.

Relates to knitting machines having parallel beds or single beds of the kind known as the "Harrison" or the "Lamb" knitting machines, which employ latch or tumbler needles, the objects of the invention being to knit ribbed work more perfectly, and to dispense with cam reversing stops.

4159. *Open Work Embroidery*, J. S. Meyer, of Herisan, Switzerland.—Dated March 17th, 1890. Price 8d.

Instead of piercing the holes (when the fabric is in tension on the frame of the machine) with instruments having cutting edges; the cutting of the west and warp threads is avoided by employing pointed conical instruments, which may be plain or fluted, and which, as they enter the fabric will push the threads aside, and form the holes for the open work.

12959. *Sewing Machines*, C. B. Hunt, of the Branston Two Reel Sewing Machine Company, 59, Holborn Viaduct, London.—Dated August 18th, 1890. Price 11d.

Relates to certain detail improvements with two reel sewing machines, for the purpose of adapting such machines for the production of a lock, chain, and a chain locked stitch, at the will of the operator.

19465. *Appliance for Darning Socks, &c.*, W. W. Webb, of 27, Leadenhall Street, London.—Dated Nov. 29th, 1890. Price 6d.

The "Darner" is constructed of a block of wood, vulcanite, &c., preferably of an egg shape, with a small portion of one side cut away, forming a level surface.

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

ISSUED AND DATED DECEMBER 9TH, 1890.

442167. J. Bradley, Chelmsford, Mass., collarette knitting machine.
442168. S. F. Burdett and J. Bradley, Chelmsford, Mass., circular knitting machine.

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ISSUED AND DATED DECEMBER 16TH, 1890.

442695. T. Powell, Fort Scott, Kans., button-hole attachment for sewing machines.

443009. J. W. L. Scott, Edwardsville, Ill., sewing machine.

443061. A. S. Wass, Bloomfield, N.J., cabinet for sewing machines.
ISSUED AND DATED DECEMBER 23RD, 1890.

443395. C. Harman, Omaha, Nebraska, sewing machine.

443417. H. Thurston, Providence, R.I., button machine.

443462. W. H. Pepper and A. T. L. Davis, Lake Village, splicing thread gripper and slackener for knitting machines.

ISSUED AND DATED DECEMBER 30TH, 1890.

443655. G. A. Stiles, Brookline, sewing machine.

443756. J. H. Fletcher, Newark, N.J., sewing machine.

443744. W. Blakey, Leeds, England, shuttle for sewing machines.

443760. W. E. Ginn, Baltimore, Ind., grinding attachment for sewing machines.

443820. E. Buss, Gall, and A. Saurer, Arbon, Switzerland, embroidering machine.

443888. J. A. Adams, Atlanta, Ga., feeding mechanism for sewing machines.

443941. P. Harlow, Hyde Park, Mass., sewing machine.

ISSUED AND DATED JANUARY 6TH, 1891.

444136. A. Scott, Plainfield, N.J., rotative speed regulating mechanism.

444151. N. A. Hull, Peru, Ind., drawer for sewing machine attachments.

444208. R. K. Clark, Newark, N.J., thread unwinding and tension device for sewing machines.

444212. M. Krauer, New York, N. Y., sewing machine.

ISSUED AND DATED JANUARY 13TH, 1891.

444419. J. E. Bertrand, Boston, puncturing implement for sewing machine.

444467. R. Spahn, Brooklyn, N.Y., button-hole sewing machine.

444542. E. J. Toof, New Haven, Conn., attachment holder for sewing machines.

444565. L. C. Emerson, North Grafton, Mass., sewing machine.

444756. A. M. Leslie, Chicago, Ill., shuttle for sewing machines.

444758. A. M. Leslie, Evanston, Ill., sewing machine.

444759. A. M. Leslie, Chicago, Ill., sewing machine.

444766. E. Poole, Fordyce, Ark., spool rack for sewing machines.

ISSUED AND DATED JANUARY 20TH, 1891.

444846. J. H. Palmer, Philadelphia, Pa., button-hole attachment for sewing machines.

444859. J. Soper, Ypsilanti, Mich., machine for sewing-looped fabrics.

444895. A. E. Johnson and C. H. Porter, Brockton, Mass., channel cutting and flap turning attachment for sewing machine.

445122. L. Muther, Chicago, Ill., sewing machine.

ISSUED AND DATED JANUARY 27TH, 1891.

445361. F. M. Baker, New York, N.Y., cording attachment for sewing machines.

445423. W. E. Cahill, Utica, N.Y., trimmer for knitting machines.

445465. F. Crawford, New Brunswick, N.J., stop mechanism for knitting machines.

445468. W. H. Hanna, Petersburg, Ill., feeding device for sewing machines.

445494. H. Brinton, Philadelphia, Pa., loop-holding mechanism for knitting machines.

ISSUED AND DATED FEBRUARY 3RD, 1891.

445655. J. E. Bertrand, Boston, shuttle for sewing machines.

445656. J. E. Bertrand, Boston, shuttle for sewing machines.

445657. J. E. Bertrand, Boston, thread waxing device for sewing machines.

445690. E. R. Branson, Philadelphia, Pa., circular knitting machine.

445843. L. Bercher, Fort Smith, Ark., fan attachment for sewing machines.

445912. E. J. Toof, New Haven, Conn., presser foot for sewing machines.

445924. F. Chase, Boston, Mass., sewing machine.

445925. F. Chase, Boston, Mass., sewing machine.

445950. J. E. Herbert, Brooklyn, N.Y., attachment holder for sewing machines.

445953. T. S. Huntington, New York, embroidery attachment for sewing machines.

E. WARD & CO., Cycle Engineers,

Are prepared to build Cycles for Gentlemen to any design and weight required.

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Wheels Made, Frames Brazed, Hardening, Screwcutting, Balls, Bells, Lamps, Saddles, Sundries, at manufacturers' prices.

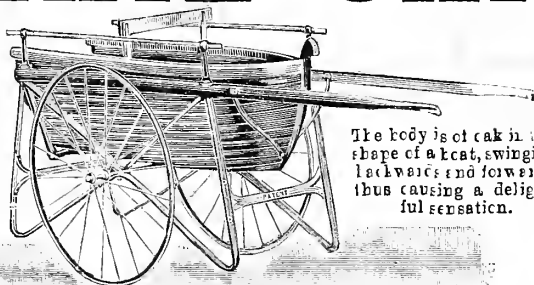
9, WELLS ST., OXFORD ST., W.

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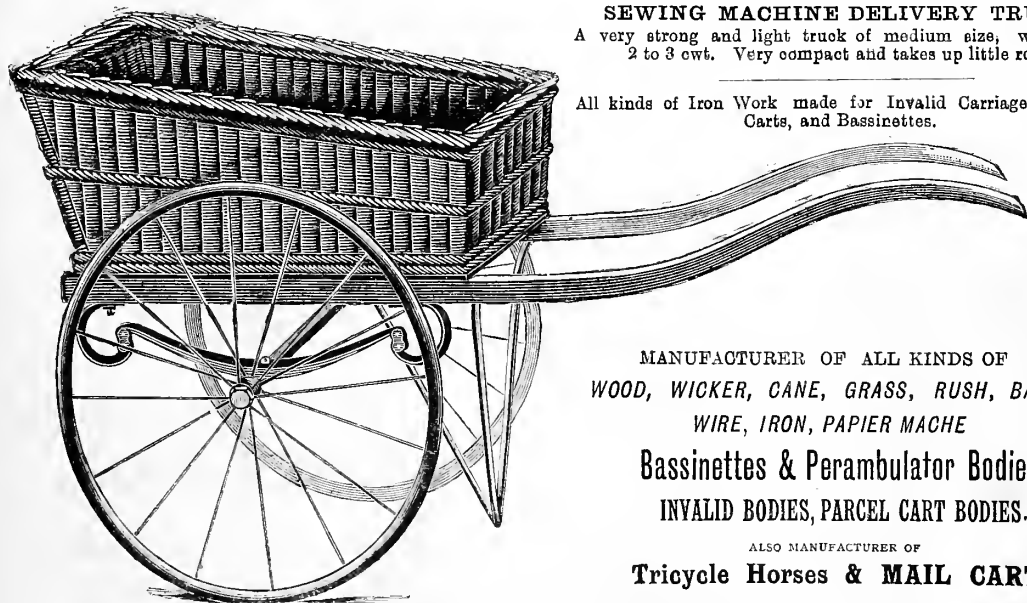
E. SMITH & SON,
 19, ALCESTER STREET, BIRMINGHAM,
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Fancy Dealers and others will
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A very strong and light truck of medium size, will carry
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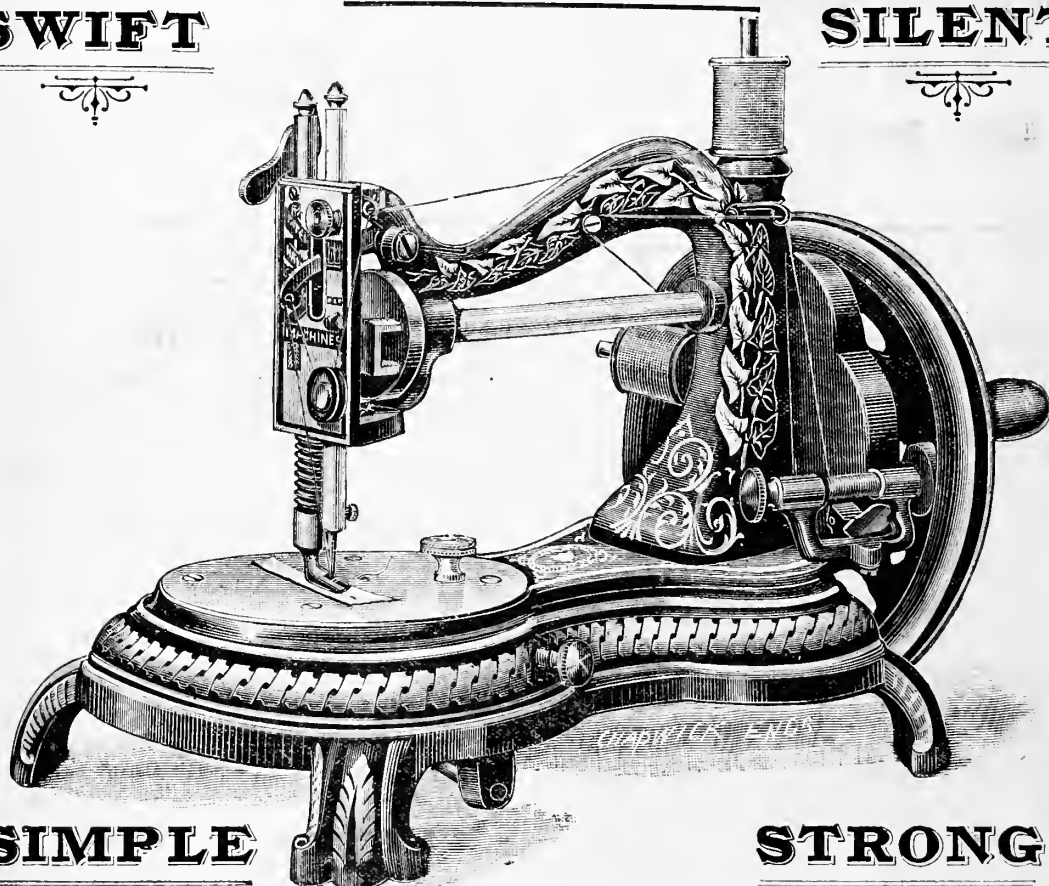


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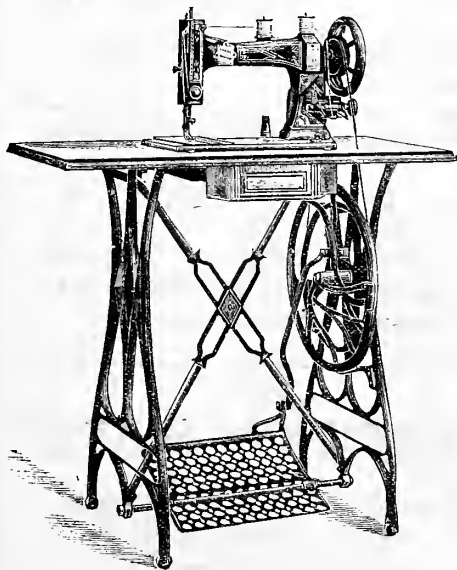
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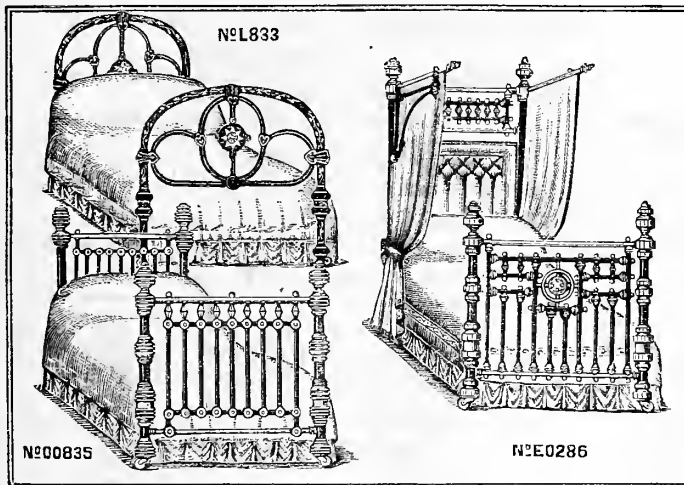
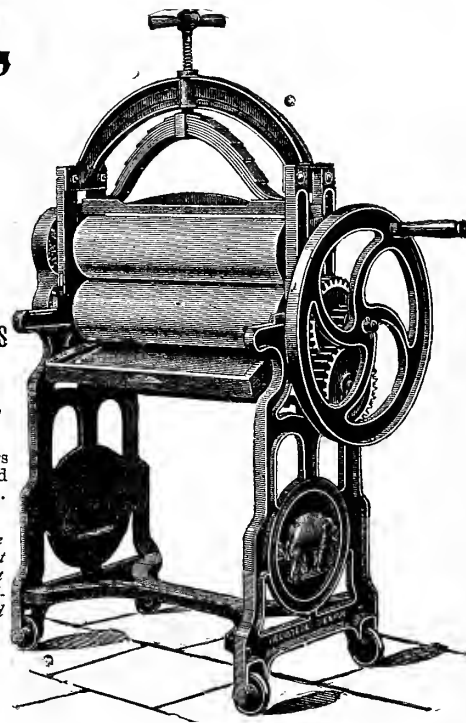


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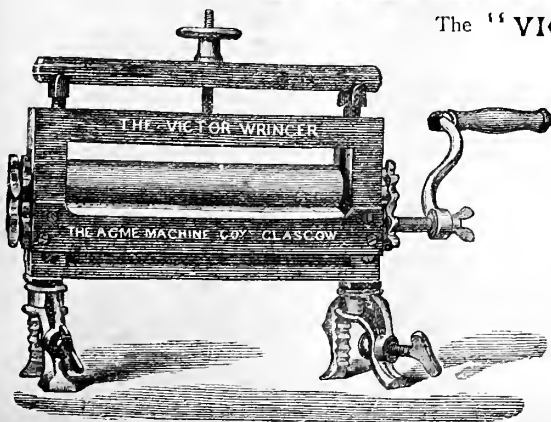
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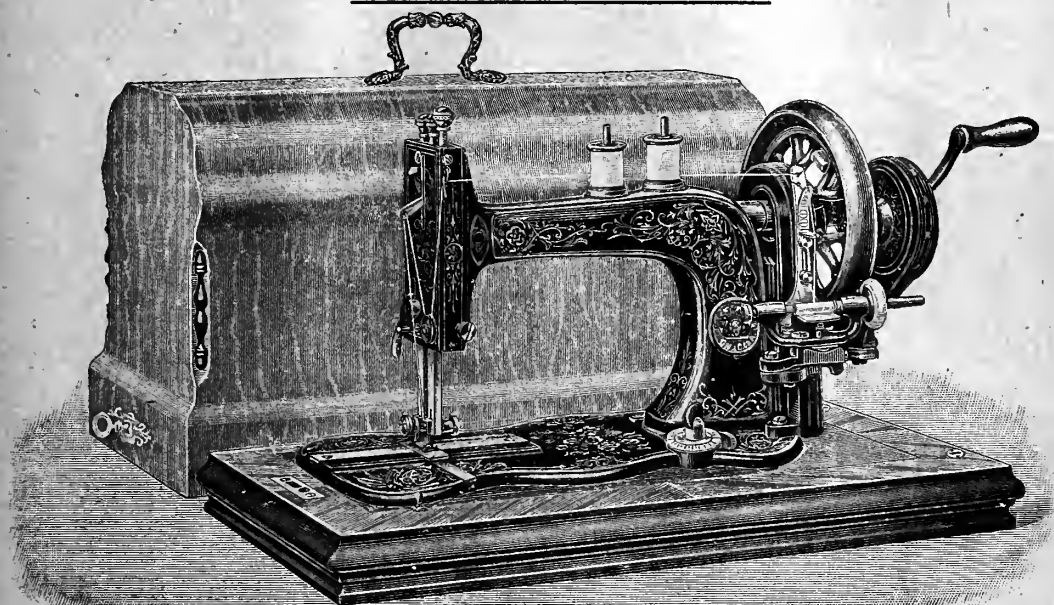
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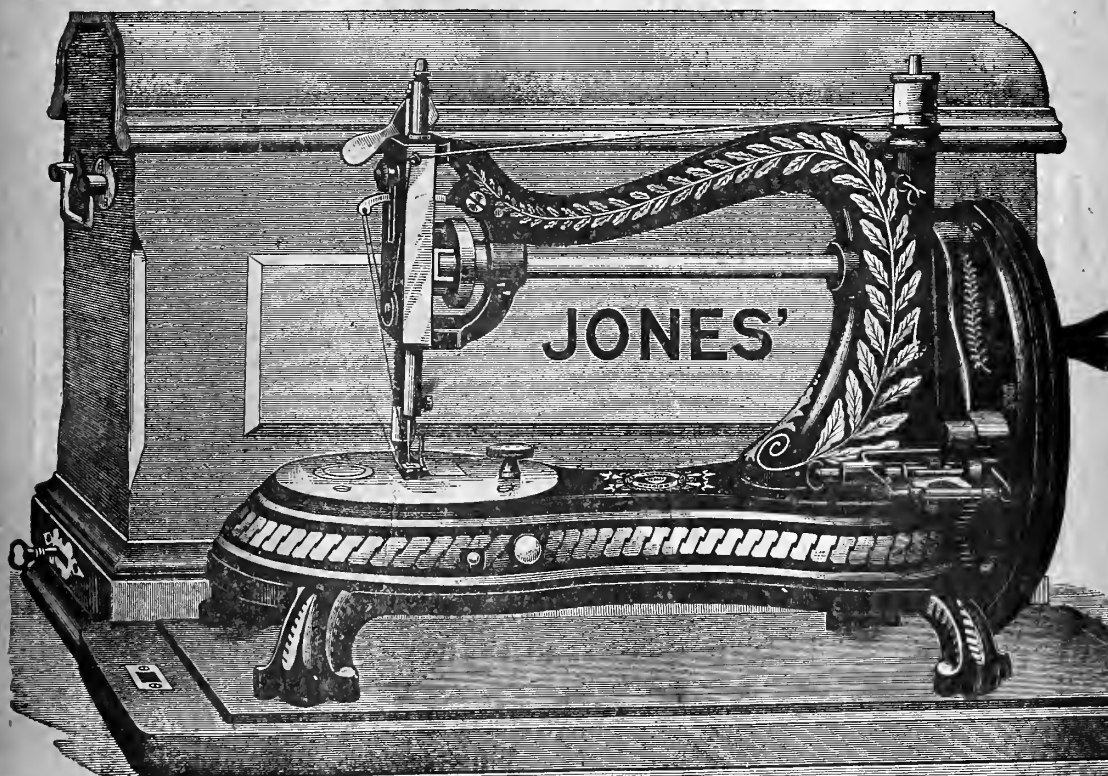
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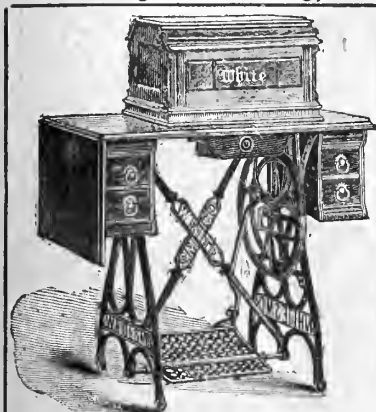


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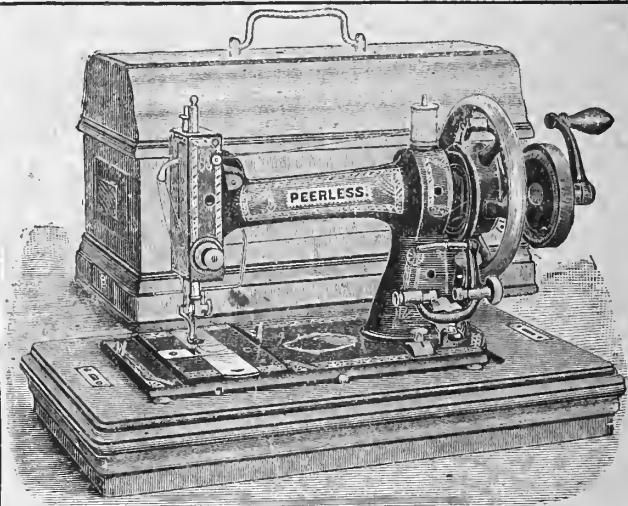
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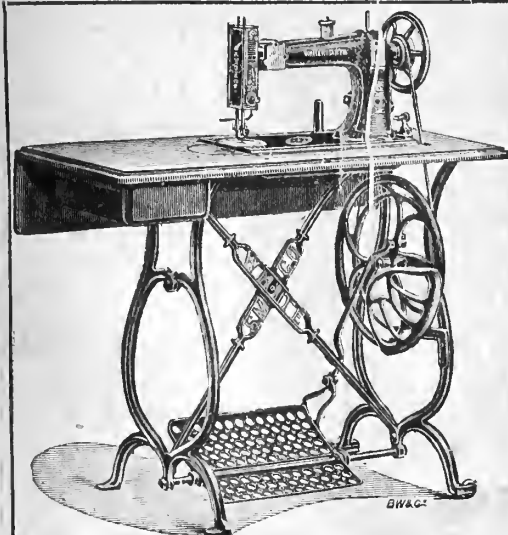
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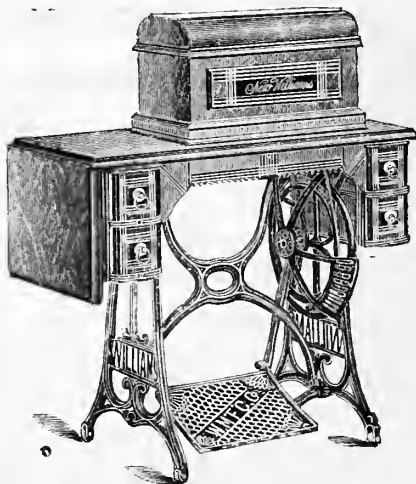
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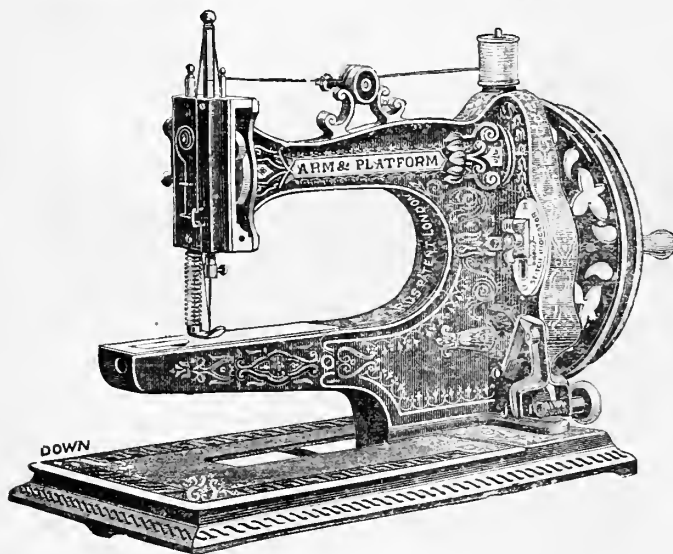
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Free from Cogs, Cams, and
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Is a FAMILY HAND SEWING MACHINE worked with a straight needle and shuttle, making the LOCK STITCH both sides alike. Combining both the ARM—so essential to many of the wants of family sewing, such as putting in sleeves, sewing round the arms of dresses, and such work so difficult to be done with any other hand machine, and the PLATFORM for plain sewing, quilting, &c. The plate which constitutes the platform is part of the base; when required it is raised to its place by a simple mechanical contrivance, and there secured by a projection which passes into a hole in the arm. The Machine is self-threading throughout with self-threading Shuttle.

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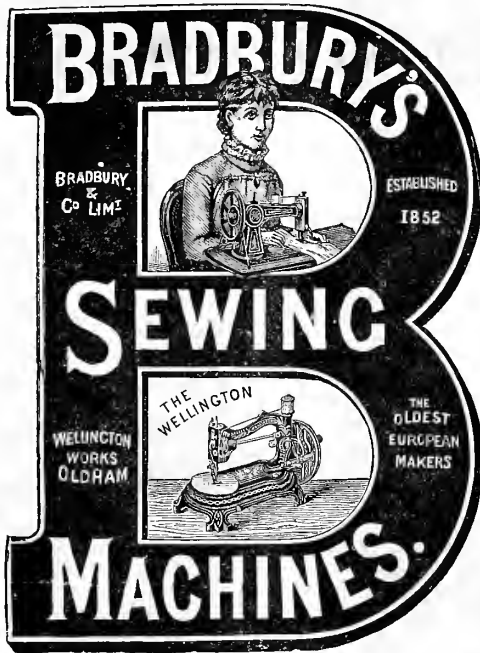
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BRADBURY'S NO. 30.



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Handsome Landau body, has oval ends with an ornamental beading on the sides, elegantly painted in coach style, is upholstered in the best woollen carriage cloth. The body is suspended by strong straps to C shackle springs, mounted on 25-in. and 20-in. rubber tyre bicycle wheels, is fitted with brass handle levers, China handles, registered pattern, well-cover, three loose cushions, cloth lined straps, and reversible hood with twisted brass joints. The body is made of well-seasoned timber, and is landau shape at both sides and ends. It is beautifully painted, and is made as light as possible consistent with strength. Being suspended to C springs, it gives a carriage the most elegant appearance, and prevents all vibration when in motion.

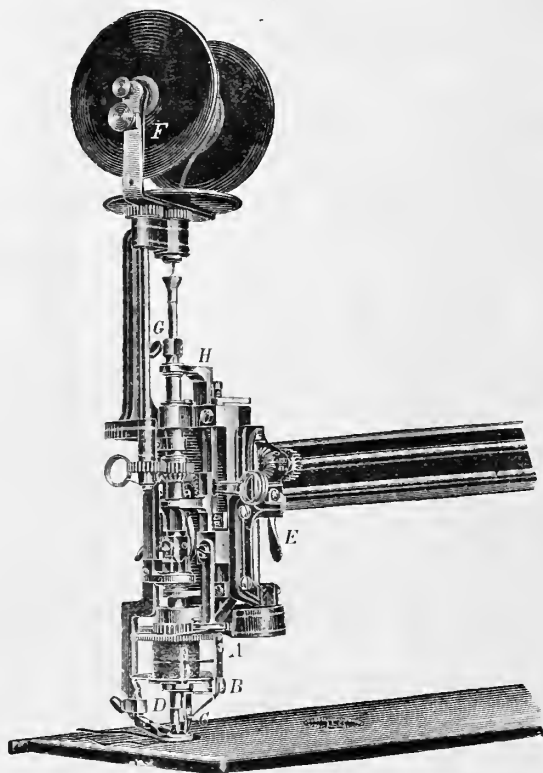
Handsomely-painted Wood body, oval ends, upholstered in Crocke leather, mounted on steel shackle springs, 25-in. rubber tyre bicycle wheels, fitted with China handle, well-cover, three loose cushions, straps, reversible hood, with twisted brass joints, and finished in good style. The body is light, strong, and spacious, and is most elaborately painted.

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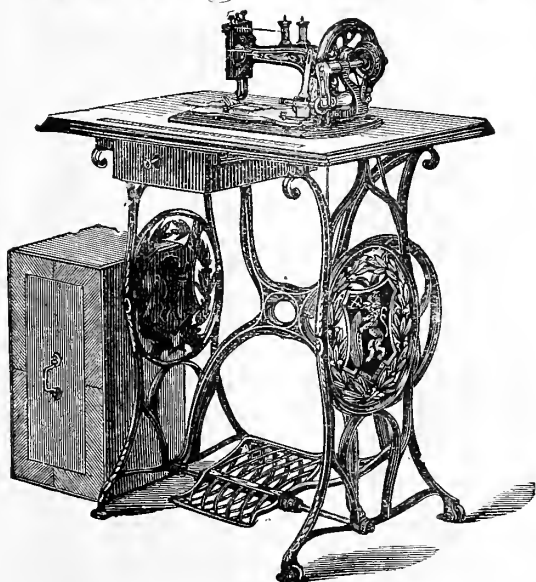
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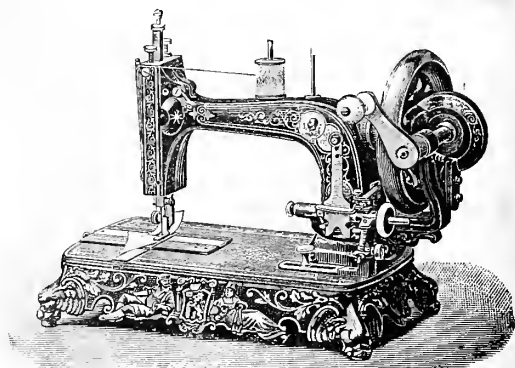
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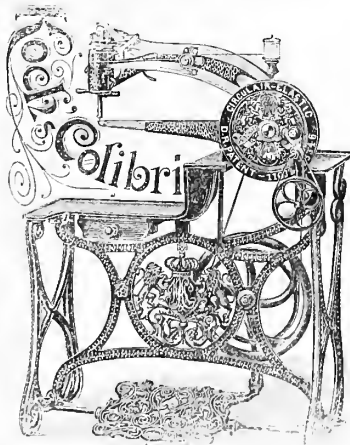
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Manufactured by the

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Cylinder, natural size.



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No Cogs.

The length of arm of the above machine is 16 in.; the head is the smallest hitherto produced, being smaller than a sixpenny piece, thus enabling repairs of the smallest shoes to be done. The stitch is beautiful and uniform, feeding on or from the cylinder in any direction; this is a great advantage not possessed by any other Elastic machine of older construction. The shuttle does not wear out as it lies immovably in the cylinder; this is also a great feature, as other Elastic machines are subject to great wear and tear of shuttles, shuttle drivers and cogs, causing frequent repairs.

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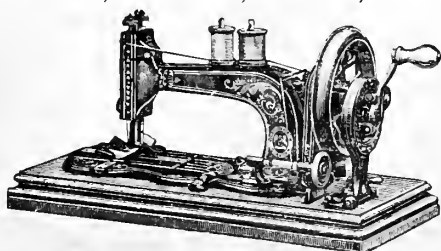
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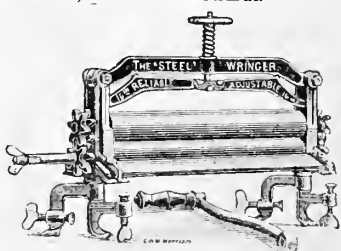
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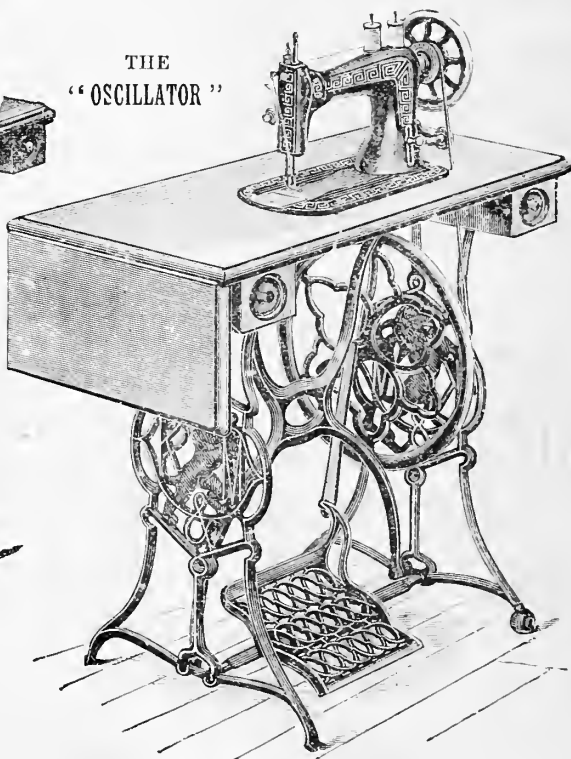
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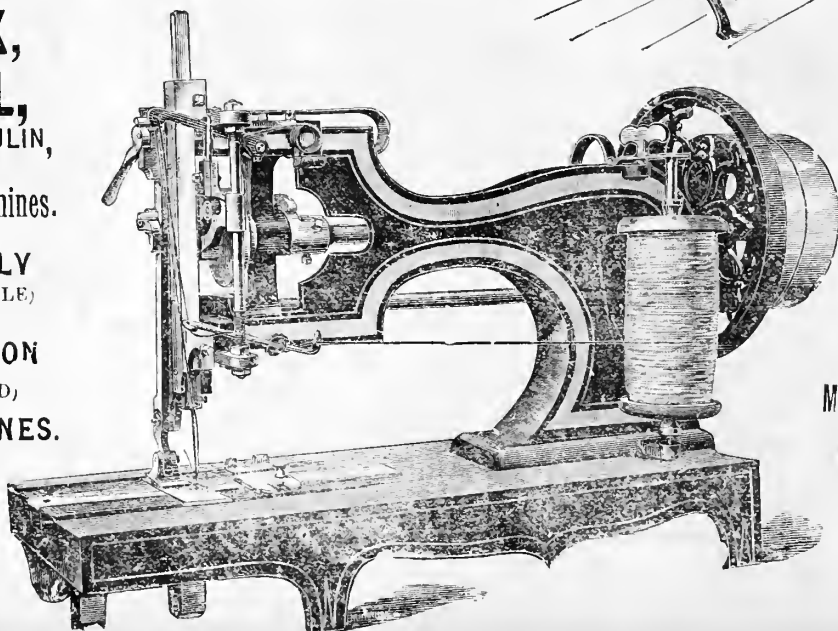


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OILS.—Our Cash Prices for Sewing Machine Oils are: 2 oz. 14s., 3 oz. 16s., 4 oz. 18s. per gross, in panelled bottles. Oil guaranteed the best, or oils matched.—Address "The Manager," Lady Bridge Oil Works, 54, Spring Street, Hull.

ADVERTISER, age 23, desires Engagement as Manageress or Saleswoman in Domestic Machinery Depot. Six years' experience with some of the best houses—"R. C.," 20, Rose Villas, Hornsey Park Road.

WANTED, PRESENT ADDRESS of Thomas Bruce, late of Manchester, Sewing Machine Agent, formerly a Manager for Jones & Co., at Sheffield. Also address of John Faulkner, Canvasser, late of Salford, now supposed to be at Barrow-in-Furness.—Letters to R. Lennard, 67, Sussex Street, Lower Broughton, Manchester.

QUOTATION WANTED of Price by a Dutch house of cheap Wagons for Children's Mail-Carts and Wheels of Wagons for Children.—Address, "H. D. Z.," care of Nygh. Vanditmar, General Advertising Offices, Rotterdam, Holland.

TO SEWING MACHINE MEN.—A Firm established 24 years in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and dealing in Sewing Machines, Bicycles, Perambulators, Pianos, Furniture, &c., want an energetic, trustworthy Man to take the place of one of the Principals in the Out-door Department, who is retiring through ill-health. To a really successful man most advantageous terms will be given, with eventually an interest in the business, the present turnover of which is £12,000 per annum.—Address in first instance, with full particulars of former experience and success to "Yorks," care of the Editor. Applicant's character must bear the strictest investigation.

REQUIRED, by Advertiser, who has large Office and Show-room in principal street of large town in Kent, Business Agency for the sale of Furniture, Domestic Machinery, Musical Instruments, Watches, &c., on Hire Terms. Good references and personal interview.—Address "Energy," *Sewing Machine Gazette* Office.

TO THE BASSINETTE TRADE.—J. Saward & Sons, Bassinette and Invalid Ironwork Manufacturers, supply Rubber Wheels, Hood Irons and Joints, China Handles, all kinds of Mail Cart work. Perambulator Smiths' Factory, 19, Newburn Street, Kennington Cross London, S.E.

WANTED, a First-class Mechanic. State age, experience, and wages expected, to D. J. Falconer, Singer Manufacturing Co., Bristol.

TO PERAMBULATOR AND SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTURERS.—Wanted Illustrated Price Lists with best Trade Terms.—Address "Progress," *Kentish Express*, Canterbury.

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STOP THAT WOMAN as she passes your shop. Once gain her attention, and she is almost a customer. The surest way to arrest her attention is by announcing leading lines on windows and doors with Lafone's Adhesive Waterproof Letters and Figures, which are easily removable, and cost but a fraction of the price of enamelled and glass letters. You can make y. ur own novel window tickets and show-cards with these letters in a few moments from $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each. Descriptive Price List, post free.—E. Douglas, 57, Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

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Sewing Machine Dealers should apply for agency for ZEELEO, a Waterproofing Oil for Boote, Shoes, Footballs, &c., which renders leather waterproof and soft without interfering with its polishing properties. 6d. and 1s. per bottle. Particulars free from the

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Death of Mr. W. H. Hutchins, of Cardiff.

WE much regret to record the death of Mr. W. Horton Hutchins, on Thursday, the 23rd of April, from inflammation of the lungs. Mr. Hutchins went to Cardiff seventeen years ago as manager to the Wheeler & Wilson Company, and remained with them until about twelve months since, when he became the managing director of Hutchins' Sewing & Domestic Machine Supply Co. (Limited), whose first year's trading was very successful. He was well-known in athletic circles, both as proprietor of the Roath Cycling Grounds, (which were a great success a few years ago), as well as being a good performer himself. He was also for several years captain of the Roath Cycling Club, and even up to the present moment was looked up to as a leader by the local riders. The last day he was able to be out he endeavoured to start a gymnasium for the town, a project he was greatly interested in. He was a prominent member of the Roath Road Wesleyan Chapel, a member of the orchestral, and many other societies, and, says the *Western Mail*, of Cardiff, was probably one of the best known and most popular men of the town. His early death, after an illness of only a week, will be much mourned.

Mr. W. H. Hutchins was buried on the 27th ult., with every mark of respect. Amongst those present were: the directors of Hutchins & Co., Limited; Messrs. F. Wallbrook & J. Jones, accountant and secretary; the whole of the company's staff from Cardiff, Rodda Valley, &c. Mr. J. Powell, of London (general manager Wheeler & Wilson Company); several old employees of the Wheeler & Wilson Company's, and a very large number of tradesmen of the town. The coffin, which was literally buried in wreaths, sent from all parts, was borne by the oldest employees. Mr. W. H. Hutchins was only 41 years of age, was a native of Warwickshire, and leaves a wife and two children to mourn his loss.

Alleged Bigamy by a S M. Manager.

AT the Westminster Police Court, on 22d April. Charles Gimson, manager of a sewing machine company, giving an address at Basinghall Street, where he has offices, surrendered to his bail, before Mr. Sheil, charged on remand with bigamy. Mr. M. Slater appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Davis for the defence. Evidence was given proving that in 1851 the prisoner married at Loughborough, Leicestershire, and lived there nineteen years with his wife. Five children were born of the marriage. About 1870 he went to America on business, leaving his wife and family in this country. Eight or nine years afterwards he returned to England, but only stayed a few months. Mary Wilson, now residing in Dalston Lane, deposed that she was an English woman, and that she married the prisoner on February 19th, 1872, at Trenton, New Jersey. Prisoner told her that he had been divorced from his first wife in England. Mr. Sheil: How came you to separate? Witness: I heard lately that he was going to be married to some one else. Cross-examined, the witness said she knew that the first wife died in December of the year 1884, and she lived with the prisoner six years after that. He left her last December. Mr. Sheil said the certificate was *prima facie* evidence. He committed the defendant for trial. Bail in £1,000 was required by the magistrate.

NEW COMPANY.—TWO REEL LOCKSTITCH SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, LIMITED.—This company has been registered to carry into effect an agreement made March 31st, between Daniel Jones, of the one part, and Joseph Williams McIlherson, on behalf of this company, of the other part, for the acquisition of certain patents relating to sewing machines, and to carry on business generally as sewing machine manufacturers. The capital of the company is £200,000, in £1 shares.

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MR. GEORGE LITTLEWOOD.

A Visit to Littlewood's Wheelworks.

FEW persons in the perambulator trade, whether manufacturers or dealers, can possibly be aware of the large amount of machinery and careful workmanship necessary in the manufacture of a carriage wheel. Such was our reflection on visiting the works of Mr. George Littlewood last week. The "Ariel Wheelworks," as they are called, are located in Court Road, Balsall Heath, Birmingham, but the illustration given herewith, owing to the peculiar shape of the buildings, does but small justice to the form and size.

Accompanied by Mr. Littlewood, we first visited the foundry where we found five men engaged in moulding hubs, each man completing fifty boxes of ten hubs each per day. In the centre of a large yard, bounded on one side by the foundry and on other sides by forges and furnaces, is the large cupola used for melting the metal which arrives in the form of pigs. Passing to the axle shop we found five forges at work, each attended by two men, who produce 1,700 axles per day. The rim welding department was next visited, and here also are five forges. At one end of the building is stationed a rim bending machine from which the rim metal, entered in straight lengths, emerges wheel shape ready for the welders. Each man is capable of welding five hundred rims per day with the appliances at hand, and then follows treatment with a rim trimming machine, which removes all irregularities and finishes the rim, which is next taken to the machine shop.

The first floor at one end is provided with a large gas engine, and most of the remainder is used for storing and packing wheels and axles, of which there are between 4,000 and 5,000 sets of wheels always ready to be sent away.

The second floor is taken up with machinery for finishing the hubs as received from the foundry. On this floor there are forty-four lathes used for drilling, screwing, and finishing hubs and axles, ready for the next department.

Another floor is devoted to the manufacture of spokes. The steel wire is received in rolls, and after passing through ingenious machinery is straightened, headed, and cut to the size required. Then follows the operation of giving it a thread for screwing into the hub. Other departments on this floor are hub and rim tapping. The mounting of the hub, rim, and spokes, and lastly

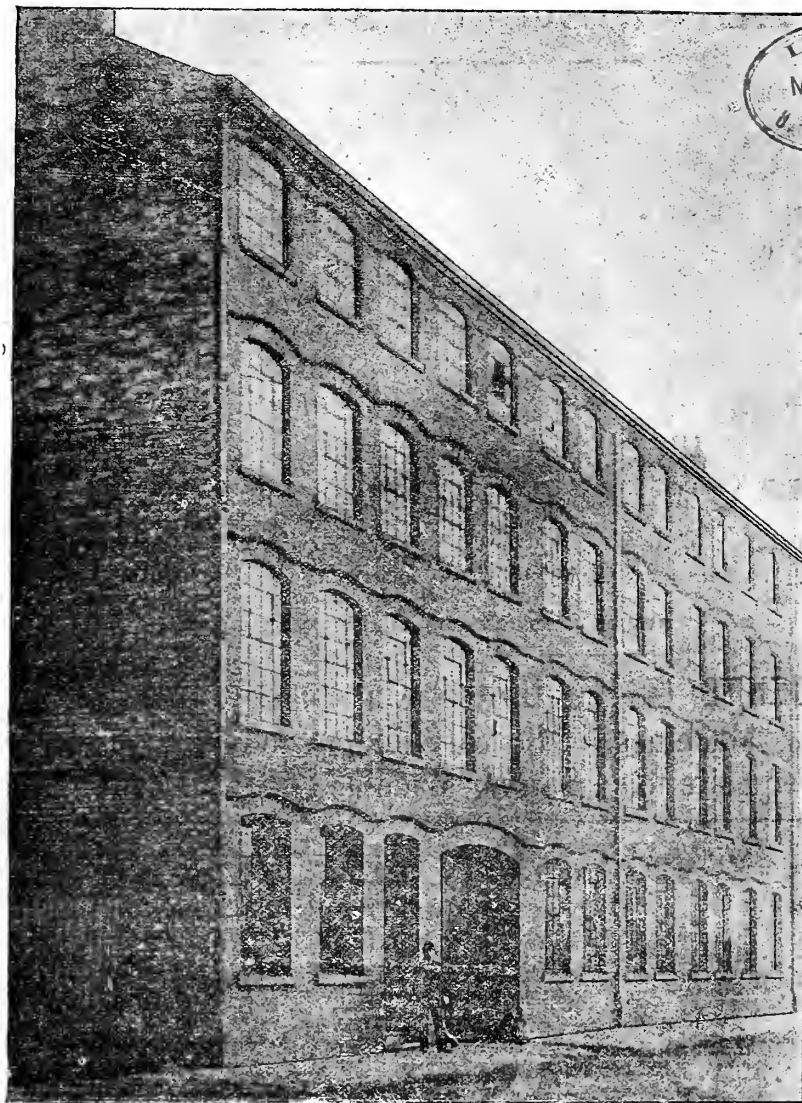
the testing of the wheels by means of a special machine to ensure the axles fitting the hubs. We observed that the lubricator caps are stamped at one blow out of sheet brass, and after passing through several presses assume their proper shape and appearance. The wheels having now been put together are sent up to the next floor by means of a powerful lift, where they are encircled with rubber tyres. Next follows the dipping of the wheel in paint, and after inspection they are sent below to the warehouse ready for dispatch to all parts of the world.

It is the proud boast of Mr. Littlewood that he makes his wheels throughout, depending on other firms for nothing more than the raw materials. This applies equally to the rubber as to the metal parts. His rubber factory is especially interesting. The first operation in

"up to date" in every respect. It is fitted with a telephone communicating with towns as far distant as Manchester and Leeds, and together with the private office is even sumptuously appointed.

Undoubtedly this factory has been planned with a view to economy of space and a minimum of trouble. The machinery in use is of the latest pattern, and every department is in charge of a competent foreman. Nearly 200 persons find employment at the works, and its capacity is 12,000 wheels per week.

It might be interesting for us to give a short sketch of the proprietor, together with his portrait. Mr. George Littlewood was born in Dudley, in 1851, and after some years of experience as an engineer commenced making wheels in Essex Street, Birmingham, in 1879. His trade



LITTLEWOOD'S WHEEL WORKS.

tyre making is the mixing of the rubber ingredients together, which is done by a series of machines from which it emerges at length in sheet form. The rubber is then passed through a cording machine which it leaves shaped like a tyre but in lengths. It is now taken to the vulcanising department, which is a large room fitted up with some twenty-two moulds, each of which is capable of dealing with eight tyres at a time. A huge boiler close at hand supplies steam to the moulds at a pressure of 40 lbs. per square inch. After being in the moulds a few minutes the rubber tyres are ready for the finishers, who carefully remove any irregularities, and they are now ready for fixing to the rims.

Passing through the warehouse and packing rooms we at length reached the counting-house, which is quite

soon grew to require larger premises, which he took in Court Road. Subsequently he was compelled to make additions and build the large machine shop illustrated herewith.

Mr. Littlewood's career has been unusually successful, due, we believe, to his thorough practical knowledge, combined with activity, enterprise, and industry. He further believes in consulting the wishes of his customers in every possible way, and if his success in the future equals that of the past four or five years his already extensive business will assume a magnitude he little dreamt of when he commenced some twelve years ago. He has health and strength on his side, being only forty years of age, and these count for much in these days of fierce competition.

From Knitting Machines to Tram Brakes

MR. JABEZ SMITH, the old-established sewing and knitting machine inventor and dealer, of Bradford, has invented an "Automatic Safety Road Brake," and is now forming a company for working the same. The brake consists of a square iron frame, which is placed in the case of tram cars underneath the body of the vehicle, midway between the wheels, and is brought down on to the road or pavement between the rails, stretching across

from rail to rail, and giving about six square feet of brake space when put into operation. It is intended to be used as an emergency brake only, and acts automatically. It is applicable to all kinds of vehicles, and has been thoroughly successful wherever tried.

The capital of the Patent Automatic Road Brake Company is £45,000, and they propose to make and fix the brakes to tramcars at as low a rate as the tram companies now pay for insurance only, without counting the cost of the brakes. There would thus appear to be a good field for its operations.

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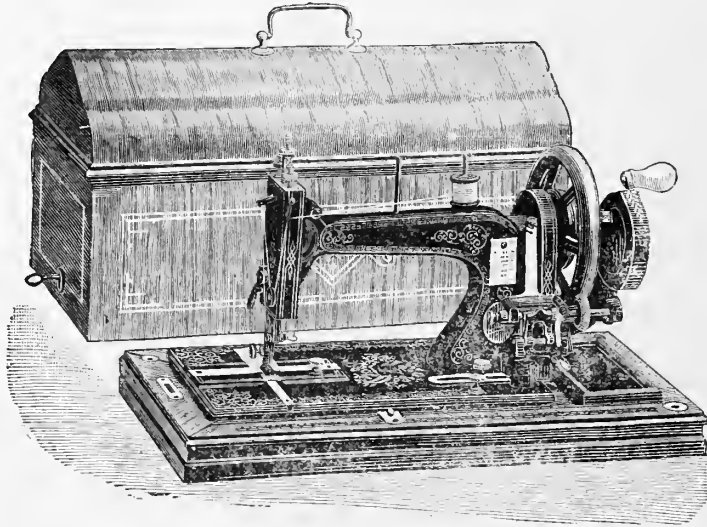
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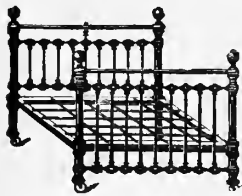


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STANDARD BEDSTEAD WORKS,

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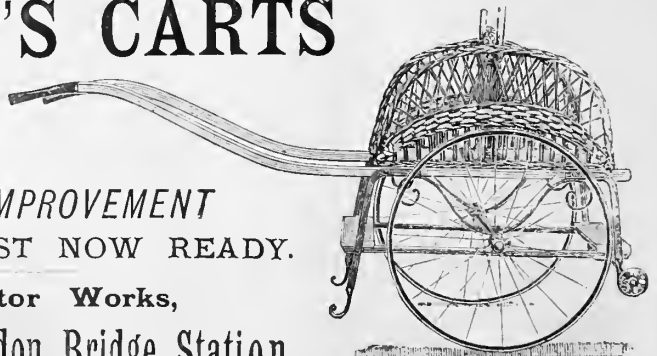


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Export Perambulator Works,
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The "Gazette" Portrait Gallery.

PERAMBULATOR MANUFACTURERS.

NO. 1.—MR. HARRY VICTOR LLOYD.

FEW persons in the perambulator trade are better known than the subject of our sketch, and fewer still are more respected than Harry Victor Lloyd. Born in Richmond, Surrey, in 1854, he entered the service of Mr. Grimshaw Heyes, as manager of the latter's sewing machine canvassing department. At this time there were comparatively few firms in the canvassing trade, and Mr. Lloyd's well-known energy and enterprise succeeded in creating an extensive business for his employer.

In 1880 he left Mr. Heyes's service and started business for himself, working a canvassing business from a private house. The district covered by his men was the north of London, extending to Luton. In 1883, finding that his interests clashed with those of Mr. Heyes, the two firms joined hands, under the style of Heyes, Lloyd, & Co., opening branches at Commercial Road, the Borough, Walworth Road, Mile End, and Bow.

This partnership was dissolved after two years, at the end of which time Mr.

Lloyd started a wholesale business in the Borough, London, S.E., which he has conducted ever since under the style Lloyd & Co., manufacturers, merchants, and shippers.

Mr. Lloyd seems to be "cut out" for a wholesale salesman, being possessed of cool judgment, a wide experience of the commercial world, enterprise and activity. Short men, such as he, are generally supposed to possess the latter quality, but he certainly has more than the usual amount. His enterprise too is extraordinary. Latterly he has fitted up a factory at 58, Borough, 85 feet deep, and consisting of four floors, which is solely devoted to the building of children's cars. This is totally distinct from his perambulator factory at Spur Inn, Borough, and the ground floor is a huge showroom, where can be seen samples of every style of carriage, car, rocking horse, tricycle horse, chair, &c.

The Borough is a capital market for wicker, skins, and many other materials used in the manufacture of juvenile carriages and toys, hence the factory is well located.

Littlewood's wheels have of late come in for extensive adoption by London perambulator makers, which is due in a large measure to Mr. Lloyd's energy and encouragement. He now acts as agent for the manufacturers, and keeps large stocks in London, as well as of all other parts used in the trade.

Business has prospered with Mr. Lloyd very much of late, particularly in his export department, and we are quite sure that all who know him will join with us in wishing him continued success.



MR. HARRY VICTOR LLOYD.

Important Decision as to Deeds of Arrangement.

A JUDGMENT of most practical importance to business men on the Deeds of Arrangement Act, 1887, was delivered by Judge Stonor at the Brompton County Court last week, in the case of *Evans v. Hopkins and Fletcher*. The facts were these. The defendant Hopkins being indebted to the plaintiff on a bill of exchange for £15 2s. 4d., dated May 5, 1890, by a deed dated July 2, 1890, assigned all his property to the defendant Fletcher, as a trustee for the benefit of his creditors. The deed was registered under the Deeds of Arrangement Act, 1887, within seven days, and at a meeting of creditors on August 22nd a resolution confirming and assenting to the deed was passed by the creditors present, including the plaintiff, who afterwards frequently applied to the defendant Fletcher for the payment of his debt and the realisation of the assets, but did not sign any form of assent. In January last Hopkins settled with all the creditors who had executed or signed formal assents to the deed, and Fletcher thereupon executed a reassignment to Hopkins of the property assigned by the deed of arrangement, and delivered the same to him. It was admitted that such

property was sufficient to pay the plaintiff's debt, and all the other creditors of whom the defendant Fletcher had notice. Hopkins also admitted the debt, and was willing to have judgment entered against him, notwithstanding a release contained in the deed of arrangement. The question whether Fletcher was liable to the plaintiff remained for decision, and it was contended that he was not liable, on the ground that the deed of arrangement became void immediately on its registration, because the defendant Hopkins omitted this debt and the name and address of the plaintiff in the affidavit of his liabilities which accompanied the deed, as required by section 6 of the Deeds of Arrangement Act, 1887. His Honour held that but for the decisions on the Bills of Sale Acts, he would have had no doubt in the matter, as it seemed

monstrous that because a debtor omits in the affidavit a debt of any amount which he might dispute or even forget, the deed should become absolutely void, so that a deed of arrangement comprising property of the value of £10,000, with an affidavit disclosing liabilities to the same amount, would be void, on account of the omission in the affidavit of a disputed or forgotten debt of 10s. No difference, however, was observable between the language of the Bills of Sale Acts and the Deeds of Arrangement Act, 1887, in the clauses relating to the registration of the respective instruments and the affidavits accompanying them, and there was no doubt that almost any omission or error, however trifling, in the affidavit accompanying a bill of sale has been held to vitiate its registration and render the deed void, and that an affidavit of the debtor's

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liabilities must mean of all his liabilities, and the names and addresses of his creditors must mean of all his creditors (per Lord Esher, *Re Batten ex parte Mitre*, 22 Q.B.D., 694), and consequently that there was an error and omission in the affidavit in the present case. There were, however, his Honour said, some important distinctions between the affidavits under the two Acts, particularly as to the matters contained in them respectively, and whilst there were provisions as to the inspection and office copies of the one, there were no such provisions as to the other (see the judgment of Lord Justice Fry, *Re Batten ex parte Mitre*, 22 Q.B.D., 700), and, rather than come to the absurd conclusion pointed out, his Honour said he should hold that the omission of the plaintiff's debt in the affidavit does not vitiate the registration of this deed of arrangement and render it void. The trustee having reassigned the trust property, and so made away with the assets without discharging the plaintiff's debt, of which he had notice, was therefore liable, as well as the defendant Hopkins, having been a party to that transaction. His Honour, therefore, found for the plaintiff against both defendants for the amount of the bill of exchange, £15 2s. 4d., with interest and costs, and ordered payment within fourteen days.

Embezzlement Cases.

ON Tuesday, the 13th April, at West London Police Court, before Mr. Plowden, Frank Sansom, a collector salesman, lately in the employ of the Singer Manufacturing Company, was charged with embezzling certain sums of money amounting to £8 3s. A further charge of larceny of certain sewing machines, value £24, was not proceeded with. Mr. Gilbert D. Wansbrough, the company's solicitor, prosecuted. It appeared that the prisoner collected the invoices in February, 1890, and he absconded about that time, and a warrant was issued for his apprehension, but he was not arrested until the 4th April, 1891. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and Mr. Plowden sentenced him to two months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

At the Clerkenwell Police Court, on the 10th April, 1891, Thomas Jordan, 50, a collector salesman, was charged on remand with embezzling certain sums, amounting to £2 8s., the property of his masters, the Singer Manufacturing Company. Mr. Wansbrough appeared for the prosecution. Evidence was given to the effect that the prisoner was employed at the prosecutors' Holloway office at a salary of 12s. a week and various commissions, and that on the first day he collected money prisoner disappeared. It transpired that just before prisoner's arrest someone sent on his behalf to prosecutors the sum of £2 8s. in a registered letter, addressed to Mr. Raper, and prisoner urged this in his defence. Mr. Horace Smith committed the prisoner for trial at County of London Sessions.

At the County of London Sessions, before Mr. Warry, Q.C., on the 29th April, 1891, Thomas Jordan was indicted with embezzling three sums of money, the property of his masters, the Singer Manufacturing Company. Mr. A. R. Cluer (instructed by Mr. Wansbrough) prosecuted. The prisoner pleaded not guilty, but the jury, after hearing the evidence, found him guilty, and recommended him to mercy. It appeared the prisoner had been a month in prison already, and the learned judge, after cautioning him as to his future conduct, said he would deal with prisoner under the First Offenders Act, to give him an opportunity, and ordered him to be released on finding

one surety in £10, and being bound over himself in £10 to come up for judgment if called upon within six months.

Alfred Hills, of 10, Mumford Road, Southwold Road, Clapton, was charged, at North London Police Court, on Friday, 24th April, 1891, before Mr. Montague Williams, Q.C., with embezzling certain monies, amounting to £12 15s., the property of his masters, the Singer Manufacturing Company. The prisoner was employed as collector salesman at prosecutors' Stoke Newington depot, and after hearing evidence of payment of money to prisoner, the magistrate remanded prisoner for a week, and refused bail.

At the Guildford Borough Bench, on the 14th ult., before the Mayor (Mr. W. Wells) and Alderman F. T. Lethbridge, Walter Dodson, 27, late manager for Messrs. W. J. Harris & Co., Limited, 23, North Street, was charged with stealing a perambulator, clock, two accordions, and three sewing machines, value of £13.

Supt. Berry stated that prisoner was given into custody originally on a charge of embezzlement, but that had now been withdrawn.

Mr. W. J. Harris, managing director for W. J. Harris & Co., Limited, perambulator manufacturers and general dealers, said prisoner, assisted by his wife, had been employed for six months to manage the branch depot in North Street. He had a salary of £1 a week, his wife 5s. a week, a commission of 5 per cent. on all the money sent to London, and he had house rent and gas free. It was his duty to make a weekly return of all business done all goods sold, and cash received, deducting his expenses, and sending the balance to London. The company sent their clerk down on Monday to examine his books and stock. The books had been very badly kept, and his accounts had been falsified.

John Billeter, clerk in prosecutors' employ, stated that on Monday, upon checking the stock, he found the goods mentioned in the charge were missing, and prisoner owned that such was the case. They were brought forward in prisoner's account as being still in stock. Prisoner acknowledged that he had sold the goods and not accounted for them.

P. S. Watts deposed to receiving prisoner into custody on Thursday afternoon on a charge of stealing. Prisoner said: "I intended paying for them all in the summer."

Prosecutor said they had no desire to press the charge unduly, but they had, unfortunately, had several of their agents go wrong, and they felt they ought to make an example of this case.

Prisoner pleaded guilty, and stated that he and his wife on coming to Guildford were very hard up. He really intended to pay for the goods.

Taking into consideration the desire expressed by prosecutor for leniency, the magistrates sentenced prisoner to three months' hard labour.

Correspondence

*** This column is at the service of all classes of readers for the discussion of trade matters. We need not say that the insertion of a letter from a correspondent does not necessarily imply that we endorse the views expressed. The responsibility rests entirely with the person signing the letter. As an independent Journal we offer facilities to all parties to ventilate their grievances or express their views on the condition that the right of reply be allowed anyone who feels himself aggrieved or considers an explanation necessary.*

To the Editor of the Sewing Machine Gazette.

DEAR SIR,—Your correspondent from South Shields, whose letter appeared in your April issue, seems to me to be in a quandary, or, if he is not, "a bit mixed," then he is the best specimen of an egotist that I ever came across. To the ordinary mind my "Notes" were suffi-

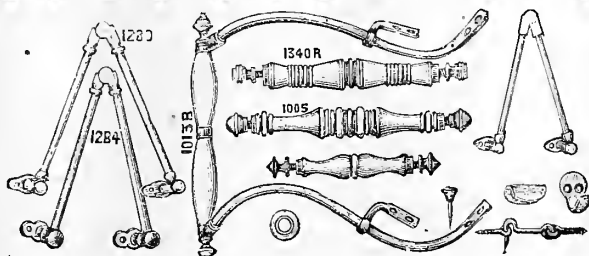


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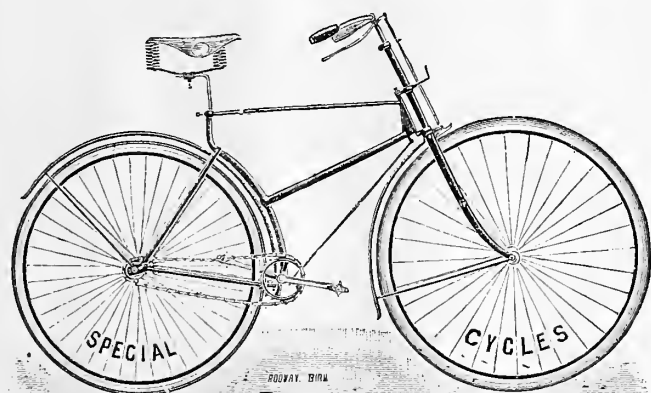
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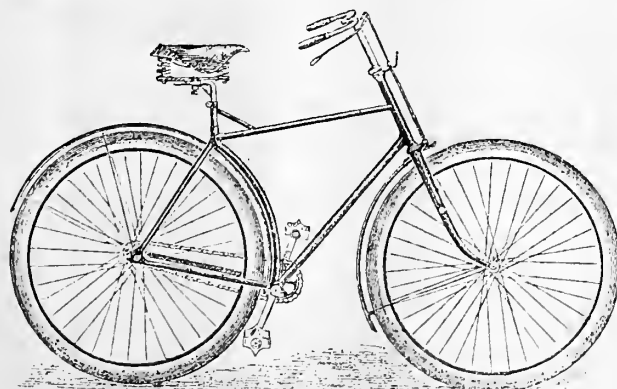
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ciently lucid and comprehensive, and despite his free advertisement he will find my remarks respecting the "foreigners," perfectly correct. Individually he may possibly have doubled his sales for the first quarter of 1891, if it is so, I sincerely congratulate him. What I should like are figures, a child fresh at school is aware that twice two are four. He says (to quote his own words), "If he means every representative that does not represent one of the select three he mentions, then I would like to add a little information which he evidently knows nothing about." He says he has doubled his sales of sewing machines during the first quarter of 1891 over that of any previous three months since he has been in the business, namely, six years. Now, what I am at a loss to know is, "What has that got to do with my notes?" What I stated were broad facts, altogether beyond dispute or question by those in the trade. When I wrote of "minor" manufacturers, I was not referring to men in the position of retail agents, such as ironmongers, furniture dealers, menage men, &c., or a combination of the businesses enumerated, but to the manufacturers, the producers, not, as one might almost say, the "consumer." "The select three" he mentions are those doing, or trying to do, the bulk of the business in the district, and if he is sore over the fact of his nonentity I cannot help him, but hope he will go on "doubling" and thus make up the quarter, and should he succeed, he may reckon on the publicity he would deserve. Still the plain fact remains, the foreign machine, and notably those of the Continental origin, are not viewed with favour by the Northern people, and in spite of the efforts made by the makers' agents, no appreciable footing has been gained. The people won't have them at any price, and from my point of view they are perfectly justified, "the best are cheapest in the end."—Your obediently,
April 27th, 1891.

CAW.

THE USE OF THE WORD SINGER.

To the Editor of the "Sewing Machine Gazette."

DEAR SIR,—I am disappointed not to see in your April number a reply to a letter from Mr. W. J. Harris respecting the vexed Singer question. Mr. Harris says we have no right to use that word Singer, and then again he says "not to mention one's conscience, which must be pricked a little to know that one is trading at the expense of someone else," and I confess I had to read all this twice before I could believe I had read this correctly.

As for questions of right (moral or legal) as law-abiding citizens we have to abide by the decisions of our highest tribunals, and the Court of Appeal, as well as the House of Lords, do not seem to agree with Mr. W. J. Harris. Mr. Harris points to Bradbury's as one of the firms who do their trade without using the word Singer. Mr. Harris seems to forget that old Mr. George Bradbury was the chairman of the Association of English Manufacturers and Dealers in Sewing Machines, which Association fought the Singer Co. tooth and nail, on the very point years ago, perhaps too long ago for many dealers of the present day to remember it. There was a severe struggle between the monopolists Singer, Wheeler & Wilson on the one hand, and dealers in England generally on the other, and, but for the strenuous efforts on the part of a few to oppose the monopolists in their attempts to strangle all fair competition, smaller dealers would possibly not be in existence to-day, and it is in justice to those who then stood in the breach that I think letters such as that from Mr. Harris should not be allowed to go without a serious reply.

It is in the first instance due to the Association referred to above, that the monopolists have not quite exterminated the small dealers, but the Association of all English manufacturers and large dealers did not quite finish their work. They gave the Singer Co. a check, but left the final decision open. It is in the second instance due to Mr. Hermann Loog who, being attacked next, took up the defence, and carried it this time to a final decision, and it becomes the trade generally not to forget the unquestionable service rendered by the

above, rather than indulgence in moralising, especially when it is altogether beside the mark.

Before Mr. Hermann Loog took up the giant task of defending this action by the monopolists, he called upon the Association of English Manufacturers and Dealers to hold a meeting, and they found the question important enough to come to London in 1878, and again Mr. George Bradbury in the chair urged Mr. Loog to defend the action, and promised him the support of the English trade, for whom he then spoke as chairman. Is all this to be forgotten? I, for one, and a good many beside me, smarting as we did at one time under the tyranny of these monopolists, will not forget it.

I myself was arraigned by one of these monopolists, but I succeeded not only to defeat completely the wicked design of those who attacked me, but afterwards succeeded to get in the High Court of Justice a verdict for heavy damages for the attempted wrong. It was again due to the active help of Mr. Loog. Let me for one enter a protest against attempts such as Mr. Harris's to forget the good services rendered to the trade generally by men such as Mr. George Bradbury, representing, as he did, prior to 1878 the whole English trade, also particularly Mr. Hermann Loog, but for whose successful opposition against the monopolists, a good many dealers, Mr. Harris, and myself probably among them, would assuredly to day be non-existent.

Yours obediently,

ONE WHO FOUGHT AND WON.

Collectors Charged with Embezzlement.

AT the Birmingham Police Court on the 23rd April, John James (60), agent, of Theodore Street Birmingham, was charged on remand with embezzlement and forgery. Mr. Hooper prosecuted, and Mr. Peet represented the accused. Prisoner was employed by Mr. Frank Perrins, house furnisher and jeweller, of 19, Vyse Street, Birmingham, and it was his duty to obtain orders for goods on the hire system, and receive money from customers. He was supplied with hire purchase agreements for the purpose of his business. On the 2nd of February last he received 2s. from a customer named Mary Ann Jones, of 35 Court, Great Russell Street, Birmingham, and on March 9th a further 2s. from the same person. Neither of these had been accounted for. It was also ascertained that he defrauded prosecutor as to the agreements. He presented a form purporting to have been signed by Thomas Hart, of 1, back 123, Cromwell Street, Birmingham, for a couple of gold watches valued at £15 10s. He also handed in another agreement supposed to have been executed by Charles Wilson, of Great Russell Street, Birmingham. Neither of these agreements were correct, and the two gold watches were found by Detective-sergeant Wheeler pawned by the prisoner. When evidence came to be called on these charges, they all broke down, and the case was reduced to one of illegally pawning the watches. For this he was fined 30s. and the value, £9 6s.; in default three months' imprisonment.

AT the Coventry Police Court, on the 10th April, Charles Henry Page, a canvasser in the employ of the Singer Manufacturing Co., and residing at Bedworth, was charged with having embezzled 5s. on February 10th last, and 2s. 6d. on the 2nd April, the moneys of his employers. The evidence on behalf of the prosecution showed that the prisoner was appointed collector salesman at a salary of 10s. per week and commission, and evidence was called to prove the charge. It further appeared that, on the 5th April, the prisoner went to the Longford Police Station, and confessed to having embezzled several sums of money, amounting altogether to about a £1. The Bench inflicted a fine of £2. The money was paid.

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Papers on Knitting Machines.

No. 1.

NOWADAYS, when knitting machines are so popular, when almost every small dealer, draper, &c., keep one or more machines, it is obvious to almost anyone that there must be money in it; and yet, when we come to count up the number of failures in this business, and balance them off with the successes, the quantity of successful aspirants to knitting machine fame are few, very few.

I think that there are two good reasons to show why some do not get on; one is, the starting in this business without sufficient capital, and another, a total absence of any knitting machine knowledge whatever. To start in this business requires from £6,000 to £8,000 capital to make it a success; this money, coupled with a complete mastery of the trade, will make success certain.

Now we will suppose that a man, having the necessary amount of money and being a thorough knitter, desires to begin on his own account. The first thing to do is to procure suitable premises; this is a most important item, as if, as some do, he also desires to do a retail trade as well as wholesale, this step will require a good deal of study. The premises arranged for, and fixtures, &c., put in, the next thing to do is to buy machines.

This point will bring out a knitter's abilities if anything will, as the trade is so full of quicksands that, unless the machines are bought very circumspectly, half of his capital will be swallowed up, and he will find that, after all, his machines are not suited to the class of trade he is catering for. I have seen many a one founder at this point.

But here, as in everything else, the cash buyer can almost set his own price, either with machines or yarn, and I would certainly recommend all knitters to buy their yarns direct from the spinners. When he is all started, machines bought and fixed up, yarn all in stock, a staff of hands engaged, as many really good knitters as possible among them, he sets to work to prepare samples, sends out a traveller for wholesale orders, rents a shop for retail trade, we may say that the affair is fairly under way.

Now comes the most difficult part of the whole business, *keep it going*.

The worst feature of a knitting factory is the waste of yarn, not only that which is broken off in the process of knitting, and thrown on the floor, but that which is put into stockings.

Suppose we make a stocking or jacket, or, in fact, anything, it must be made of a certain amount of yarn, and that amount of yarn must never be exceeded.

Say, here is a stocking, quality number 1,000, or any other number the manufacturer chooses to call it. This stocking weighs 4 lbs. to the doz., never more nor never any less, and in order to do this correctly a complete knowledge of the whole trade is essential.

Now, suppose a hand wants some work. Very well. One weighs out, or the master himself, as the case may be, looks into his order book, finds something suitable for this girl's machine, weighs out sufficient yarn (*ready wound*), enters the weight in his book against the hand's name, supplies a list of needles required, rounds to be knitted, narrowings, &c., also what gauge to set the machine at, with final instructions to bring the first stocking (or whatever it is), to be tried on the block. This ensures the correct size. Then he can weigh the stocking, and see that the weight is going to be correct. This is most important, as it will be easily seen a firm that can repeat the same weight of hosiery every time is more sure of a repeat order than is a firm who is minus this qualification.

Again, hosiery that is made anyway, such as women's hose at 3 lbs. $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs., and 4 lbs. per dozen, the same quality number would never do at all. A customer who might happen to buy a dozen at 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs., would return his goods if any less weight were supplied to him, but would not do so if he was getting an extra $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. besides the waste of money that is inevitable whenever this system is in progress. Now to go back to our knitter, whom we left with a first stocking on the scales. Well, the weight, we think, is going to be correct. All right, go on; get them finished as soon as possible. (All hands

work by the piece or dozen). The stockings are soon finished, and are then taken to the weigher-out, who weighs them in your bobbins and all, sees that the gross weight corresponds with his book, then removes loose yarns, bobbins, &c., and weighs the goods in order to get the nett weight; this nett weight should correspond within one ounce of his standard weight, for that quality number should, in fact, be one ounce less, as hosiery gains in weight after being knitted. Should the weight not be correct, then there is something at fault; the hand has knitted the goods his own way, or else the list supplied by the master or overlooker is woefully incorrect.

There are several knitters in the country who maintain that it is impossible to get the same weight of stockings every time, and there are several others, who, like myself, have proved that it is not only possible but the easiest way of managing a factory.

Certainly the training is severe; yarn has to be learned as well as knitting, different counts in spinning, &c., all has to be gone through, and what with managing young girls and keeping everything shipshape, a knitting manager's life is anything but a bed of roses.

This weight business is where many a one fails, and cannot quite make out how they came to fail.

As I am answering any question on knitting or knitting machines in this paper I will follow up this subject every month.

Heckmondwike, April 13th 1891.

MICHAEL C. DAVISON.

The Combination Sewing Machine Syndicate.

An Invention which secures both Lock and Chain Stitch in One Machine.

THE statutory general meeting of the Combination Lock and Chain Stitch Sewing Machine and Attachment Syndicate, Limited, was held on the 7th April at Winchester House, Old Broad Street. E.C., under the presidency of Mr. Louis E. Blackwell.

Mr. J. W. Gaze (Secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said: Gentlemen,—I am very pleased to see, from the large attendance here to day, the interest you take in reference to this syndicate, and I think I shall be able to satisfy you that we have a very fine property. This meeting is called in accordance with the Public Companies Acts, and, as usual, partakes of a somewhat informal character, but we shall be able to demonstrate to you, after the meeting, the working capacity of the property we have acquired. Since acquiring the original lock-stitch machine, which was the shuttle machine, we have been able to add to it two or three other systems, which we consider greatly enhances the value of our property. The patents already granted are the English, German, and the United States of America, and you all know the German patent is considered a very valid patent, and always a negotiable security. The United States of America also emphasises that patent. They are absolutely our own property now, and we have applied for eighteen others, that is, for Belgium, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Spain, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, India, France, Cape Colony, Natal, Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and Switzerland. We anticipate that we shall obtain the whole of these patents without any hitch whatever, inasmuch as we have three countries which command the whole world. In this property we have an absolute monopoly for the whole world, which is very satisfactory. Then you all know the value and importance of the sewing machine industry. In fact, we look upon sewing machines as an invention which has revolutionised domestic stitching. We do not now get those extraordinary "samplers," but obtain 2,000 stitches in a minute without the woman pricking her fingers for a week to arrive at the same result. We have made arrangements for the exhibition of this machine at the Aquarium on the 11th of this month. Those who are interested in the sewing machine industry will have an opportunity of seeing the invention. I will not now detain you, as I am anxious to demonstrate to you after the meeting the capacity of our machine. We have acquired some premises in Cheapside, opposite Bow Church, which is one of the landmarks of the metropolis, and a good postal address. Messrs. Cooper & Roe, of Nottingham, in reference to our invention, have written us—they are known among manufacturers and shippers as being very large manufacturers of hosiery goods, for which the machine is particularly applicable, inasmuch as it is a lock and chain stitch, and another stitch which we shall be glad to show you, and which is a remarkably pretty stitch, combining the properties of both a useful and highly ornamental stitch. They say in their letter of yesterday: "Gentlemen, after carefully examining your machine running by steam power, we are of opinion that it is a valuable invention, and likely to be extensively used both for manufacturing and domestic purposes. We are specially pleased with the fixed lock combination, which produces a stitch both ornamental and useful. We shall be glad to know your price for attaching your combination to our ordinary lock-stitch machines." They are perfectly satisfied, you see, with the result, and anxious to know for what price we can add our system to the machines already in use, and they are also anxious to possess a machine capable of doing this class of work, and they are naturally anxious to be the first in the field with such a machine. We hope to fix it to the ordinary shuttle, vertical, feeding,

rotary, and the oscillating machines. We claim for the machine that it will do what no other machine will do. It will do what an ordinary chain-stitch will do at the present time. It will do what an ordinary lock-stitch will do, and over and above that it does the combination stitch, which has never been achieved before, that is lock and chain combined. There is no trouble in effecting the change from one stitch to another, and it does not need an expert to do it. Any lady can do it, and the time required is only seven seconds. The change is made by simply turning a lever, and the work need not be taken out of the machine. No addition is made to the price, which will be the same as for an ordinary machine now on the market. I do not know that I have anything further to add. I have given you a clear statement of the affairs up to the present time, and I hope the next time we call you together we shall have something very substantial to offer. There is not only our own machine to which we can add the attachment, but we are able to add it to other existing and well-known machines, and it would be useless, perhaps, for me to enumerate all the makers. I have a synopsis, and from it I find that the Singer Manufacturing Company issue 600,000 sewing machines in England. In Great Britain there is something like two million machines issued annually, so that we may anticipate in locking up the whole world in this way that our new machines will have an absolute monopoly. I think we can congratulate ourselves that we have succeeded in acquiring a very fine property for a very modest sum. We shall be able to show you after the meeting the capability of the machines.

A Shareholder: Has any application been made from any manufacturing company with regard to this new appliance?

The Chairman: We expect applications at or after the exhibition, which is to be an international one, and not a hole-and-corner affair. We do not wish to put the machine in the market until we can put it in a proper form.

Mr. Rickwood congratulated the Chairman on the satisfactory statement he had made, and he agreed with him that a little ocular demonstration was worth any amount of speech-making. He proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

New Hand Machine

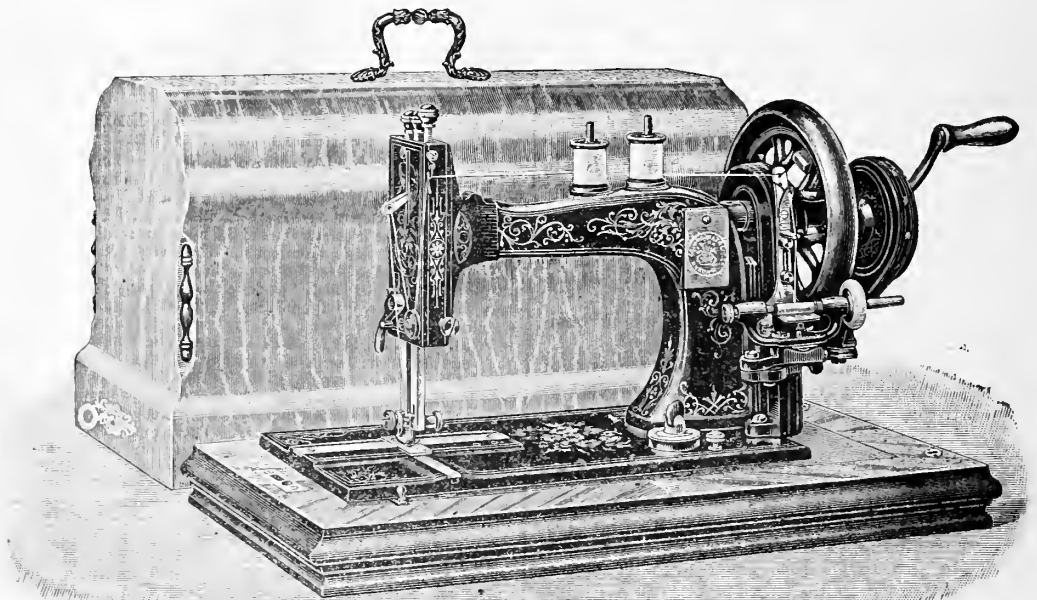
WE have recently inspected a sample of Messrs. Grimme, Natalis, & Co.'s latest edition. It is a new model of the ever-popular Family Hand Machine, with cover, and its elegant appearance and workmanship is equal to the best machine imported from Germany.

It has a square-shaped bed, 7 x 4 in. arm space, pearl decoration, plated parts, and a handsome bent wood cover.

It is called the "A. I.," a title which is fully justified. We are unable at present to illustrate this machine, but it resembles the "A. A." of this firm, which is shown by the accompanying woodcut.

Both these machines can be obtained through Mr. Charles Bradbury, 249, High Holborn, London, W.C., who is sole wholesale agent for this country, and dealers would do well to order a sample, particularly of the "A. I.," which they will find to be a saleable article.

By the way, Mr. Bradbury has now represented Grimme, Natalis, & Co. for eight years, and holds them in the highest respect. His connection with the trade goes back much further; indeed, he has just completed his quarter of a century.



Mr. J. A. Wylde (Leeds) remarked that there was not a single manufacturer in his district who would not adopt the machine if he saw it. It was especially adapted for the business.

The Chairman, in reply to further remarks, said that the practical value of the machine was clearly demonstrated by Messrs. Cooper & Roe asking for a quotation. The object of that meeting was to introduce the shareholders to the proprietors, and he could not say whether the concern would be kept as a syndicate or a company formed. They could not do more than say what had been done during the past four months.

Mr. Wm. Page, in seconding the vote of thanks, said he was present at the trial exhibition at Nottingham, and witnessed the machine satisfactorily sewing very difficult material. The trial was a most difficult one, and the machine was put to the severest test.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Chairman briefly acknowledged the compliment on behalf of himself and colleagues.

Various types of the Syndicate's machine, and of others to which the invention had been attached, were then put to a practical test, and all present expressed their entire satisfaction with the contrivance, which is exceedingly simple and ingenious in its design. The mechanism has two separate actions, namely, the lock stitch and the chain stitch.

[We have taken the above from the *Financial Times*, but a similar report has appeared in most of the London papers. Our readers will not require us to point out several serious errors in the report of the chairman's speech, they being only too obvious to persons in the trade. Ed. *Sewing Machine Gazette*.]

A Novel Swindle.

A rather novel swindle is being worked in the suburban parts of the town. A description of the *modus operandi* in one case may serve as a warning. Calling at an hour when one might expect the male members of the family to be absent at business, a young man, on the lady of the house appearing, intimated that he was soliciting orders for sewing machines. "Oh, we have one." "Whose make is it? may I ask?" "The So-and-So." "Have you had it long?" "Only a few weeks." And, thanking the lady, the man left to go through a similar performance at the other houses in the road. A few days later another young man, well appraised and of respectable looks, called, and, saying he was the new collector for the "So-and-So" Company, requested payment of the hire instalment. Not a little surprised the lady told him her machine had been bought for cash. The swindler, with remarkable *sang froid*, apologised for "the stupid mistake the clerk had made in giving him a wrong address," and took himself off. The attempted fraud did not succeed in this case, but one can readily imagine cases where the possessor of a sewing machine on the hire system may be met with and deceived by the plausibility of the swindler in parting with money.—*Birmingham Daily Mail*.



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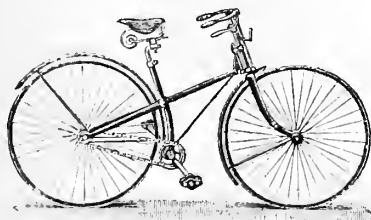
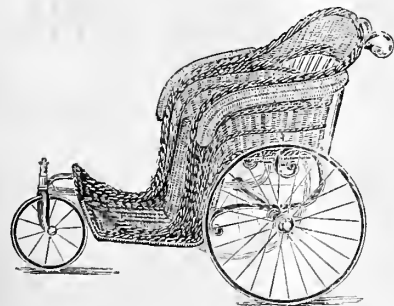
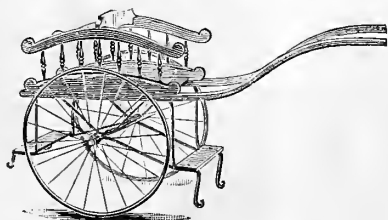
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SO-ALL

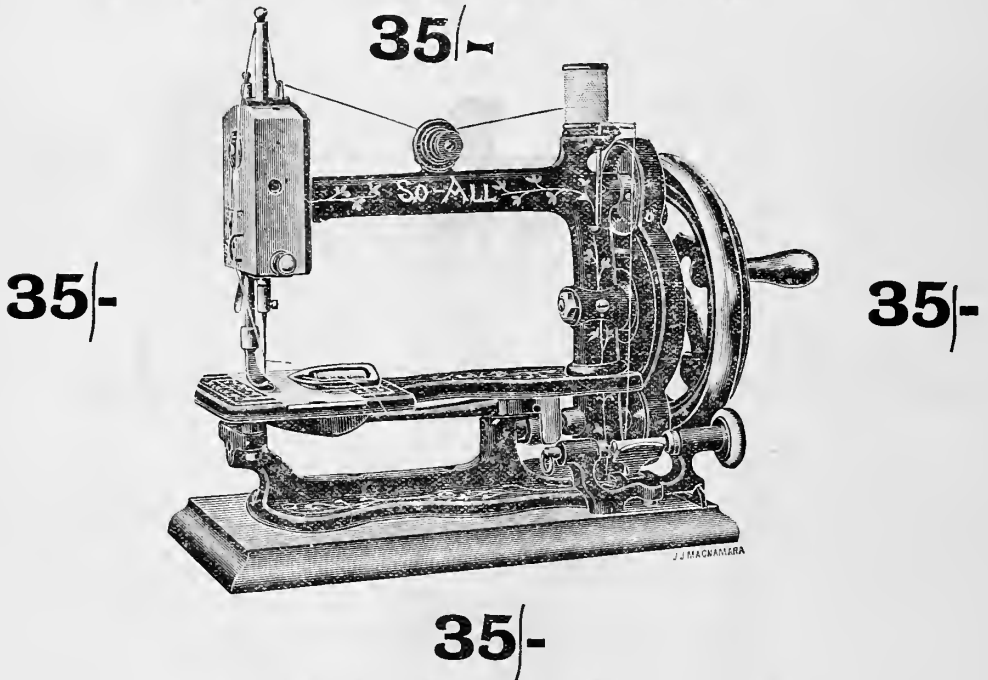
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*The Times of April 14, 1891, says:—"The So-all is a marvellous machine, well and soundly constructed."*

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WINNER in the WORLD of 4 GOLD MEDALS  
and 22 other Honours. HARRISON KNITTING MACHINE CO.  
Works: 45, Upper Brook St., Manchester.

The principal novelty on show was the Combination Lock and Chain-stitch Machine, which we thoroughly described in our October, 1890, number. The invention consists of an attachment which can be applied to any shuttle machine, so as to convert it into an effective chain-stitch machine. All that is required is to remove the bobbin from the shuttle and turn the button of the attachment. It is clear from this that the empty shuttle is utilised as a looper. There is of course nothing new in the production of a combination machine, but the owners of the patents claim that their system is the simplest yet invented, and there is no denying the fact that the change from lock to chain-stitch is effected rapidly and ingeniously. A third stitch can be produced on this machine, a combined lock and chain-stitch, which will be useful for ornamental purposes. This special attachment was shown in operation on various well known machines.

The VERTICAL FEED SEWING MACHINE COMPANY of 24, Aldersgate Street, always succeed in attracting many visitors to their stall. Although many dealers are slow to recognise the fact, the working of fancy articles on a sewing machine invariably interests the ladies. Mr. G. W. Phillips, the general manager of this go-ahead company, accordingly had his stall tastefully decorated with samples of machine embroidery, and a bevy of expert operatives constantly at work producing numerous nick-nacks by the aid of the various attachments which are supplied with the vertical feed machine. It would be quite superfluous for us to describe the mechanism of the machine, it being so well known to the trade, and its name being so pregnant of meaning. Only two kinds of

## The Sewing Machine Exhibition.

THE Third International Cycle and Sewing Machine Exhibition was held last month, at the Royal Aquarium, London, opening on the 11th and closing on the 25th ult. As usual Mr. W. McWilliam was secretary, and although the exhibits numbered only 34, compared with 52 at the 1888 show, and 62 at that held in the previous year, the volume of business transacted, we understand was much greater than formerly. Indeed most of the exhibitors informed us that they were thoroughly satisfied with the results.

Mr. McWilliam has always succeeded in introducing at his exhibitions something novel in sewing mechanism, and this year was no exception to the rule. We say nothing as to the substantial character of the novelties. Most novelties have inherent defects, and they find their level, perhaps, much quicker when introduced at a public exhibition than in any other way.

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*Second Award, Melbourne Exhibition, 1888.*

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**BIRMINGHAM.**



machines were on show, the one manufacturing and the other for family use, but there were many varieties of stands, several of them novel and artistic, and all made and finished in a faultless manner. We must mention, however, a new attachment which was on show. It is fitted to the presser bar, and is constructed in such a manner that it moves the work to the right and left as well as forward, thus producing a herring bone stitch. We might add that the stand was beautifully illuminated with Hitchcock's mechanical lamps mounted on wholesale "Pelican" stands. Mr. Phillips is sole wholesale agent for these lamps, which have had a large sale in this country.

The most striking stand in the exhibition was undoubtedly that of the SO-ALL LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE COMPANY of 3, Oxford Street, W. This enterprising company must have spared no expense in arranging their exhibits to the best advantage. They had actually erected a pavilion, circular in shape, and draped it with orange and white fabrics. The interior was brilliantly lighted by magnificent candelabra, and all around were arranged their patent sewing machines. Mr. Postans, the manager, certainly deserved the warm eulogiums which were passed by the visitors, who could not fail to be attracted by his decorative taste. There were on show both hand and treadle machines, which are specially intended for a cash trade. The hand machine, on a wood base, sells at 35s., including a polished box with accessories, and as it is of best British make, the wonder is that it can be produced for the money. For 25s. more there is supplied a treadle and walnut stand together with a lock cover. The So-all machine has been patented in several countries, and many thousands of them have already been sold.

MESSRS. W. J. HARRIS & Co., Limited, of Haymerle Road, Glengall Road, S.E., were the only exhibitors of childrens' carriages. Of course they had on show their latest specialities, viz., their hammock carriage, fitted with bicycle handles, and their new mail cart. Both of these were described in our March Perambulator Supple-

ment. Our high opinion of their new spring for mail carts has undergone no change. It allows of the utmost elasticity, and is at once strong and durable.

The SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY fitted up their stand in a very practical manner. They showed a bench of six machines, fitted as in a factory, deriving their power from a Griffin gas engine. One of their drop cabinet machines was also shown in motion. Their other exhibits comprised family hand and treadle, and vibratory shuttle hand and treadle machines, in various styles of cabinet work. Lastly we noticed a number of special machines for eyeletting, carpet sewing button holing, embroidering, &c. The stand was decorated with facsimiles of cups and medals, and samples of fancy sewing done on Singers' machines.

Mr. Newton Wilson's original model of the first machine—that patented by Saint, came in for considerable attention.

The other exhibits were mostly of a miscellaneous character, but several firms exhibited cycles. Among the latter were Messrs. T. P. Cook & Co., of 46, Farringdon Street, E.C., who showed the "Reindeer;" W. J. Cocks, of Ealing; W. R. Cooke, of 4, Archer Street, W.; W. Patmore & Co., of Wimbledon; George Townsend & Co., of Hunt End; and Mr. Zimer, who explained his power mechanism for cycles.

The PATENT SILICO-ENAMEL COMPANY, of Hampstead, had on show specimens of their enamel for preventing the bright parts of cycles and sewing machines from rusting or tarnishing.

The LADY BRIDGE OIL WORKS, of 54, Spring



## "HOUSEHOLD"

## WRINGER.

MEMBERS OF THE

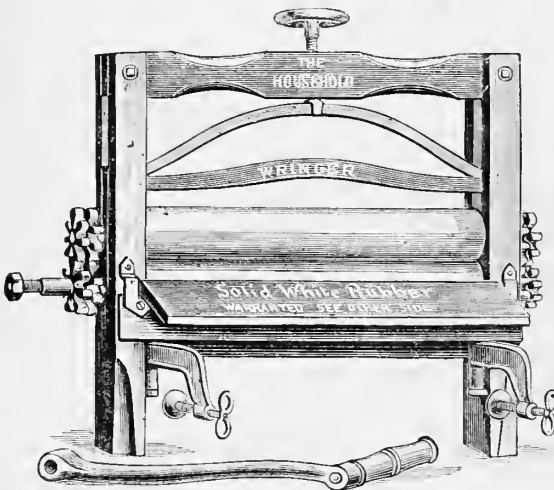
HIRE TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

and other dealers interested in the sale of Wringers are specially invited to examine our "Household" Wringer before making purchases.

We Manufacture this Machine for the

**HIRE PURCHASE TRADE ONLY**

and only the best materials are used in its construction. We have no hesitation in declaring it to be the **BEST RUBBER WRINGER** before the Trade at the present time.



*We shall be pleased to send a sample 12-inch Machine ON APPROVAL to any dealer on receipt of trade card.*

# Bailey Wringing Machine Co.,

26, SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.

# AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS.

## GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1889,

AND

## GRAND DIPLOMA of HONOUR, PARIS, 1890,

WERE AWARDED TO THE ONLY

# VERTICAL FEED Sewing Machine in the World.

Call and see the working of this wonderful machine, and note with what remarkable ease and rapidity all kinds of plain and fancy sewing are done. There is nothing to equal it; or send for samples of work, a variety of which will be forwarded, with our NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, by return post.

Agents Wanted where not Represented. Terms Liberal.

THE

## VERTICAL FEED SEWING MACHINE CO.,

24, ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Manufactory, DAYTON OHIO, U.S.A.

# GEO. H. WELLS,

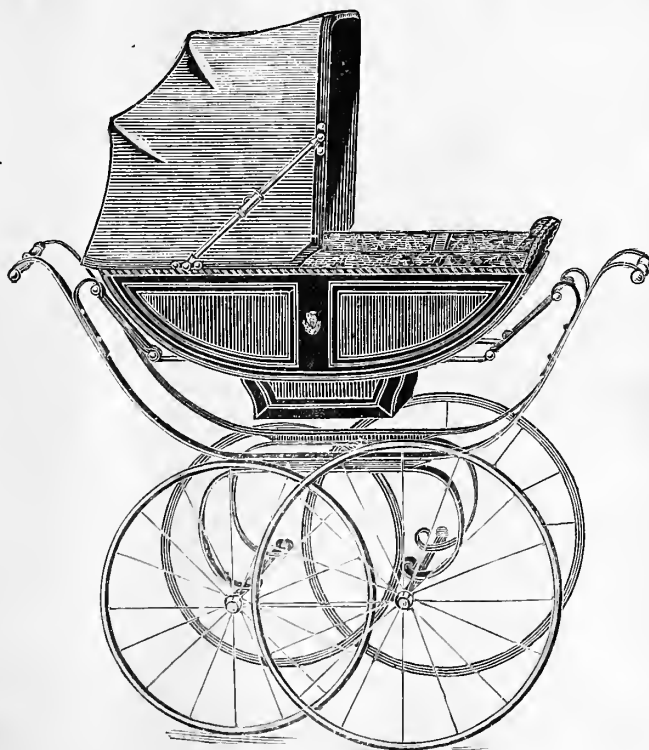
ESTABLISHED 1862.

*Cheapest*

*House*

*in the*

*Trade.*



*Send for*

*Price List*

*free on*

*application.*

PHŒNIX WORKS, 151 & 153, BISHOP STREET, BIRMINGHAM,

Street, Hull, exhibited cycle and sewing machine lubricating oils, also cycle burning oil. We have lately tested these oils, and find that they can safely be used for delicate machinery. They do not thicken in use or gum the bearings, and can safely be recommended for cycles or sewing machines.

## Failures and Arrangements.

WALTER FEATHER BOTTOMLEY, perambulator manufacturer, Pollard's Yard, Millgarth Street, Leeds.

A first and final dividend of 1s. 5d. in the above is now being paid at 6, Commercial Buildings, Park Row, Leeds.

JAMES PRIESTLY, sewing machine dealer, 48, Northgate, Halifax.

The above debtor was granted his discharge on February 17th as from August 17th.

KOHLER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following resolution was passed on March 24th:—That the Company be wound up voluntarily, and that Kenneth Powies, 5, Guildhall Chambers, London, E.C., be liquidator.

F. G. HEATH & CO., needle manufacturers, Redditch.

The first meeting of the creditors of the above bankrupt will be held at Birmingham on the 6th inst. From the statement of affairs the unsecured creditors are given at £388 18s. 2d., and, together with the other creditors, the total liabilities are £399 7s. 5d. The assets are as follows:—Cash in hand, £8; cash deposited for costs of bankruptcy petition, £15; cash in the hands of George Townsend & Co., £19 3s. 8d.; book debts, 10s.; total, £42 13s. 8d. From this sum £10 9s. 3d. has to be deducted for preferential charges, thus leaving a deficiency of £356 13s. 9d. The following are the Official Receiver's observations:—The Receiving Order was granted on the bankrupt's application. The bankrupt commenced business in 1887, at Hertford Works, Crabb's Cross, as a curling pin manufacturer, without capital. He borrowed a sum of £50, which he subsequently repaid. His trade was principally with one firm, but in the following year, in consequence of declining to reduce the price, he lost their trade, and the machinery he had for this class of work was practically useless. He then commenced the manufacture of needles, but in July last the High Bailiff levied for £15, and a sale took place. The bankrupt estimates that he lost upwards of £100 by plant and machinery being sold at this sale. Since July he has not traded, and in the following September he called a private meeting and offered 5s. in the pound, but some of the creditors declined to assent. The bankrupt then took a situation, and went to America for his employer. He was away about ten weeks. The failure is attributed to losses in trade and sale by the High Bailiff. The fixtures at the works are claimed by the bank. The bankrupt is married, but is living in lodgings. He states he has never been possessed of any furniture. The books of account consist of a sales ledger, day book, and bank book. The cash book is not produced, and I am informed by the bankrupt he has not seen it since the sale. I understand it contains a copy of a balance sheet prepared in June last. The following is an extract from the deficiency account filed:—Net profit arising from carrying on business from April, 1887, to October, 1888, to date of Receiving Order, after deducting usual trade expenses, £198 4s. 3d.; income or profit from other sources since July, 1890, £51 12s.; deficiency as per statement of affairs, £356 13s. 9d.; total, £606 10s. Expenses incurred since April, 1889, other than usual trade expenses, viz., household expenses of self, wife, and child, £204; loss through sale of machinery and trade fixtures, £218; medical expenses, £10; cost of alterations and erection of boiler, which is now claimed by the mortgagees, £105; law and County Court costs, £59 10s.; loss on journey to America, £10; total, £606 10s. A County Court judgment for the sum of £20 18s. 2d. was, on March 10th, registered against J. F. Allen, perambulator manufacturer of 38, Belfast Street, Brighton.

## Jottings.

Mr. W. E. Gompertz, who was for twenty-five years with the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, has been appointed London manager for the New Howe Machine Company, Limited. During the present month he will open showrooms at 135, Finsbury Pavement, E.C., stocked with cycles of all kinds, as well as sewing machines.

Mr. Robert Baker, late with the Singer Manufacturing Company, has opened a depot for the supply of all kinds of domestic appliances and carriages, at 53, Junction Road, Upper Holloway, N.

A traveller, who visited Sheffield last week, informs us that the influenza was raging so fiercely that one-third of the population were unable to follow their usual employment. It may well be supposed from this that trade generally was in an unsettled state in "Steelopolis." Our correspondent has himself suffered with the same complaint since his return to London.

Mr. William Bown, of sewing machine attachment fame, has opened a retail cycle depot in Westgate, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

"Everybody shuts this door but me." Such is the satirical notice posted on a door in the office of a large firm of perambulator manufacturers in Birmingham.

The Patent Button-hole Machine Company, of 4, Newgate Street, having been refused protection for the title "Duada," have changed the name of their combination lock and chain-stitch machine to that of "Uada."

A correspondent inquires for the present address of Mr. Henry Wright, late of Ealing.

The good folk of Halifax have had their busy town well posted with placards of late, which read as follows:—

NO. 1 BRANCH,  
Top of Cheapside,  
S. V. SHAW,  
The pushing young Man,  
Late of Little Wood shop,  
Who is king of the Trade,  
Just facing the Top  
In Commercial Street.  
S. V. SHAW Leads the Way.

From this they understood that the advertiser has taken additional premises for his domestic machinery trade, which he is working very successfully.

Messrs. George Alexander & Co. ironfounders, Camlachie, Glasgow, have taken Mr. Peter Burt, of the Acme Machine Company, into partnership, and have acquired the sole right to make the "Acme" gas-engine. The firm, which will trade as Alexander, Burt, & Co., is erecting large new workshops.

Mr. William Johnson has bought the old established domestic machinery and musical instrument business of Mr. Joseph R. Chislett, of 35, Union Street, Plymouth. He will continue at the same address, under the style of Chislett, Sen., & Johnson.

During the past month a London collector, with a imagined grievance (which we find to be fictitious), endeavoured to stir up a mutiny among the canvassers and collectors of London. His efforts culminated in a meeting of a few persons only in Hyde Park, on Sunday last, and the whole affair has been so unnecessary and unimportant, that it is beneath further notice.

Messrs. Lloyd & Co., of the Borough, London, S.E., have sent us a copy of a new illustrated list devoted exclusively to mail carts, tricycle horses, swings and chairs. This season they are making these goods their leading lines, and have many new designs on show.

The Wheeler & Wilson agency for Birmingham, has been given to Mr. F. J. Cocks, of 6 and 7, Worcester Street.

One of the old original sewing machine travellers, Mr. George Blakey, who has for some years been off the road, is once again on the war-path. He is now representing a well-known firm of cycle manufacturers. When the veteran left Birmingham last Tuesday, for the Eastern Counties, he looked the picture of health, and seemed to enjoy the fact that he was likely to meet many friends of yore, who will undoubtedly accord him a hearty welcome. We wish him a prosperous journey.

During the past month Mr. A. C. Wells, sewing machine dealer, Uxbridge, was summoned for an assault by Mr. F. J. Allen, late sewing machine dealer, of Chiswick, now of Brighton. It appeared in evidence that Allen's wife was living with defendant, and that the offence was committed when prosecutor went to fetch her away. A small fine was imposed, which was promptly paid by Mrs.

**STAR  
CRADLE  
CARRIAGE**  
SOLD BY ALL PERAMBULATOR DEALERS



# The NOVELTY for 1891.

BY HER MAJESTYS' ROYAL LETTERS PATENT:

## THE STAR CRADLE CARRIAGE.

Combining Innumerable Good Points.



## THE STAR PATENT CRADLE CARRIAGE.

This is our leading novelty for the new season. It combines all the advantages of the well-known Hammock, type of carriage, with perfect safety, reliability, and rigidity, together with an entirely NEW MOVEMENT, by which it can be converted in a moment into a Cradle or Swing Cot, and locked again with equal ease and rapidity. Owing to the position of its principal handle it is easy to lift over kerb stones and as the body rests on our Star Patent Cushion Springs, which are fitted into sockets in the supporting tube the carriage rides most luxuriously. We feel sure the Star Patent Cradle Carriage will command an immense sale, as it combines artistic proportions with novelty, comfort, and easy running qualities.

## THE STAR CATALOGUE FOR 1891.

Our New Catalogue is now ready. It is the handsomest catalogue ever produced in the Peninsula either in Europe or America, and contains many new designs and first-class ideas.

## THE STAR MANUFACTURING

Goodinge Rd., Cattle Market, H

Allen, who left the Court with Mr. Wells. It was said that she had been deserted by Allen, and the Magistrate when asked for her to be handed over to her lawful husband, referred, as is now customary, to the famous Jackson case, as rendering this impossible.

Messrs. Boyd & Co., of Harrow Road, W., have opened very fine showrooms in Holborn for their pianos and organs.

The Star Manufacturing Company, of Gooding Road, London, N., have sent us a copy of their new catalogue. It is certainly the best designed and printed we have received this present season, consisting of some fifty pages, bound in an exceedingly handsome wrapper. It contains illustrations of all the Star Company's bassinets, mail carts, tricycle horses, &c.

We hear from all parts of the country that the cold weather has had a very injurious effect on the perambulator trade. "Never knew it to be so bad" is the report of most dealers.

Messrs. E. W. Davey & Co., have opened premises at 15, Ashburnham Road, Kensal Rise Road, W., for the sale of sewing and washing machines, cycles and perambulators. They inform us that they are open to conclude arrangements with a good cycle firm, for whose goods they have an excellent opening.

Messrs. J. Jones & Sons, inform us that they act as "detective agents to the piano trade," and will be pleased to undertake this class of work for our readers. Their address is Care of Wm. Sayer, Esq., Solicitor, 13, Clifford's Inn, E.C.

Messrs. C. L. Young & Co. have removed their Enfield depot from Chase Side to larger premises near the Great Eastern Railway station.

Messrs. Robert Nelson & Co. have purchased Mr. Hiscoke's sewing machine depot in Essex Road, N.

Messrs. Bradbury & Company, Limited, have issued the following notice, under date April 7th:

"We have decided after this date to discontinue making carriages Nos. 1, 2, and 24. We have been compelled to do this owing to the great difficulty we have experienced in buying really first-class wicker and wire bodies. We have no desire to risk our reputation by selling inferior goods, so in future we shall only make carriages with wood bodies, the quality of which we can guarantee."

## A New Foot-rest for Sewing Machine Stands.

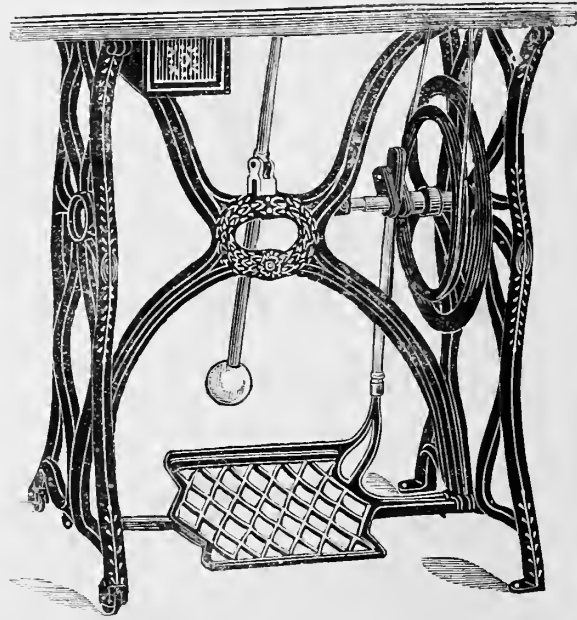
WE give illustrations of a footrest recently patented by Mr. C. Bradbury, of 249, High Holborn, W.C.

This fully meets the desirable object in view, viz., to provide a step or rest for the operator's foot, which step can be instantly turned out of the way when not in use.

In cases where a treadle machine is kept at work for hrs it is well understood that the operator must stop intervals to prepare, fix, and finish off the sewing in whilst an occasional rest for the feet is a great help. At such periods a lady will find this foot-rest most useful, enabling her to support the garment or work on the knees, and permitting a timely rest from stooping over the machine.

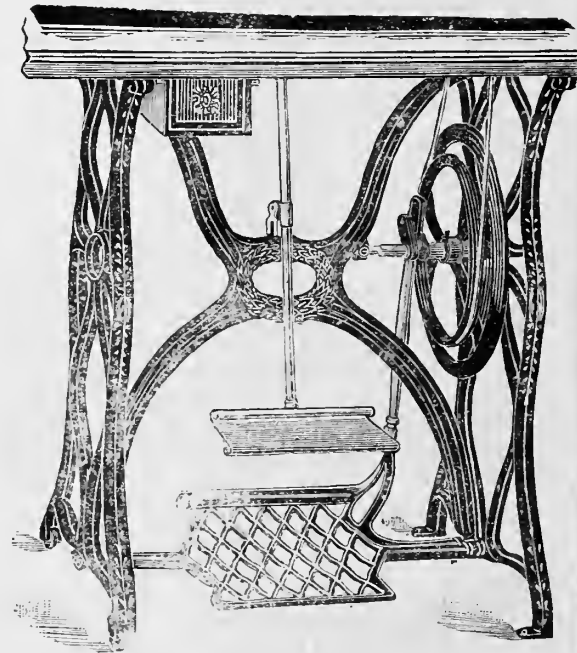
It consists of a small step, which when swung directly over the treadle-plate. This is attached to one end of a bar, the other end of

which carries a counter-weight, the middle of the bar being pivoted to the crossbar of the stand. When not required it can thus be swung upwards and disappears under the table; it is brought into position again simply



by touching with the foot the ball or counter-weight behind the treadle.

The appliance can be made with a clamp and screw to fix on any stand having the usual crossbar, and sold at a trifling cost, or, if manufacturers could see their way



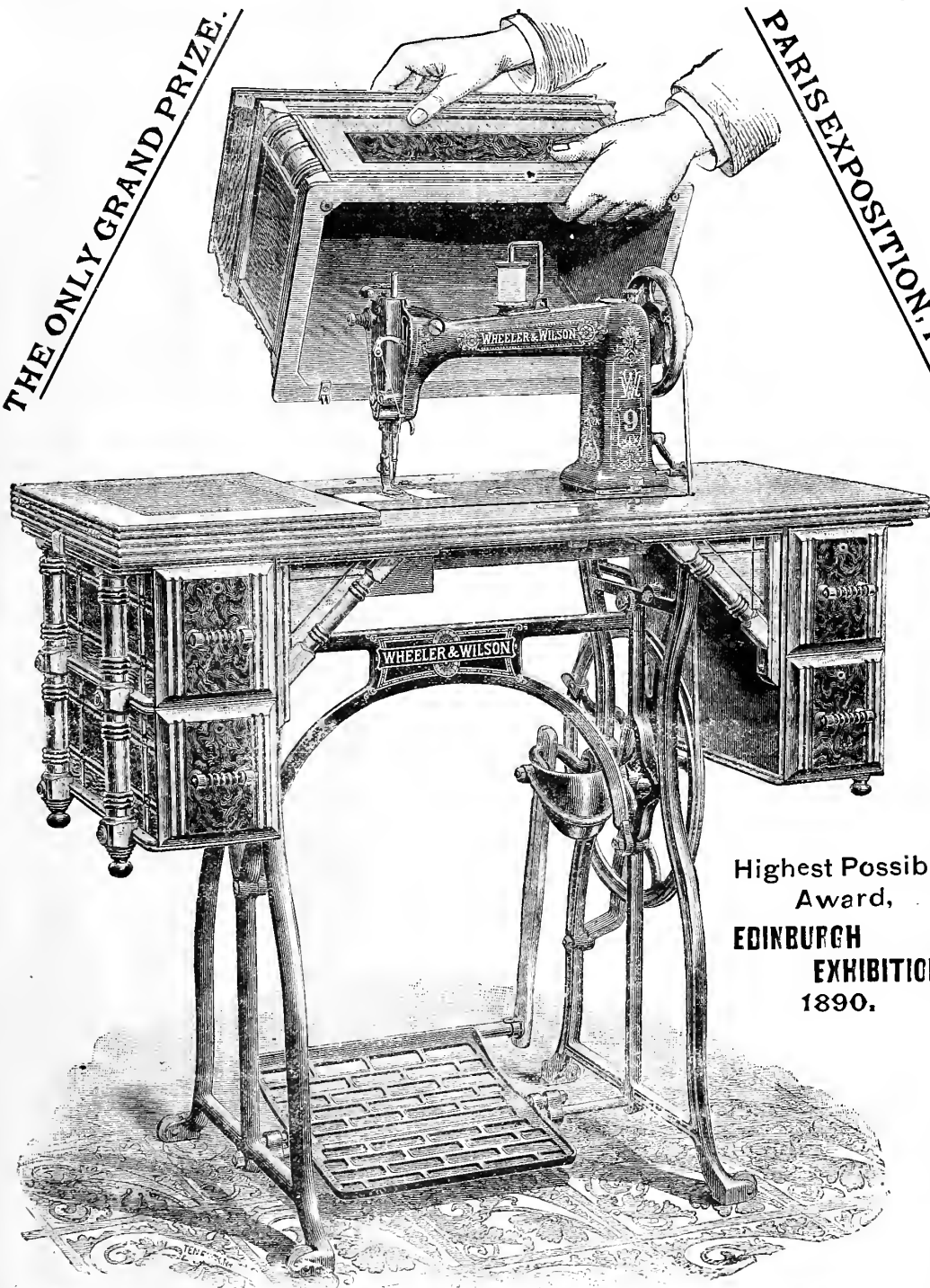
to provide one with each machine it would no doubt be greatly appreciated, and help materially to remove the prejudice against the use of treadles, owing to the fatigue of which many ladies complain.





THE ONLY GRAND PRIZE.

PARIS EXPOSITION 1889



Highest Possible  
Award,  
EDINBURGH  
EXHIBITION  
1890.

## Wheeler & Wilson No. 9 (D.A.A.)

Cabinet Work in Oak and Walnut.

These Machines are high class in every respect, are warranted for five years by the Company, and can be fully recommended.

We solicit correspondence from all first-class dealers desiring to take up the sale of this Machine, and to whom Liberal Terms will be given.

## WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO.,

21, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

## Domestic Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Messrs. G. F. Redfern & Co., Patent Agents, 4, South Street, Finsbury, E.C.

### APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

1891.

2322. G. Raper, 219, Mare Street, Hackney, London, for driving the button sewing and similar machines by foot power.
2336. H. Edler, for improvements in, and machinery for, the manufacture of quilts, quilted linings, skirts, mattresses, and other like articles.
2391. J. Lytle, for improvements in cycles, bath chairs, perambulators, and other wheeled vehicles.
2420. J. Jones, for improvements in brakes for perambulators, and such like vehicles.
2513. H. Moore, for improvements in, and relating to, rotary hooks for sewing machines.
2514. H. Moore, for improvements in driving mechanism for rotary hooks of sewing machines.
2616. E. Altman, for improvements in piping guides for sewing machines.
2744. M. Varchavki, for improvements in sewing machines.
2863. E. Cottam, for improvements relating to reel and spool attachments for cutting and holding the thread.
2899. N. Wheeler, for improvements in sewing machines.
2973. G. Young, 79, Lower Sloane Street, Chelsea, London, for improvements in folding cradle perambulators, and the like.
2996. J. Morton, W. U. Morton, & J. R. U. Morton, 11, Bothwell Circus, Glasgow, for improvements in sewing machines.
3113. J. B. Robertson, 184, Grosvenor Street, Belfast, for improvements in sewing machines.
3133. E. L. Rechlitz, for improvements in whipstitch sewing machines.
3219. J. M. Jones, 66, Castlereagh Street, Belfast, for an improved go-cart or walking chair.
3220. W. Rothwell & Co., Ltd., and W. Rothwell, Albert Works, Bridgman Street, Bolton, for improvements for cutting knitting machine needle beds.
3267. F. Doucet, for improvements in sewing machines for use in the manufacture of boots and shoes.
3273. J. Jackson, 9, Edmund Place, Aldersgate Street, London, for an improved box or ballholder for use on sewing machines.
3394. B. Cliff, for improvements in the means of covering perambulators.
3519. H. H. Lake, a communication from H. H. Cummings and James Henry Cullen, of United States, for improvements in sewing machines.
3590. G. Farmer and W. Milburn, 77, New Oxford Street, London, for an instantaneous automatic brake to be applied to perambulators or other manumotive vehicles.
3634. W. Birch for an improvement applicable to sewing machines.
3659. R. Foulkes J. Anderson, J. Taylor, and R. L. Reade, for improvements in, or appertaining to, perambulators or other like vehicles for children.
3709. John Thomas & Co., Worcester Street, Gloucester, for improvements in two-wheeled delivery carts with panel top covers.
3722. E. Attenborough, for improvements in straight-bar knitting machines.
3753. J. H. Cooper, J. A. Corah, and A. Corah, for improvements in, or relating to, the manufacture of stockings, socks, and other knitted articles, and in machinery or apparatus therefore.
3817. M. Gardner, for improvements in sewing machines.
3903. H. Fengler and B. Iredschneider, for improvements in knitting machines.
3686. W. E. Bennett, for improvements in machines for sewing shank buttons to fabrics.
3998. A. Duquesne and E. M. A. Duquesne, for a portable machine for darning stockings, fabrics, or materials, and the like purposes.
4001. W. H. Taylor, for improvements in sewing machines.
4012. E. Pearson and E. Y. Walsh, 3, Back Pool Ford, Cross Street, Manchester, for direct acting friction, driving attachment for sewing, or other machinery. The machine is direct acting driven by friction from main driving shaft, and only one belt required to drive the machine.
4030. A. Anderson and R. A. F. Pollock, for improvements in sewing machines.
4045. L. J. Andersen, for improvements in apparatus for sewing or stitching canvas, leather, and like material.
4178. J. S. Marland, J. S. Marland, and W. W. Marland, for a new or improved automatic brake for bassinettes, perambulators, and other like articles.—Dated March 9th, 1891.
4217. W. Fairweather, a communication from Utility Manufacturing Company, of United States, for improvements in foot power for driving sewing and other machines.—Dated March 10th, 1891.
4276. A. Eppler, jun., for improvements in boot and shoe sewing machines.—Dated March 10th, 1891.
4426. E. R. S. Bartlett, Beoley, Redditch, for improvements in needle cases.—Dated March 12th, 1891.
4467. J. Darling, W. G. Blow, and J. Darling, 1, Clatto Road, Wandsworth Common, London, for an improved needle threader.—Dated March 12th, 1891.
4557. J. Ballantyne, a communication from Rudolph & Thiele, of Germany, for improvements in knitting machines.—Dated March 13th, 1891.
4687. W. E. Bennett, for improvements in machines for sewing shank buttons to fabrics.

4735. T. M. Cockroft and R. Farmer, for improved means for sewing leather goods.
4813. W. H. Revis and J. Marriott, Goldsmith Street Works, Nottingham, for improvements in and relating to knitting machines.
5119. R. J. Urquhart, for improvements in mail carts.
5151. C. Longbottom, for improvements in children's road vehicles.
5230. S. Lubes, for an improved lampholder for sewing machines.
5525. A. Anderson, a communication from The Singer Manufacturing Company of United States, for improved machine for sewing and beating out a seam.
5537. J. Ball, for an electrical sewing machine.
5582. E. Edwards, a communication from J. L. Philipp Meyer, of Germany, for improvements in circular knitting machines.
5585. E. Evans, for improvements in sewing machines.
5616. T. Warr, for improvements in sewing machines.
5653. Gustave van Culsem, for an improved tool for cutting out tulles, embroideries, and the like.
5685. W. Stott, for improvements in the method of reducing friction and vibration in sewing and other machinery.
5799. B. Poole, for improvements in perambulator bodies.
5840. L. Lloyd, for improvements in carts of that class drawn or propelled chiefly by children, and known as mail carts.

### ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

POSTAGE 1D. EACH EXTRA.

2875. *Sewing Machines*. P. A. Martin, of Birmingham, and J. Hendricks, of London.—Dated February 22nd, 1890. Price 11d.
- Relates to certain improvements on a prior patent, No. 11214, of 1887, the first improvement consisting of means whereby on altering the length of stitch, the hole of the needle-guide will be corrected in position in relation to the needle to ensure the latter always descending in the same relation to the slot in the bottom presser foot, whatever may be the length of stitch for the time being produced, whilst for varying thicknesses of work the front end of the slot in the bottom presser foot is also maintained in the same relative position with the needle.
17240. *Button-hole Sewing Machines*. H. H. Lake, a communication from E. B. Moore, of West Chester, Pa., U.S.A.—Dated October 28th, 1890. Price rs. 1d.
- Consists of certain modifications having for object the simplification and improvement of this class of machines. A feed-slide is employed in combination with a rotating plate secured upon the slide. A segmental circular rack is attached to the plate, gearing is adapted to engage the rack and rotate the plate through a determined arc, and a movable rack tooth is secured to the plate, and arranged to engage the driving gear and throw it into operative connection with the rack. Other modifications are described.
17969. *Sewing Machines*. R. Bird, of Clanna, Gloucestershire.—Dated November 8th, 1890. Price 7d.
- Consists of a sewing machine, the mechanism of which is actuated by drawing the material to be sewn under the driving shaft, whereby it is no longer necessary to drive the machine either by hand or treadle.
4011. *Knitting Machines*. W. Harrison, of Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester dated March 15th, 1890. Price 11d.
- Relates to improvements in the "Harri-on" or "Lamb" parallel bed knitting machines, in which tumbler or latch needles are employed, the object being to produce various forms of garments, such as corsets and pants, and also other articles, in various designs, and in mingled colours of wool, silk, or cotton with or without interwoven rubber thread, and also stockings in flat web or circular web in Jacquard patterns.
5713. *Sewing Machines*. W. H. Brickley, of Lowesmoor, Worcestershire, dated April 15th, 1890. Price 8d.
- With "prick seam" sewing machines as now made the needle is often caused to use up above the face of the shuttle box so that it gets caught by the point of the shuttle when the shuttle advances, whereby either the needle is broken or the point of the shuttle is damaged. According to this invention a lever, actuated by a cam, holds down the needle until the shuttle has passed through the loop, thereby preventing the shuttle and needle from coming in contact with one another.
5930. *Embroidery Machines*. F. J. Perry, of 5, Arboretum Square, Nottingham, dated April 18th, 1890. Price 8d.
- Relates to means for drawing the thick or extra embroidery threads off their bobbins, and consists in the employment of a draw off roller.
6541. *Attachment for Sewing Machines*. G. Paley, Ribblesdale Place, Preston, dated April 29th, 1890. Price 6d.
- Two blades or cutters are fixed scissor wise to the frame of the sewing machine, and serve for cutting the thread or threads when required.

### UNITED STATES PATENTS.

ISSUED AND DATED FEBRUARY 10TH, 1891.

446184. H. Hochreutener New York, embroidery machine.
446398. C. E. Wheeler, Hopkinton, Mass., sewing machine.
- ISSUED AND DATED FEBRUARY 17TH, 1891.
446465. M. V. Palmer, Willimantic, thread unwinder for sewing machines.
446575. R. G. Woodward, Waukegan, presser foot for sewing machines.
446581. A. F. Gerald, Fairfield, Me., sewing machine cabinet

**STAR  
CRADLE  
CARRIAGE**

SOLE BY ALL PERAMBULATOR DEALERS.



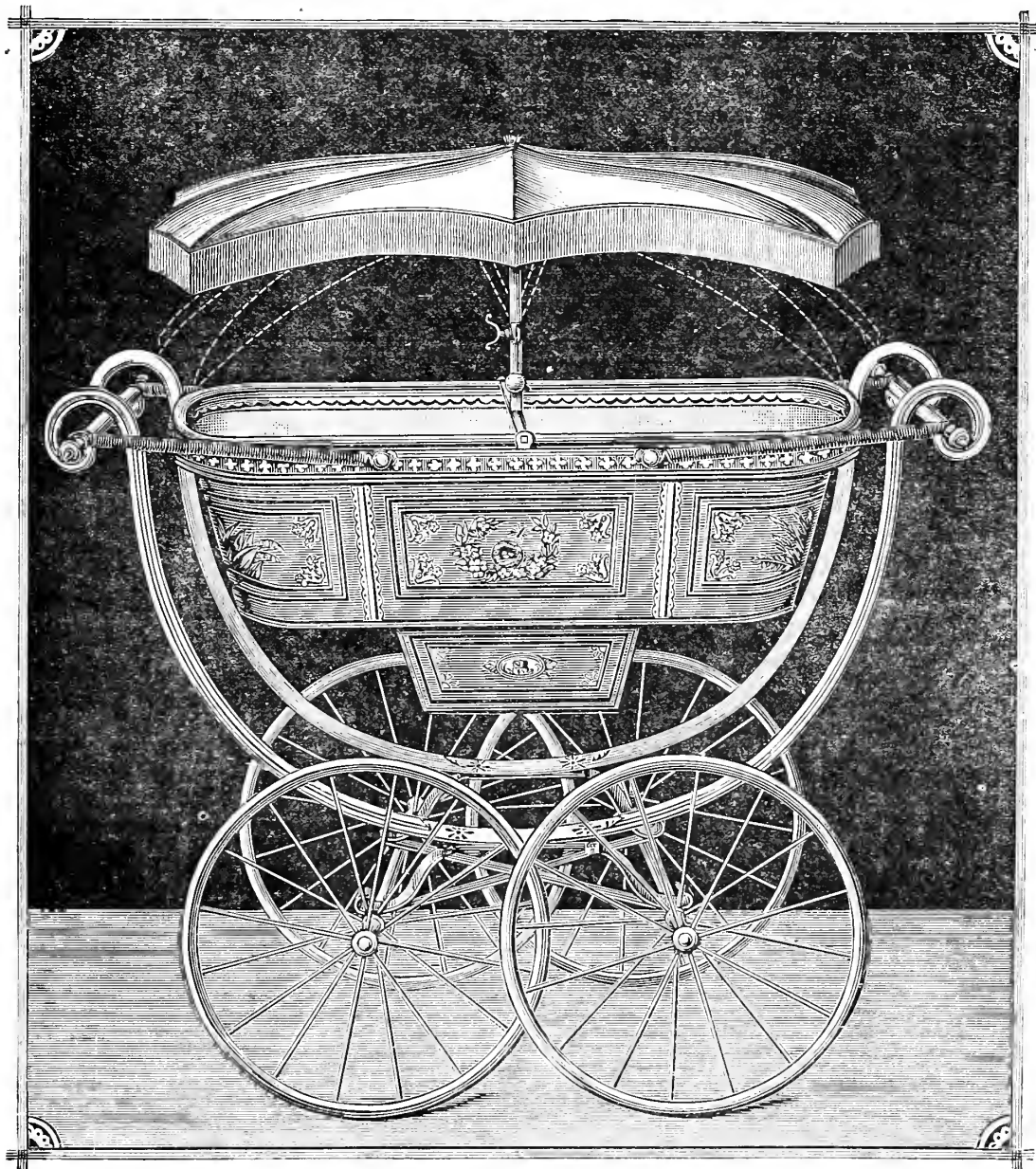
# DUNKLEY'S NEW SUSPENSION PERAMBUCOT.

(PATENTED JULY, 1888.)

THE EASIEST CARRIAGE IN THE WORLD!

Pronounced by Eminent Medical Men to be the Acme of Perfection.

HIGHEST AWARD, MELBOURNE EXHIBITION, 1888-9.



THE above drawing only conveys in a faint degree the important and valuable advantages of this machine. It is gracefully suspended on four coiled springs from the sides of the body to the extended handles. Consequently, when the carriage is passing over kerbstones or any rough surface of the least kind, the springs are at once brought into play, and a gentle swinging up and down motion occurs. By this motion the most delicate infant receives the cosiest form of nursing and riding combined which the mind can possibly conceive.

The Carriage is also fitted with an entirely New Patent Canopy, or Head, which can be adjusted to any angle. By a simple arrangement it can be placed at either side or either end.

**Ordinary Bassinettes from 12s. 6d.**

W. H. DUNKLEY, Patentee & Sole Maker, BIRMINGHAM. London Depot—72, HOUNDSDITCH.

446736. E. Fletcher, Needham, Mass., buttonhole attachment for sewing machines.

446830. W. F. Dial, Bridgeport, Conn., sewing machine.

446843. E. H. Craigs, Brooklyn, N.Y., binder for sewing machines.

ISSUED AND DATED FEB. 2ND, 1891.

446,964. F. L. Clark, Lee's Summit, Mo., sewing machine motor.

447008. H. H. Cummings, Maldon, sewing machine.

447009. H. H. Cummings, Maldon, take-up for sewing machines.

447169. J. N. Touchstone, Ida, Tex., quilting frame for sewing machines.

447251. W. A. Mack, Norwalk, Ohio, feeding mechanism for sewing machines.

447252. W. A. Mack, Norwalk, Ohio, presser foot for sewing machines.

447253. W. A. Mack, Norwalk, Ohio, shuttle actuating mechanism for sewing machines.

447280. J. H. Cutten, Boston, Mass., thread guard for sewing machines.

ISSUED AND DATED MARCH 3RD, 1891.

447306. M. Gardner, Aurora, Ill., sewing machine.

447307. M. Gardner, Aurora, Ill., sewing machine.

447401. M. Gardner, Aurora, Ill., feeding mechanism for sewing machines.

447402. M. Gardner, Chicago, sewing machine.

447729. G. S. Hill, Lynn, Mass., sewing machine needle guide.

## The Development of the Sewing Machine.

By E. WARD.

(Continued from our April Number.)

ON the 6th of May, 1854, Mr. Bernard obtained another patent comprising, amongst other devices, a mode of feeding the material to be stitched or ornamented, and various modifications are shown and described in the specification. In one a pair of curved arms A & B represent the upper and lower arms of a pair of pliers which hold the fabric between their fattened jaws. These arms work on the respective centres in a vertical stud pin carried by the table or end plate, and serving as a fixed centre round which the pliers move laterally or in a horizontal direction over the head-plate. A spring serves to keep the jaws open whilst a cam is so formed as to press them together at the proper time and grip the material. A second cam is fastened on the same shaft which carries the first-mentioned cam, imparts a lateral motion to the pliers through a stud pin fixed on the lower arm B, and is maintained pressed against periphery of the cam by a spring.

It will readily be understood that on this feed motion being set to work the cam will first cause the pliers to grip the material and hold it during the lateral or feed motion of the pliers derived from the cam, on the completion of which the cam allows the pliers to open and return again in readiness for the next grip and pull of the fabric, the extent of each lateral movement being regulated to suit the length of stitch required. By another modification a fixed spring may be substituted for the upper arm A, and the pliers may be made to move in a straight lateral direction in place of round a centre, point, or pivot. Mr. Bernard proposes to secure the needles of sewing machines into their carriers by splitting the end of the carrier and forcing the needle into the split which is slightly open to receive it, and so arranging the holding arrangement that a set screw can be dispensed with. This arrangement has the advantage of keeping the needle in a direct line with the needle slide, the best illustration of this arrangement can be seen in the Wilcox & Gibbs machine of the present day.

Another portion of the invention consists in the substitution of china, porcelain, glass, &c.,\* for the ordinary and less elegant materials employed in the manufacture of the table presser-foot or other parts of a sewing machine, by which novel application the appearance of the machine will be greatly enhanced, whilst such application offers also the important advantage of great cleanliness as compared with iron or wood.

Another portion of the invention consists in the employment of two endless travelling bars or chains, for traversing the fabric beneath the needle, which passes beneath the two bands. These bands are carried by

\* The arrangement of a presser-foot in the Wheeler & Wilson machine, so extensively used in their curved needle machine, shows the value thrown out in this specification by Mr. Bernard.

rollers, and an intermittent motion is imparted to them by any convenient contrivance.

Mr. Bernard obtained another patent on the 9th of June, 1854, the details of which are too complicated to be given without the illustrations in these curt notices. Amongst these improvements there are described a mode of passing one thread over another in the form of a loop by enlarging such loop sufficiently to pass over a reel or spool of thread contained in a suitable holder-cage or case, in plain words we have here a two reel lock stitch machine.

This invention relates also to improvements on the machines for making or sewing edges of button-holes, previously described in these notices of patent, dated December 6th, 1853, and consists of an arrangement for carrying the thread over the edge of the material without passing behind the needle, so that in forming a button-hole the stitch will be an overcast stitch. Another part of the patent relates to needle travelling instead of the work.

(To be continued.)

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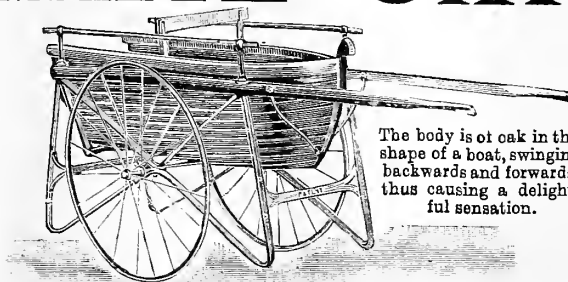
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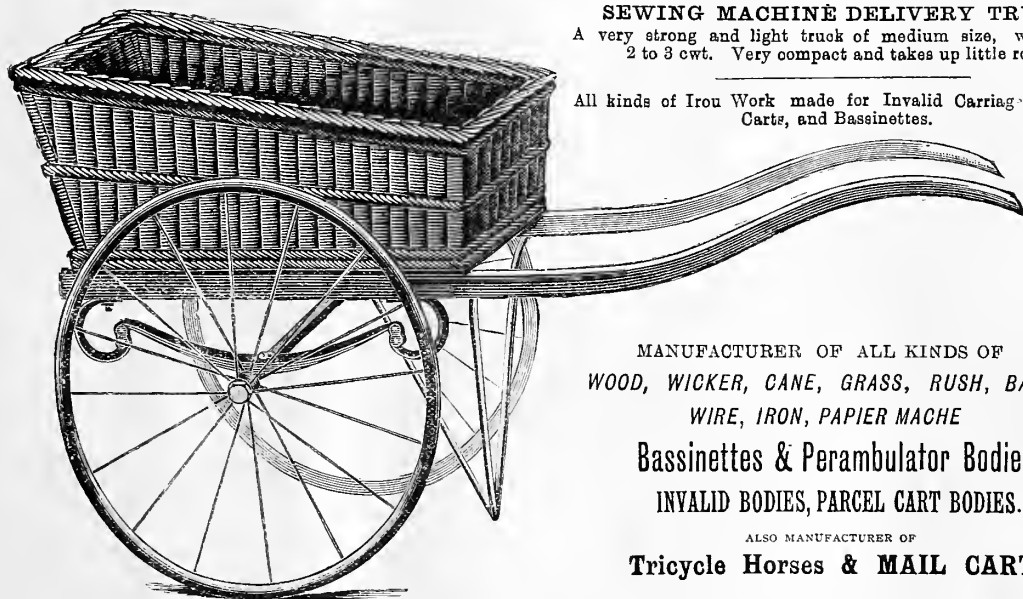
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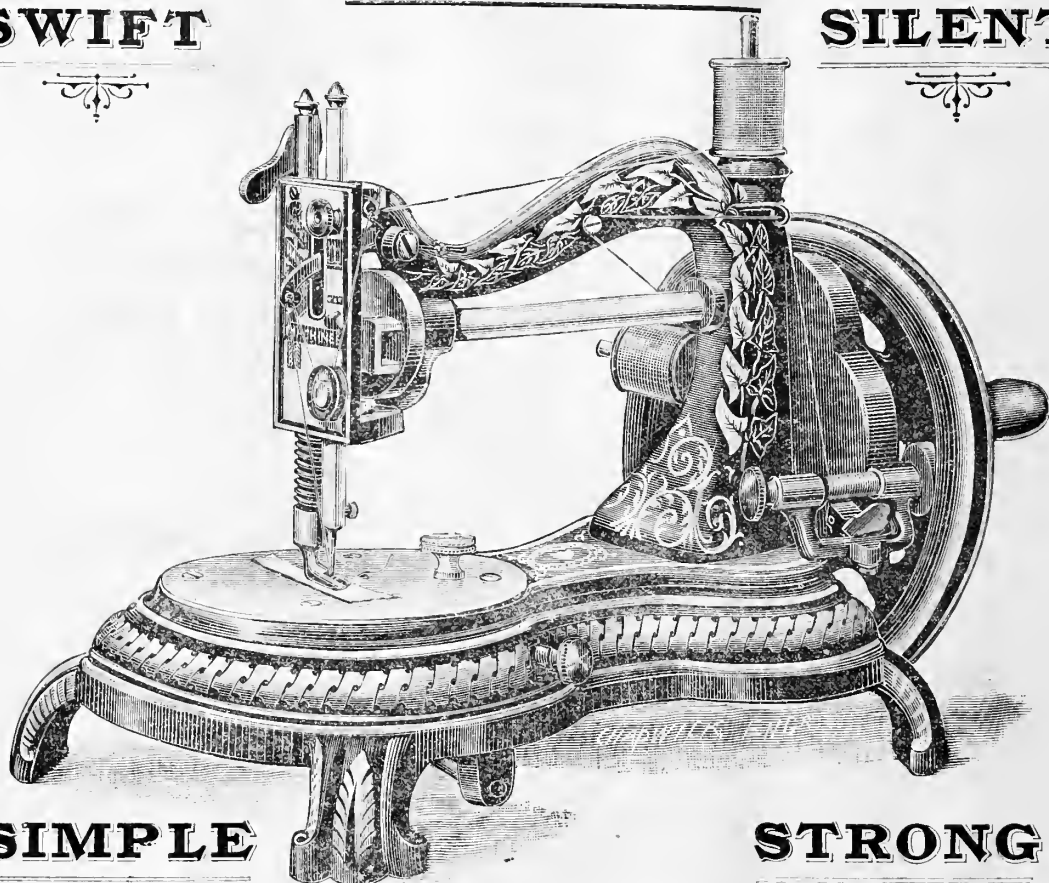
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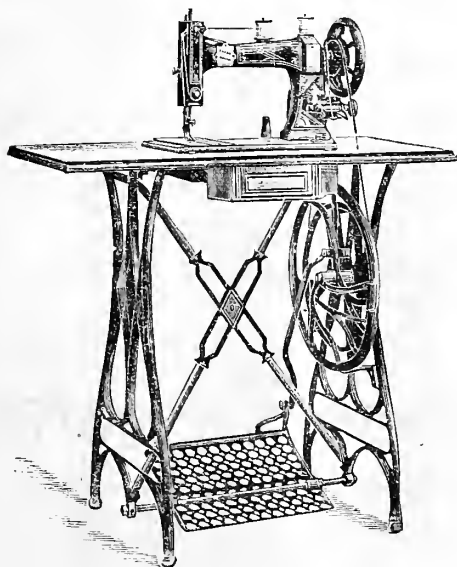
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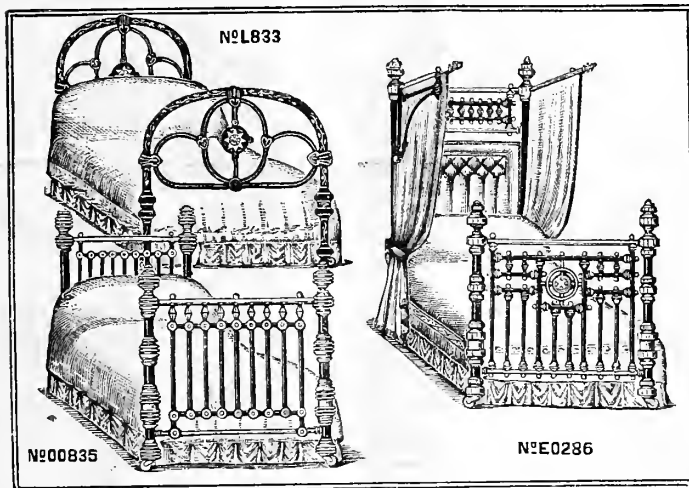
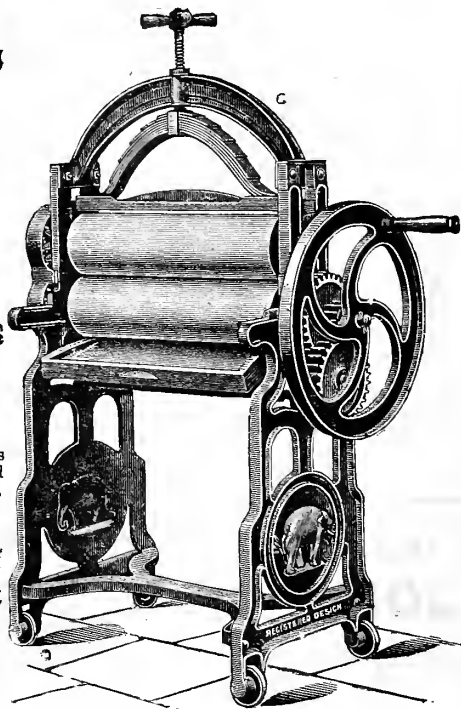
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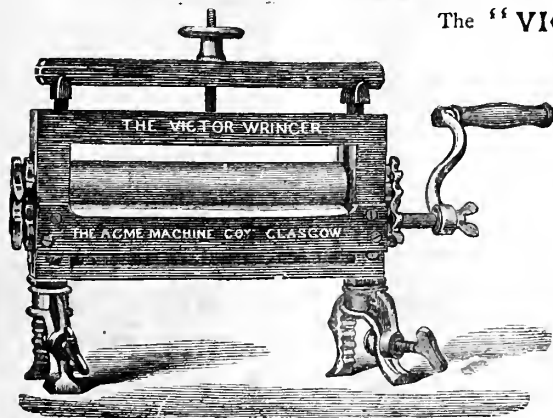
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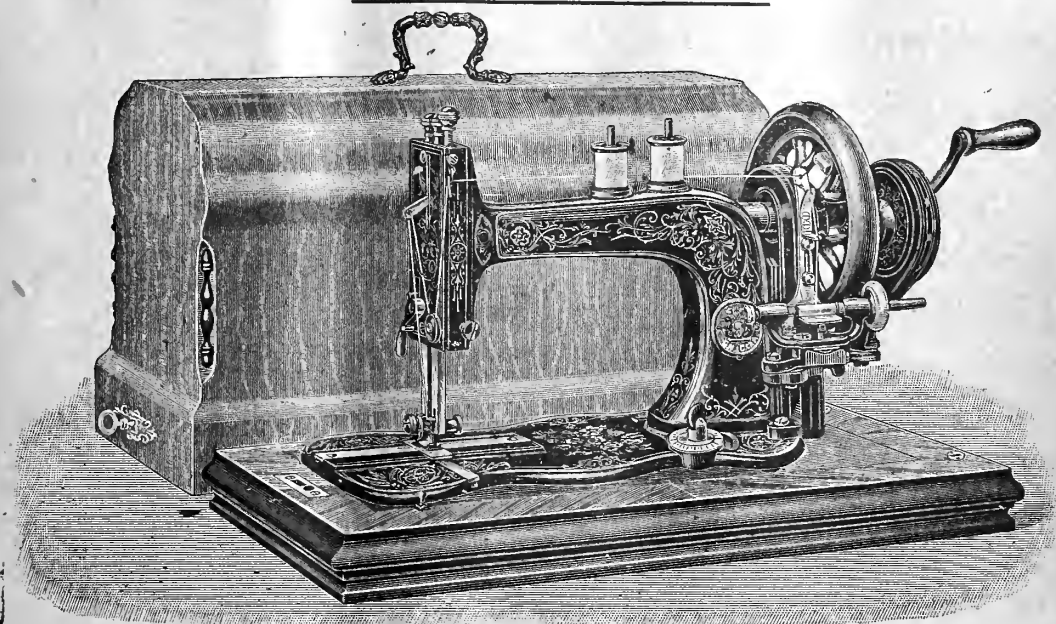
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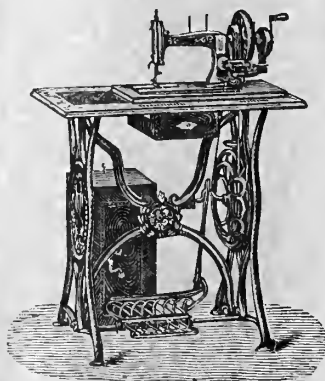
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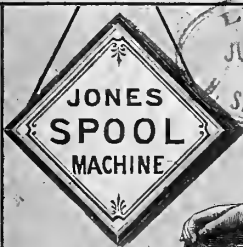
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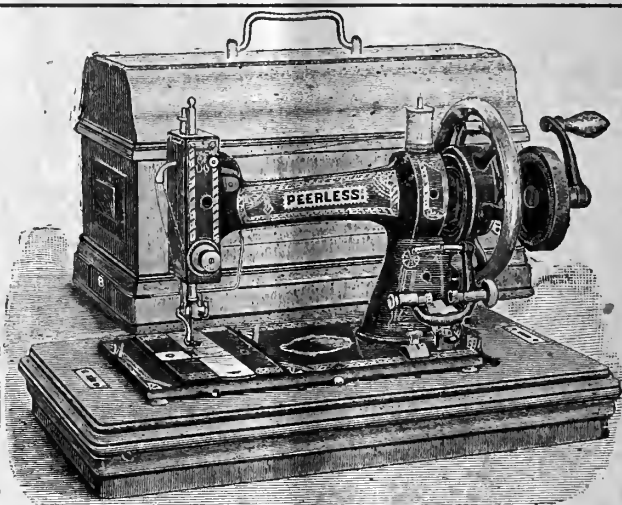
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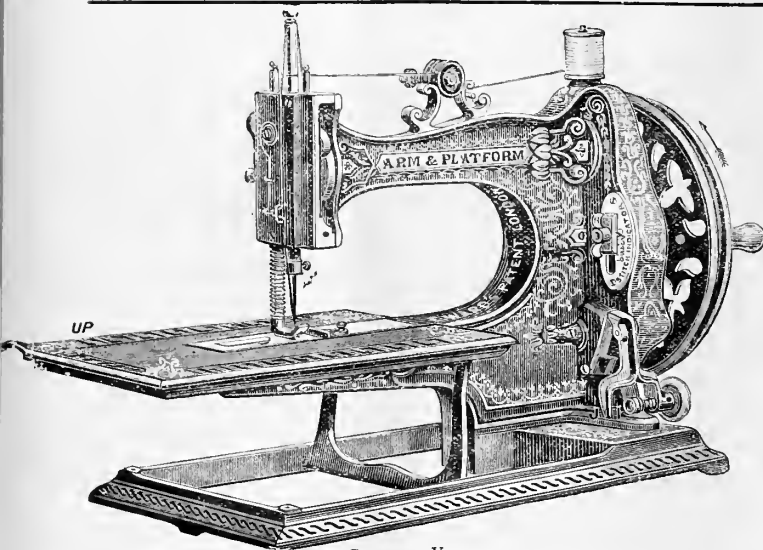
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THE NEW
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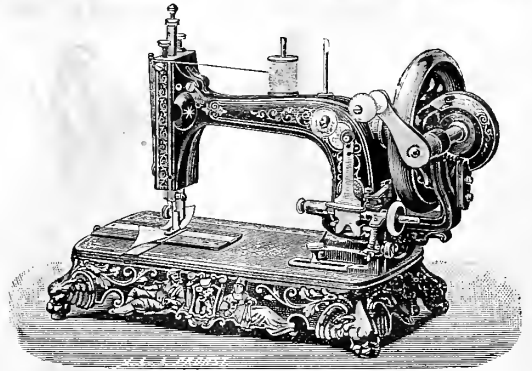
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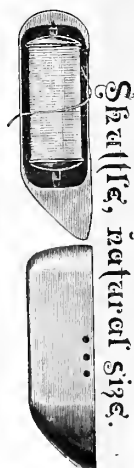
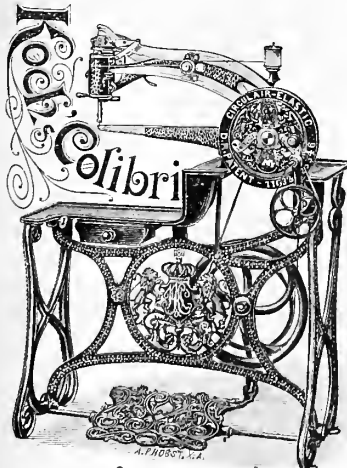
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THE BEST BOOT REPAIRING MACHINE.

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The length of arm of the above machine is 16 in.; the head is the smallest hitherto produced, being smaller than a sixpenny piece, thus enabling repairs of the smallest shoes to be done. The stitch is beautiful and uniform, feeding on or from the cylinder in any direction; this is a great advantage not possessed by any other Elastic machine of older construction. The shuttles do not wear out as it lies immovably in the cylinder; this is also a great feature, as other Elastic machines are subject to great wear and tear of shuttles, shuttle drivers and cogs, causing frequent repairs.

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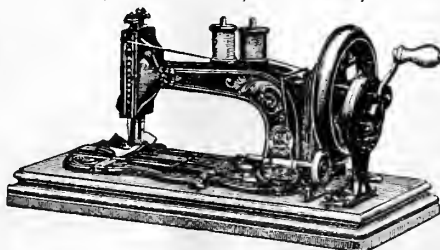
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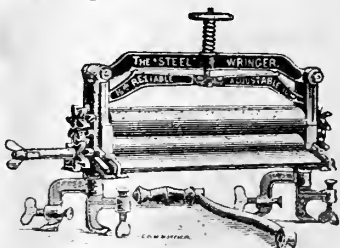
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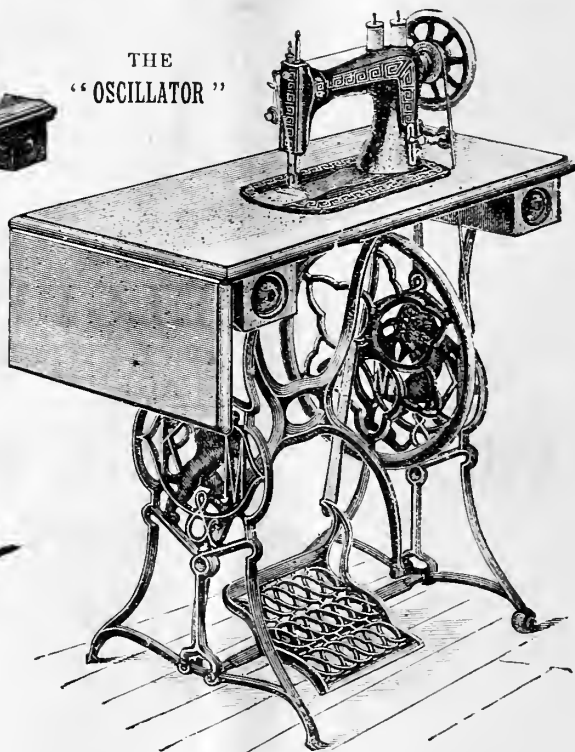
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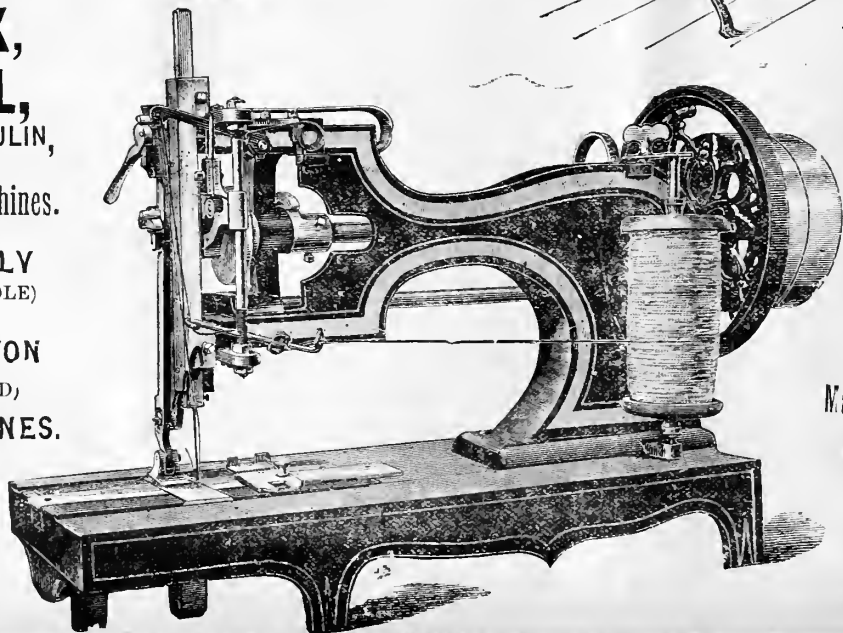


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Belt Machines.**

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No. 2
Manufacturing
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HARRIS' PATENT CYCLE SUSPENSION PERAMBULATORS.

W. J. HARRIS & CO., LIMITED,
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Designs and
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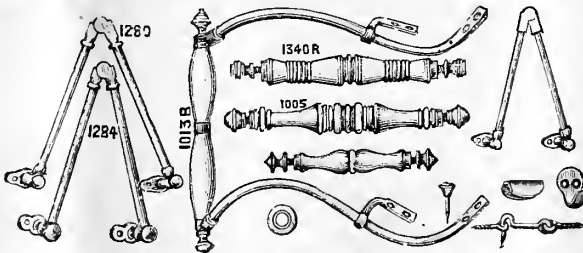
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THE CYCLETTE SUSPENSION SAFETY CAR.
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Good Joints,
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PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.**

NEW HOWE MACHINE CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1872)

BRIDGETON, GLASGOW.



BASSINETTE PERAMBULATORS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND STYLE IN

**Papier Mache,
Metal,
Wicker,
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A VARIETY OF NEW MACHINES,
NEW AND ELEGANT CABINET WORK,
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Their New Machines for Family Use include every Principle which has ever Succeeded, and in BEAUTY, LIGHT-RUNNING, SILENCE, and all Modern Improvements and Selling Points,

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Management for the United Kingdom: 39, FOSTER LANE, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

And 497 Branches throughout Great Britain and Ireland.

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RATE.— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per Word; Minimum, 6d.

NEEDLES.—Singer Family, 2s. per Gross; Howe B, 3s. 6d.; Weir, 3s. 6d.; Wilcox & Gibbs, 6s.; Wellington, 3s. 6d.—S. Cox & Co., Eagle Works, Alcester.

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WANTED, an Engagement as Wholesale Traveller, by an experienced Mechanic in the Sewing Machine business.—Address, A. Gardiner, Prince's Street, Bishop Auckland.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—Wholesale House, good connection in West of England amongst Ironmongers, Sewing Machine Dealers, &c., desires best quotations for anything saleable, or open to treat for commission, Mangles, &c., or good German Sewing Machine house.—"Solid," *Sewing Machine Gazette* Office.

CYCLE OILS, Burning and Lubricating, Loose or Bottled. Knitting Machine, Wringer, and Pram Oils. All kinds of Machinery Oils.—Lady Bridge Oil Works, Spring Street, Hull.

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WANTED, by ADVERTISER, who owns a large Shop and Showrooms in principal street of large town in the North, BUSINESS AGENCY, for Sale of Furniture and Domestic Machinery, on hire terms; none but substantial firms need apply; Highest references or security.—Address "Genuine," *Sewing Machine Gazette* Office.

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TO THE BASSINETTE TRADE.—J. Saward & Sons, Bassinette and Invalid Ironwork Manufacturers, supply Rubber Wheels, Hood Irons and Joints, China Handles, all kinds of Mail Cart work. Perambulator Smiths' Factory, 19, Newburn Street, Kennington Cross, London, S.E.

STOP THAT WOMAN as she passes your shop. Once gain her attention, and she is almost a customer. The surest way to arrest her attention is by announcing leading lines on windows and doors, with Lafone's Adhesive Waterproof Letters and Figures, which are easily removable, and cost but a fraction of the price of enamelled and glass letters. You can make your own novel window tickets and show-cards with these letters in a few moments from $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each. Descriptive Price List, post free.—E. Douglas, 57, Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

Agents Wanted.

Sewing Machine Dealers should apply for agency for ZEELEO, a Waterproofing Oil for Boots, Shoes, Footballs, &c., which renders leather waterproof and soft without interfering with its polishing properties. 6d. and 1s. per bottle. Particulars free from the

WATERPROOFING OIL CO., 32, Cowper Street, LONDON, E.C.

Manager—R. MOTHERSILL.

The Development of the Sewing Machine.

By E. WARD.

(Continued from our May Number.)

GEORGE HOLLOWAY took out letters patent on the 17th of June, 1854, for certain improvements bearing upon sewing machines, the first of which consists of a means of holding the thread of sewing and embroidery machines in tension, so that, whatever the quantity of thread upon the bobbin or bobbins, the same amount of tension will be preserved without putting any injurious drag upon the thread. This tension consists of a zig-zag wire, the thread passing on alternate sides of a greater or less number of several bands, according to the amount of drag to be imparted to the thread. On any sudden increased resistance occurring, the elasticity of the bent wire will admit of its yielding or extending longitudinally, in place of exerting a rigid tension or drag upon the thread. Another improvement relates to the circular needle in the Lancashire Sewing Machine.

Mr. George R. Chittenden obtained a patent for an invention, communicated to him from abroad, on the 20th of June, 1854, which invention consists almost entirely of the application to sewing machines of peculiar apparatus for folding bindings for edges of hats and other articles, and for holding such bindings correctly during the operation of sewing; also for folding or turning over the edges or selvages of fabrics, for the purpose of hemming the same, and, when desired, introducing cards into hems or folded edges; also for holding and regulating the letting-off of the thread employed.

Mr. Edward Joseph Hughes obtained a patent for certain improvements in stitching, which had been communicated to him from abroad, on the 30th of June, 1854. The specification of this invention is very voluminous, and contains many devices too numerous to detail. According to one arrangement, a single-thread stitch is produced by means of a needle and a hook; the latter takes the loop of the thread after it has been taken up through the cloth and down again; in another plan, round a spool, or thread case, which supplies the single thread, thereby producing a perfectly locked stitch from one thread. The spool case, with its spool, is placed in a cup-shaped hollow, fitted on to the extremity of a horizontal shaft beneath the end-plate or table of the machine, and in such a position as to allow the needle, which is in the form of a hook, to pass down freely on the outside or front of the spool case. A rotary motion is imparted to the spool case by suitable slides connected with the cup-shaped holder, which slides engage and disengage themselves successively with the spool case as it rotates, to allow of the free passage of the loop of thread round it, as we shall see presently the spool case makes one turn for every stitch produced.

On the spool case there is formed a hook, extending from the side of the case furthest from the needle to the side next to the needle, and is so formed as to take the loop from the crooked needle and draw it over or round the case, and cause it to be looped round that portion of the thread which extends from the spool to the cloth. A suitable thread-guide is employed for guiding the thread into the hook of the needle. The needle having descended through the cloth receives the thread in its hook and draws it up in the form of a loop back through the cloth. The fabric is now fed forward one stitch, and the needle again descends, with the loop still in it, which is caught up by the hook of the spool case and is carried round the case thereby, when a fresh portion of the thread is placed in the hook of the needle, which is carried up through the cloth in the form of a loop as before, at the same time drawing the previous stitch close

and firm. By means of similar arrangements of parts, with certain additions thereto, a stitch may be produced having a twist in each loop on the surface of the fabric; this is accomplished by imparting a semi-rotatory motion to the hooked needle by means of a return inclined groove on the needle carrier, in which works a fixed stud or projection. This, and Mr. Bernard's, previously referred to, are the only twisted loop stitches we have come across up to the present time. We shall again refer to Mr. Hughes' modifications in our next month's article.

(To be continued.)

A Canvasser's Fictitious Order.

At the West London Police Court on the 16th May, Wm. Follett, an agent, living in the Richmond Road, Shepherd's Bush, was charged with stealing a Bible, value £2 5s., the property of Mr. Albert Bransgrove, a bookseller. Thomas May, superintendent to Mr. Bransgrove, said the prisoner was employed as salesman at a weekly salary of 10s., with 12½ per cent. commission. The particular charge against him was for bringing a fictitious order for a Bible, which he received and afterwards pledged. The prisoner said he could not be a servant, as he had to sell, according to the agreement, goods of the value of £6 15s. before he was entitled to the salary. The witness handed in the agreement which bore out that statement, and it included a provision, limiting the sales to domestic servants, tradesmen, and railway officials. Mr. Curtis Bennett questioned the witness as to the real value of the Bible, but he did not give the answer, and referred him to the owner. Mr. Bransgrove came forward and stated that the value of the Bible to him was 15s. 6d.. Mr. Curtis Bennett observed that on reading the agreement he was anxious to inquire the real value of the Bible, because there was a certain class of persons who hawked goods about and induced domestic servants to purchase them by instalments. The selling price of the Bible was £2 5s., but the real value was only 15s. 6d. It was no wonder that servants should be inveigled into purchasing articles at a third of their value. It was a business which no honest man would sympathise with. However, it was no justification for the prisoner. He fined him 10s., and also ordered him to pay 10s., the amount for which the Bible was pledged, or be imprisoned for fourteen days. Mr. Bransgrove stepped forward to address the magistrate, but he refused to hear him.

Perambulators on Sale or Return.

At the Halifax County Court on the 12th ult., before his Honour, Judge Heaton, Cadman, Ellis & Co., perambulator and mail cart manufacturers, Leeds, sued Hiram Hiram Rothwell, cabinet maker, St. James Street, Halifax, to recover the sum of £13 9s 5d., less £2 2s. paid into Court. Mr. W. Foster, on behalf of the plaintiffs, stated that they supplied defendant with seven perambulators and mail carts, and the conditions were, that the defendant was to undertake to sell, or return the goods. The goods were contracted for by a traveller named Cheetham, who had now left plaintiff's employ, and they were sent in August, the most saleable month for perambulators and mail carts, but the defendant did not return them until the following December. As the goods were damaged, the plaintiffs refused to take them back, and, in addition to that, the season had passed. The goods were now in the possession of the railway company. The jury, in answer to three questions put by the judge, decided that the goods were purchased on sale or return, and that they were returned within reasonable time. They could not decide as to the condition of the goods, when they were returned, as they had not seen them. Finally it was decided to adjourn the case until the next Court.

Theft by a Branch Manager.

At the Brentford Police Court, on 16th May, H. Wright (36), 3, Marine Terrace, Pimlico, Flintshire, who was apprehended on a warrant, was charged with stealing £9, and several sewing machines, the property of his late employers, W. J. Harris & Co., Limited, perambulator manufacturers and general agents, 32, High Street, Ealing, and of London. Mr. T. A. Woodbridge (instructed by Mr. H. E. Tudor, solicitor to the Hire Traders' Protection Association) prosecuted, and Mr. Hugh R. Peake defended. Mr. Woodbridge said prisoner had absconded, having his books in a defaulting state, and had pledged several sewing machines from his stock. John Billiter, who was employed by the prosecutors as travelling auditor, stated defendant's books were left in a state of great confusion. He had known prisoner for the past two years and was well acquainted with his handwriting. Prisoner's agency had been a fairly good one, and his income averages



from 36s. to 40s. a week. The audit was made every three months, and he had always found his accounts correct before. Detective-sergeant Filton said he arrested prisoner on a warrant at Mold, North Wales, where he was living under an assumed name. James Olivet said he had been employed by prisoner for several months and had pawned five or six machines at different pawnbrokers. He had always taken the money back to prisoner. The pawnbrokers knew witness personally and always accepted his goods. Several pawnbrokers produced sewing machines and identified them as having been pledged by the man named Olivet. Prisoner pleaded guilty and begged hard to be dealt leniently with, as this was his first offence. Mr. Peake, for the defence, contended that the prisoner had a great responsibility in his business, and was not adequately remunerated, and supported the appeal for leniency made by the prisoner. Mr. Peake also drew the attention of the bench to the conduct of the pawnbrokers, contending they were partly to blame for the position the prisoner was now in, for had they taken the least trouble to make inquiries when the prisoner commenced pledging goods of such value, it would have been at once discovered. The Bench could see no grounds for showing any leniency, as he had been well paid, and thought the case one of premeditated guilt, and sent the prisoner to prison for twelve months with hard labour. Mr. Sharpe, the Chairman, in addressing Mr. Scott, the solicitor for the Pawnbrokers' Association, stated that in this case he should order the goods to be given up to the prosecutors on payment of half the amount pledged, but on behalf of his colleagues and himself wished Mr. Scott to make it known to the pawnbrokers that, in future, that Court would not treat them with such consideration, and quite agreed with Mr. Peake that the pawnbrokers in this case were much to blame.

Action for Libel by a Sewing Machine Manufacturer.

ON the 1st May, at the City of London Court, before Mr. Commissioner Kerr, Mr. Isidor Nash and Mr. William Nash, trading as Nash & Nash, sewing machine and bicycle manufacturers, 251, Whitechapel Road, sought to recover damages laid at £500 for alleged libel at the hands of the defendant, Mr. Jonas Wolff, of 235, Whitechapel Road. Mr. Ellis J. Davies was counsel for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Banks for the defendant. Mr. Davis said the libel complained of was a very serious one. The plaintiffs had been in business for 15 years, and in May last they sold a bicycle to the defendant, a publican in the neighbourhood. The price asked was £14, or £15, but ultimately the plaintiffs took £8. The defendant, after riding the bicycle for a few weeks, brought it back, saying it had broken down and was no use. He brought an action in the Whitechapel County Court for the return of the £8 which he had paid. The action resulted in Mr. Wolff's favour, and he then sent what was represented to be a report of the proceedings to the *East London Observer*, where it appeared. That report was the libel complained of, because the report was untruthful from beginning to end, as it accused the plaintiffs, Nash, of dishonesty and fraudulent trading. The proprietor of the newspaper had acted in a very gentlemanly manner by giving the name of the writer of the paragraph, and he had shown he was not actuated by malice in any way whatever. The plaintiffs now asked to be compensated for the defendant having supplied a very coloured and incorrect account of what took place at the Whitechapel Court. The defence was that the report was written *bona fide*, and was substantially accurate. Several witnesses were called on either side, but two who appeared at the plaintiff's instance, admitted that the report was pretty accurate. The jury, after the learned Commissioner's summing up, found for the defendant.

Bradbury's Show Days.

IT will be remembered that in March last Messrs. Bradbury & Co.'s London office, 14, Newgate Street, organised several show days at the Manchester Hotel, E.C. We are informed that on the 9th, 10th, and 11th inst., this venture will be repeated, and at the same address.

Previously only bassinets were on exhibition, but

this time the company will in addition have a full range of their sewing machines, and, in fact, samples of all their manufactures. No doubt, it will be well worth the while of dealers to pay them a visit on the dates mentioned.

Presentation to a Bradbury Manager.

THE employees of Bradbury & Company, Lim., at their Wigan and St. Helen's depots, assembled at the residence of their respected manager, Mr. H. Pidduck, on the 18th May, for the purpose of presenting him with an oil painting of himself. There were about twenty present; and after full justice had been done to a splendid *menu* Superintendent Storer made the presentation. In a brief speech he alluded to the success that had attended Mr. Pidduck since he came to the Wigan office twelve months ago, and hoped that, as in the past, so, in the future, all would work together with clasped hands and united hearts; and, in conclusion, he asked the Manager to accept this, their token of gratitude, fidelity, and love. (Cheers).

Sub-Manager Holland then, in a short address, spoke in high praise of their very esteemed manager, and hoped that they would be spared to work together for many years to come. (Applause).

Superintendent Curtis then addressed the meeting, and said that he had always found their Manager a man of sterling worth, of excellent business habits, and a man to give you a cheerful word and a kind look, thereby helping you in your work; and he closed his remarks with the following lines:—

I.

'Tis just a year ago, friends, to Wigan one there came,
To manage Bradbury's office, and make it one of gain.
With perseverance, zeal, and tact, he worked from morn till night,
To put the office in shipshape, for work, with all his might.

II.

Right well has he succeeded, to make the office pay.
The men they like, yea, love him; they will not go away,
But stop and work hard for him, and, while he remains,
They'll do their duty cheerfully while he controls the reins.

Mr. H. Pidduck, the manager, then replied, and, in a short address, said that he did not know of the presentation till a few hours previously; but he thanked one and all for their kindness towards him, and assured his employees that he should value the oil painting more than any picture he possessed, and that he should always look at it with pleasure, with gratitude and love, and should never forget the kindness evinced towards him that evening. (Cheers).

During the evening the health of Host and Hostess was drunk; and also success to Bradbury & Company, Lim.; and as the small hours of morning arrived the very pleasant meeting was drawn to a close.

The following ladies and gentlemen took part in songs, &c.:—Miss Thompson, Miss Thorpe, Miss Schofield; Messrs. Griffin, Gregory, Pidduck, Curtis, Smith, King, Baines, and Foster.

The New Howe Machine Company, Limited.

WE are pleased to hear that the new Howe Machine Company, Limited, whose registration we announce in the present issue, have began well. They possess one of the finest factories in Europe, and the orders on hand for cycles, sewing machines, &c. are taxing their resources to the full. Their London office at 135 Finsbury Pavement, is now in full swing, and it is admirably adapted for a large trade.

In our next issue we intend to notice several of the specialities of this company.

**STAR
CRADLE
CARRIAGE**
SOLD BY ALL PERAMBULATOR DEALERS



**STAR
CRADLE
CARRIAGE**
SOLD BY ALL PERAMBULATOR DEALERS



Embezzlement by a Singer Collector.

ON the 6th May, at the London County Sessions, before Mr. Warry, Q.C., Alfred Hills, 32, agent, was indicted for embezzling certain sums of money the property of The Singer Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Clewer prosecuted.

It was the duty of the prisoner to collect money from customers resident in Stoke Newington and Clapton, and also to solicit orders. In several instances, it was stated, he had failed to account for moneys received.

Mr. H. Raper, the London district manager of the company, stated he received a letter from the defendant in the course of which he sub-

mitted he was entitled to draw commission and set it off against his guarantee. When arrested by Detective-Sergeant Shanks, N division, at his house in Mudford Road, Upper Clapton, he said he fully expected to see him, and handled over several books and papers. The prisoner's contention was that the company owed him certain sums of money for commission, which exceeded the amount deposited in the guarantee fund.

He was found guilty.

Mr. Raper stated that the prosecutors employed about 500 collectors and salesmen, and although having no desire to press the charge against the prisoner, who had been recommended to mercy, they felt it was necessary to show that their men had no right to set off the guarantee fund as against the amounts collected on commission or sales.

Mr. Warry said, but for the recommendation of the jury, he would have passed a heavy sentence. The prisoner would have to undergo three months' imprisonment.

BISHOP'S CLUSTER CO., LTD., 147, ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.

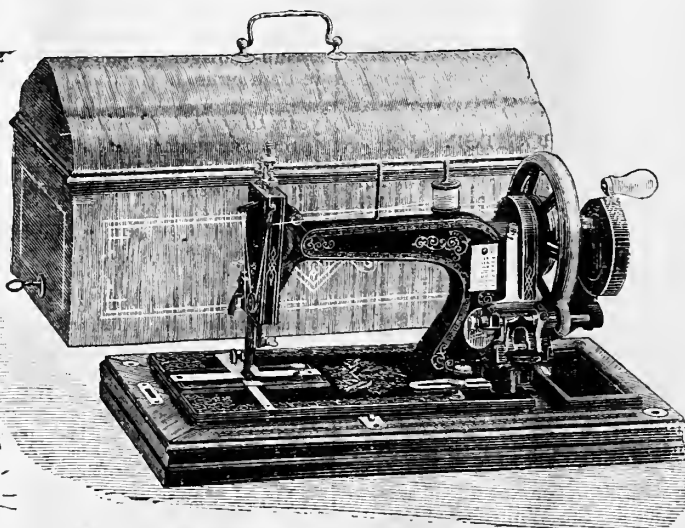
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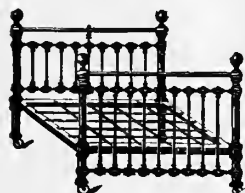


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A Large Stock of
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Machines always
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Wilcox & Gibbs
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SOLE AGENTS in the United Kingdom for the justly renowned
"GLORIA" Machines. Musical Albums in great variety, and every
requisite for a Sewing Machine Depot always in Stock.



WILSON BROS. & CO.,

STANDARD BEDSTEAD WORKS,

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Patterns and Prices on Application.

BRASS AND IRON BEDSTEADS, COTS, FOLDERS, &c.



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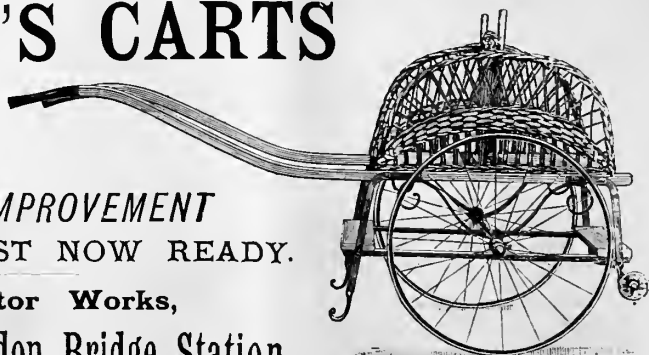
HAVE BENT SHAFTS, TILT

WHEELS, AND EVERY IMPROVEMENT

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST NOW READY.

Export Perambulator Works,

TANNER ST., S.E., near London Bridge Station.



The "Gazette" Portrait Gallery.

PERAMBULATOR MANUFACTURERS.

No. 2.—MR. JAMES D. WILDE.

MR. JAMES D. WILDE, whose portrait we give this month, is the only surviving member of the well-known firm of Messrs. John Wilde & Sons, perambulator manufacturers, Excelsior Works, Bissell Street, Birmingham. As far back as the year 1856 this firm was established in Kent Street, Birmingham, as wholesale cabinet-makers, by Mr. J. D. Wilde, his father, and two brothers, Thomas and William, joining him, and such was the success which attended their enterprise that in 1864 the premises were found to be thoroughly inadequate to meet the ever-growing demand on their resources, therefore they built the "Excelsior" Works, Bissell Street, at which premises the business has since been carried on.

At this period of its existence the firm enjoyed the reputation of having one of the largest—if not the largest—wholesale cabinet trades in the district. To his energy, forethought, and general business aptitude may be ascribed the cause of the firm holding, as it does to-day, such a high reputation as manufac-

turers of perambulators, mail carts, rocking horses, tricycle horses, &c., for he it was who suggested and inaugurated the gradual change from wholesale cabinet manufacturers to the manufacture of children's carriages. And now the whole range of factory premises is utilised for this business. Everything in the manufacture of the various products of this firm is done on the premises under the personal supervision of Mr. J. D. Wilde, who has made this business his practical study.

We have from time to time drawn the attention of the trade to the excellency of the various articles manufactured by this firm, and have also given a description of the Excelsior Works; we will, therefore, content ourselves with assuring our readers that they will be well repaid if they make a personal inspection of this well and orderly arranged factory, and would recommend those members of the trade who have not yet secured this firm's illustrated list of new designs for the present season to lose no time in writing for one. At the present time the firm are very full of orders, of which there have been no dearth the whole of the season. Messrs. John Wilde & Sons stand very high in the good opinion of the London dealers, and their trade with the metropolis is increasing very materially every season.

As showing the respect in which Mr. James D. Wilde is held in the city of Birmingham, it may be stated that for seven years he represented the ward in which his works are situated on the Council, during which time the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain was three times the

mayor. He has always throughout his life taken a lively interest in all matters pertaining to municipal or charitable affairs, and enjoys the confidence of all with whom he comes in contact. As a typical English gentleman he is ever the friend of the poor and needy, and at all times is ready and willing to give counsel to those who seek his advice on matters personal or commercial, and under his guidance there is no fear but that the firm of Messrs. John Wilde & Sons will continue to hold the proud position which he has won for it by his indomitable pluck and perseverance.

Amalgamated Association of Perambulator & Carriage Manufacturers.

THE May quarterly meeting of the above association was held on Monday, May 4th, at the Colonnade Hotel, Birmingham. Mr. L. L'Hollier presided, and the members present were Messrs. J. D. Wilde (John Wilde & Sons), E. J. Humphrey, T. G. Wells, G. Wells, and the Secretary.

The President expressed his pleasure in meeting the members present. As regards trade the same reports came from all quarters "underselling," which in conjunction with the inclement weather, had reduced it to a low ebb. He hoped the members would give the proposition of Mr. Wilde careful consideration, and that whatever decision they came to it would be for the benefit of the trade.

The Secretary presented his usual quarterly report as to members and correspondence, which showed that the number of members who had paid their subscriptions only numbered ten.

Mr. Humphrey (Treasurer) presented his statement of accounts for the past quarter, which was adopted.

Mr. J. D. Wilde (John Wilde & Sons) was sorry the proposition which he was about to move should

have been necessary, but as the committee, after full consideration, had so resolutely determined that the association should be adjourned, he would move the proposition from a sense of duty. He considered that the active members of the association had been treated by the outside manufacturers in a most unkind and unbusinesslike manner. He wished to carry the memory of the members back to their early meetings in connection with the formation of the association, when the manufacturers numbering between sixty and seventy were all eager to get the "rules" drafted, and the "fixed price" made binding. This done the majority failed to qualify themselves, much preferring to remain outside, so that they might get what they thought a good trade at a price a little lower than



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the association's fixed price. This action has now fallen upon their own heads, for matters had so drifted that manufacturers' openly asserted that "Prices this year were not so favourable as in 1890," and he fully endorsed this, for he had heard of a factor being supplied at 14s. less a discount. The result of this unnecessary cutting must be patent to all, as ultimately "The fittest must survive." Had the manufacturers in London and elsewhere held on to the association it would have benefitted their customers as well as themselves, as competition would not have been so keen. Carriages would be better finished, and some action could have been taken with regard to the high rate charged by railway companies for carrying their goods, &c. He must therefore move "That the business of the association be adjourned *sine die*."

Mr. T. G. Wells having seconded the proposition, the resolution was unanimously adopted.

Votes of thanks to the president and officers terminated the proceedings.

The Branston Two-Reel Machine.

WE have received so many inquiries of late as to what had become of the Branston Two-Reel Machine that when applying at the Company's office for particulars we gladly accepted an invitation to inspect their factory.

Accompanied by one of the directors, and Mr. C. Branston Hunt, the patentee, we made an inspection of the factory in Dufferin Street, St. Lukes. We must say, at once, that we were surprised at the alterations that had been made at these premises since our last visit. A full range of machinery, for sewing machine manufacture, had been installed, all of the newest type, and many of the machines constructed specially for parts of the Branston. Much of this is uncommonly ingenious, and all the machines had been selected with a view to the manufacture of every part so that it shall be interchangeable. Steel jigs have been constructed, and every tool and appliance was in readiness for continuous manufacture.

We found that the plant had already been tested and several machines finished. We had the opportunity of trying these machines both by foot and steam power. We found that high speed could be attained without injury to the machines or the deterioration of the work. The machine was first run on a single thickness of calico, and this increased until it consisted of twenty folds. Upon this was placed pieces of shoe leather, fustian, waterproof material, &c., and although no alteration was made in the tension, the machine was equal to producing first-class sewing in spite of the varying thickness of the material. This is equivalent to saying that the machine will do almost anything as regards domestic or manufacturing sewing.

A full description of the Branston mechanism we reserve until a future article, suffice it to say that it has been materially altered and improved since we first introduced it to our readers. The owners of the patents have now everything ready for placing it on the market. Having ample capital and a well-equipped factory, they inform us that they intend to grant sole agencies to responsible dealers, whom they will protect in their territory and aid in every way in their power.

Musical Instruments for the Trade.

URING the past month Messrs. H. Peters & Co., of Leipsic, had on exhibition at the Metropolitan Hotel, E.C., a choice collection of small musical instruments. Among these was the "Victoria" Automatic, which is illustrated on another page. This has been improved of late, particularly as regards the method of lubrication, which can now be performed with much less trouble than formerly.

We observed several excellent self-acting Symphonions which discourse sweet music, and, are offered at low prices. There were several novelties in this class of instrument, among which is one to be hung round the neck of the player. We observed several fancy instruments, such as walking sticks to be also used as flutes. Many flutes of the orthodox type were on show made from pressed sheets of wood, which is much lighter and cheaper than articles made from solid wood.

We must not forget this firm's latest speciality. It is a pianette of four octaves, with full iron frame, check repeater action, specially constructed so that it can be raised or lowered to suit children. It is of powerful tone, handsome design and finish, and low in price.

Messrs. H. Peters & Co. have opened a London office at 84, Oxford Street, where

dealers can see samples and obtain price list.

LAW.—WANTED AN ARTICLED CLERK. He will obtain experience in Common Law, Commercial Law, Criminal Law, and Conveyancing. Nominal premium, to one suitable, who can write shorthand. Apply, H. E. TUDOR, Esq., 28, Paternoster Row.

A DEFENCE OF THE HIRE SYSTEM, based on Legal and Commercial considerations. Price 1s. Publishers, SEWELL & Co.

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SPECIAL NOTICE—IMPORTANT TO THE TRADE.

THE “BRANSTON”

Two-Reel Sewing Machine Co.,

LIMITED.

Having completed their factory, and the Machinery for producing their new Patent Two-Reel Sewing Machine, which makes a PERFECT LOCK-STITCH, WORKING DIRECT FROM TWO ORDINARY REELS OF COTTON, DOING AWAY WITH ALL WINDING OF SPOOLS, invite

Dealers and Users to inspect same at their Showrooms:

59, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.

The Company are ready to appoint responsible Agents in each district for the sale of their Machines, and invite applications for agencies. This is a good opportunity for any Dealer to combat with the competition of the present day.

HAND, FAMILY, AND MANUFACTURING MACHINES.

THE “SPECIAL” SAFETIES.

PRICES

FROM £8 10s.

Best Material. Good Finish. Prices Moderate. Cushion and Pneumatic Tyres fitted to any of the “Special” Safeties. Prompt Delivery.

AGENTS WANTED.

Agents wishing to do a Hire Purchase Trade should write for Terms. No risk. I take all risk as to Payments.

HARRY S. ROBERTS,
CYCLE WORKS,

DEANSHANGER, STONY STRATFORD, Bucks



THE “REINDEER” CYCLES

T. P. COOK & CO.,

46, FARRINGDON STREET, E.C.

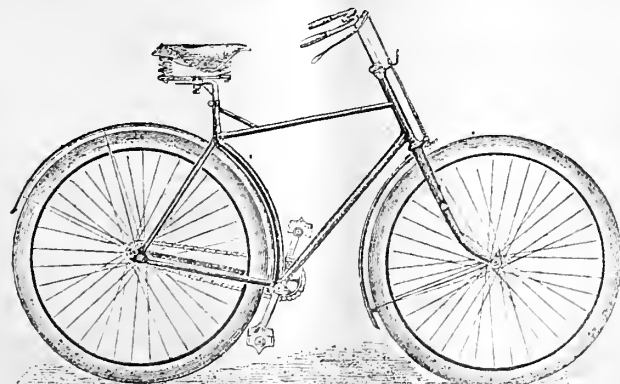
FROM 5 to 22 Guineas.

DEALERS requiring good value and thoroughly reliable machines at reasonable prices, should call or send for PRICE LIST.

SOLE AGENCIES ARRANGED FOR
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Clincher, Pneumatic, Solid, and Cushion Tyres.

To avoid delay Dealers are REQUESTED to ORDER
EARLY



T. P. COOK & CO. ARE ALSO MANUFACTURERS AND AGENTS OF BEDSTEADS, MATTRESSES, FIREIRONS. AND GENERAL HARDWARE, TRUNKS, ETC. PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

A New Fair-Stitch Machine.

THE shoe manufacturers of Northampton will have an opportunity during the present week of inspecting a new machine possessing undoubted merits which we can vouch for, after a careful inspection ourselves. It is the invention of Mr. J. E. Bertrand, and produces what is known as a fair-stitch.

Other machines of this type have their shuttles above the lip on which the boot is sewn, but in the Bertrand the shuttle, of great capacity, is placed below and allows of silk thread being used for the welt, and wax thread for uniting the sole to the welt. The machine is undoubtedly ingenious, and produces a class of work which is unequalled by any other fair-stitch machine.

The Howe Machine Co., Lim.

THE following circular was issued to the shareholders of the above Company during the past month—

SIR OR MADAM,—

In forwarding you the accompanying notice of the payment of a return of capital, I beg to offer the following observations as to the liquidation of the Company's affairs. The winding-up order was made on the 28th September, 1887, when I, with Mr. James Hutton, C.A., of Glasgow, was appointed provisional official liquidator. On the 17th November, 1887, I was appointed to act as sole liquidator. The business was carried on by the provisional official liquidators from the date of their appoint-

THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Abstract of receipts and payments of the provisional official liquidators and official liquidator from 28th September, 1887, to 30th April, 1891.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To cash at bankers and in hand				2,546	8	9
„ Debts due to the company, remittances from branches, and debts from sales by liquidator				9,523	3	10
„ Sale of factory, branch establishments, machinery, plant, book debts (including debts created by the liquidator other than those stated above), hiring agreements and other assets of the company ...				35,274	15	9
„ Dividends on investments in consols and interest allowed by bankers ...	902	11	9			
Less loss on realization of consols ...	338	11	2			
				564	0	7
STOCK—*£14,032 10s. 10d. Three per cent. Consols cost				14,000	0	0
Realised (rate of interest having been reduced to 2½ per cent.) ...	13,661	8	10			
	£338	11	2			

£47,908 8 11

ment and subsequently by me until the 21st January, 1888, when the factory, machinery, plant, hiring agreements, and book debts, were sold by public tender.

On the 10th August, 1888, the debts due to creditors of the company were ordered to be paid, and but for a claim made by Mr. Francois Fontaine (*pere*) for £6,575 15s. od. and damages for alleged wrongful sale by the directors of shares in the company held by him, there was nothing to prevent a return of capital then being made to the shareholders, and the liquidation of the company being brought to a close. Mr. Fontaine's claim had to be resisted, and the litigation was long and costly. Knowing Mr. Fontaine's position I applied to the court and obtained an order that he should give security for costs, this order was unfortunately on appeal reversed, but in the result his claim was disallowed with costs, which, as between party and party amounted to £1,371 2s. 11d. the actual costs to which the shareholders have however been put by Mr. Fontaine's action far exceed this amount, to his proceeding alone is the delay in closing this liquidation attributable, I have used my best endeavours to expedite matters and trust that, under the circumstances, the shareholders will be satisfied with the result.

I send herewith an abstract of receipts and payments and should you desire any further information as to the company's affairs I shall be happy at any time to supply the same. I remain, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL LOVELOCK,

Official Liquidator

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By payment of 1st and 2nd mortgages on factory plant, machinery, &c., and interest thereon				17,421	3	9
„ Goods supplied to the liquidator for carrying on the business of the company				1,822	3	10
„ Wages and salaries				5,840	16	8
„ Carriage and freight				227	11	8
„ Telegrams, insurance, stamps, and petty disbursements				266	4	1
„ Rent, rates, and taxes, factory and branches				1,412	12	8
„ Gas and water Ditto				278	16	2
„ Travelling expenses—general	125	4	7			
Special for witness from America re Fontaine's claim	63	0	0			
				188	4	7
„ Advertisements, stationary, and bank charges				154	11	3
„ Debts due by company at date of liquidation				6,228	15	11
„ Fee for valuation of factory and plant ...				54	12	0
„ Law costs—on petition	275	12	2			
other law costs	3,022	9	2			
				3,298	1	4
„ Remuneration of provisional Official liquidators				504	16	8
„ Remuneration of official liquidator ...				1,723	2	9
„ Unclaimed debts paid over to companies' liquidation account				26	0	7
„ Reserve for printing report and accounts, postage, and petty expenses to close of liquidation ...				23	5	0
				39,470	18	11
„ Return of capital to shareholders on 20,000 shares at 8s. 5½d. per share				8,437	10	0
				£47,908	8	11

19, Coleman Street,
London, 30th April, 1891.

SAMUEL LOVELOCK,
Official Liquidator.

BELL AMERICAN ORGANS,

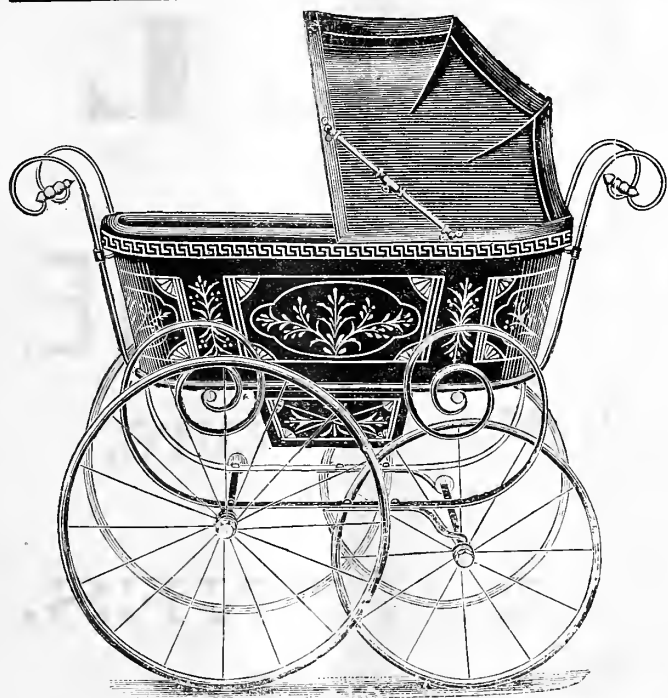
AS SUPPLIED

TO ROYALTY AND THE ELITE OF EUROPE.

Every Instrument fitted with our Patent Mouse-Proof Pedals
AND GUARANTEED FOR SIX YEARS.

CATALOGUES SENT FREE ON APPLICATION, AND INSPECTION INVITED.

THE "BELL" ORGAN & PIANO COMPANY, LTD.,
HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.

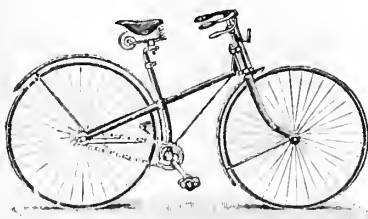
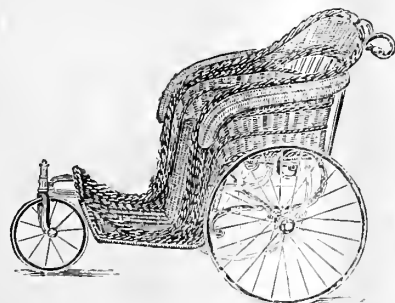
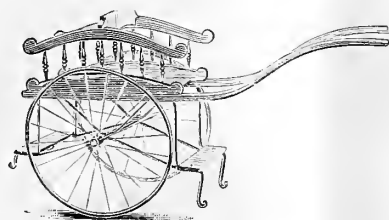


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LIST OF PRICES.
 The most complete in the
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AT PRICES THAT FEAR
NO COMPETITION.

NEW STYLES. NEW CONSTRUCTIONS
NEW DESIGNS. NEW INVENTIONS.

L'HOLLIER'S
PATENT GOLDENDINE
 Is the Grand Success.
 Write for List and See.



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BATH PASSAGE, BIRMINGHAM.

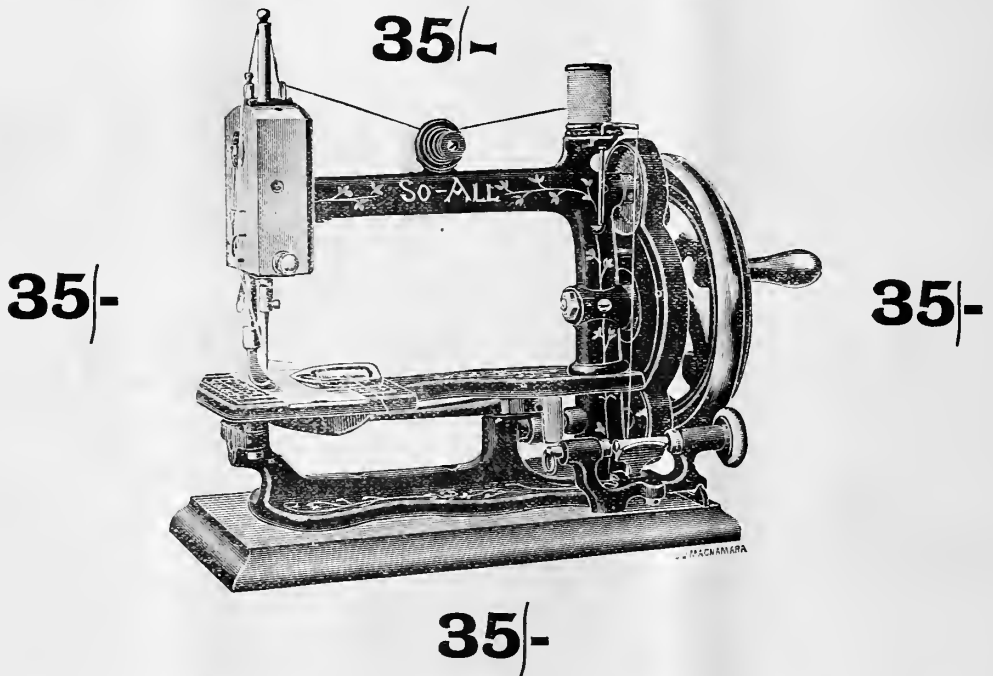
SO-ALL

LOCK-STITCH

SEWING MACHINE.

Best British Manufacture.

HAND MACHINES.



IN POLISHED BOX WITH ACCESSORIES.

TREADLE AND WALNUT STAND AND LOCK COVER 25s. EXTRA.

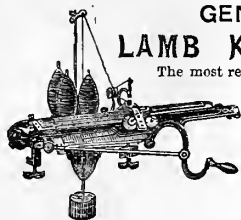
These wonderful Machines, equal in style and finish to the best, work as well as the most expensive Machines.

Being simple and made of few parts, they are very easy to learn, and are not liable to get out of order.

SHIPPERS AND THE TRADE SUPPLIED ON LIBERAL TERMS.

The Times of April 14, 1891, says:—"The So-all is a marvellous machine, well and soundly constructed."

Showrooms—3, OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.



GENUINE AMERICAN LAMB KNITTING MACHINE.

The most reliable and most easy running Stocking and Glove Knitter in the Market.

SWISS KNITTER.
EUROPEAN KNITTER.
CHEMNITZ KNITTER.

For all kinds of Garments, with special automatic attachments.

BIERNATZKI & CO.,

44, MANSFIELD ROAD, NOTTINGHAM.



NEW HARRISON KNITTER

Stockings ribbed or plain
GLOVES AND CLOTHING in
WOOL, SILK, or COTTON. INSTRUCTIONS FREE. Lists 2d. per post.
TRIUMPHANT AWARD at PARIS. The only WINNER in the WORLD of 4 GOLD MEDALS and 22 other Honours. HARRISON KNITTING MACHINE CO. Works: 43, Upper Brook St., Manchester.

Knitting Machines.

No. II.

SUPPOSE we want to make a good plain stocking (women's size). The very best machine for the purpose is a "Genuine Lamb," class ii., and the quality will, of course, be regulated by the price.

Now, say a stocking is wanted to sell at 12s. per doz. This stocking must weigh $3\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. per doz., and must be a thoroughly good wearing article, one that can with confidence be recommended as a well-made and reliable stocking. Well, we must have a good yarn to start with, and we must have it spun to perfection.

A woman's stocking measures twenty-six inches in the leg, and nine a half inches in the foot, and, according to order, this stocking must be made with 5 oz. of yarn per pair. Now it will not do to make this order of 3 ply.

yarn, as it must be a good wearing article, and it is a well-known fact that 3 ply. yarn does not wear well.

There is therefore no other way than to make it of 4 ply or indeed 5 ply; but someone will say, will not 5 ply be too thick, if 3 ply was correct in the first instance.

Granted, if the strands are all spun to one thickness, but it is here where the knowledge of yarns comes useful. There are different counts in spinning, same as there are different numbers in sewing cotton, and to get a 4 or 5 ply yarn to be the same thickness as 3 ply, we must first get a 4 or 5 ply yarn to be the same thickness as 3 ply, we must first get to know what counts the 3 ply really is. Thus, if the 3 ply is spun to 12's counts, it will be 3 fold 12's, or, as the term is used in spinning 3/12.

Particular attention must be paid to the winding of the yarn, the very best winding machine made, is the cheapest in the end. I have always found Mr. Arthur Garner's machine to be the best for factory use, the spools are filled very smoothly and automatically, all large knots which would damage the knitted fabric are stopped by a very simple arrangement, so that smaller ones can be made; also all bad work in spinning, such as thick lumps, large pieces of wool, &c., is at once detected and exposed to view.

Now, to find the counts of any yarn, we will require a spinner's yard reel, weights, and scales.

Place the bobbin of yarn to be tested on the floor, tie one end of the yarn on to the reel, turn the handle until the indicator shows that the exact quantity has been

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SOLD BY ALL PERAMBULATOR DEALERS



LLOYD & HILL,



Patentees & Manufacturers. Perambulators. Invalid Furniture.
HOME. Combination Mail Carts. **EXPORT.**

Second Award, Melbourne Exhibition, 1888.

LOWER CHURST STREET,

BIRMINGHAM.

LONDON REPRESENTATIVE—

Mr. W. T. KNIGHT, 8a, CITY ROAD.

reeled off (usually about six yards), break off the yarn, and remove this small piece (six yards) from the reel, and place it in the scales, the weight in dwts. gives us our figures to work out the counts from.

Having got the counts we can now proceed to give the required counts for 4 ply, so as to have it the same thickness as the 3 ply.

Thus if $3/12$ is the correct counts we will require (for 4 ply) $4/16$, for 5 ply $5/20$, or 6 ply $6/24$, and every one of these yarns, 3, 4, 5, and 6 ply, will be, every one of them, the same thickness and length, and if a pair of stockings be made from the 3 ply and a pair from the 5 or 6 ply, same rounds, needles, and gauge, the two pairs would be exactly the same weight, size, and thickness, but those made from the 5, or 6 ply would wear very much better than those made from the 3 ply.

If we decide to make this stocking from 4 fly, that is, $4/16$, we will now procure the yarn from the spinners, and at once make up our lists of rounds, &c., and put the work in hand. As the stocking is women's size, we will require the following needles in action, and rounds:—

Welt (1 & 1 rib), 80 needles, 50 rounds; leg, 80 needles, 120 rounds; number of narrowings, 16; 5 rounds between each pair; ankle, 48 rounds; heel, 32 rounds; gore narrowings, 8; 2 rounds between each pair; foot, 55 rounds, and narrow off.

Of course, these rounds and needles can be adjusted to suit any size of stocking, or, in fact, anything else, and can be supplied to the work hands in such a manner as to ensure goods being made correct in size, weight, and shape. The appearance of the article will vary according to the quality of yarn used, and may be varied at the will of the master or manager. This stocking, at 12s. per dozen, would cost about 9s. 7d., as follows:—

$3\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. $4/16$ yarn at 1s. 10d. per lb.	6	$10\frac{1}{2}$
Knitting $2/6$, other expenses, $2\frac{1}{2}$	2	$8\frac{1}{2}$
			9	7

It will thus be clearly seen, that if weight and quality be kept uniform, there are still pickings to be made at

knitting; and I can safely say that there are no knitters in this country who give such a good quality of 4 fly yarn in any of their goods at 12s. per doz. These stockings are generally sold at 14s. and 15s.

Any spinner will spin yarn to counts supplied by their customers, any counts between 6 and 60 being supplied with pleasure.

In my next communication I will treat of ribbed stockings and ribbing machines; after which I will proceed to various kinds of garment machines, both hand and power—Cardigan jackets, suits, underclothing, &c.; and will give rounds, needles, &c., for any size of stocking, both ribbed and plain, and will state the weight in every case.

MICHAEL C. DAVISON.

Heckmondwike, May 25th.

Two London Singer canvassers, both named Bourne, were on the 14th ult. fined 40s. each, for striking a constable. It was stated that they offered a lady a circular in the street, and, when she said that she was supplied, insulted her, resulting in the constable's interference.

BIGAMY.—In our last issue we reported a charge of bigamy against Charles Gimson, a sewing machine manager, and his committal for trial. He has since been sentenced to three months' imprisonment.



"HOUSEHOLD" WRINGER.

MEMBERS OF THE

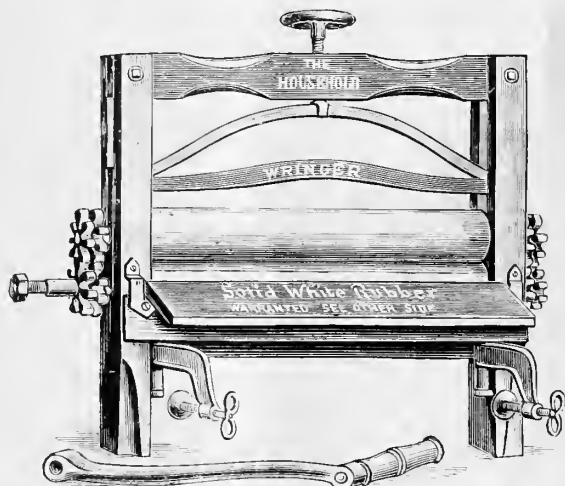
HIRE TRADERS' ASSOCIATION,

and other dealers interested in the sale of Wringers are specially invited to examine our "Household" Wringer before making purchases.

We Manufacture this Machine for the

HIRE PURCHASE TRADE ONLY

and only the best materials are used in its construction. We have no hesitation in declaring it to be the **BEST RUBBER WRINGER** before the Trade at the present time.



We shall be pleased to send a sample 12-inch Machine ON APPROVAL to any dealer on receipt of trade card.

Bailey Wringing Machine Co.,

26, SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.

AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1889,

AND

GRAND DIPLOMA of HONOUR, PARIS, 1890,

WERE AWARDED TO THE ONLY

VERTICAL FEED Sewing Machine in the World.

Call and see the working of this wonderful machine, and note with what remarkable ease and rapidity all kinds of plain and fancy sewing are done. There is nothing to equal it; or send for samples of work, a variety of which will be forwarded, with our NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, by return post.

Agents Wanted where not Represented. Terms Liberal.

THE

VERTICAL FEED SEWING MACHINE CO.,

24, ALDERSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Manufactory, DAYTON OHIO, U.S.A.

GEO. H. WELLS,

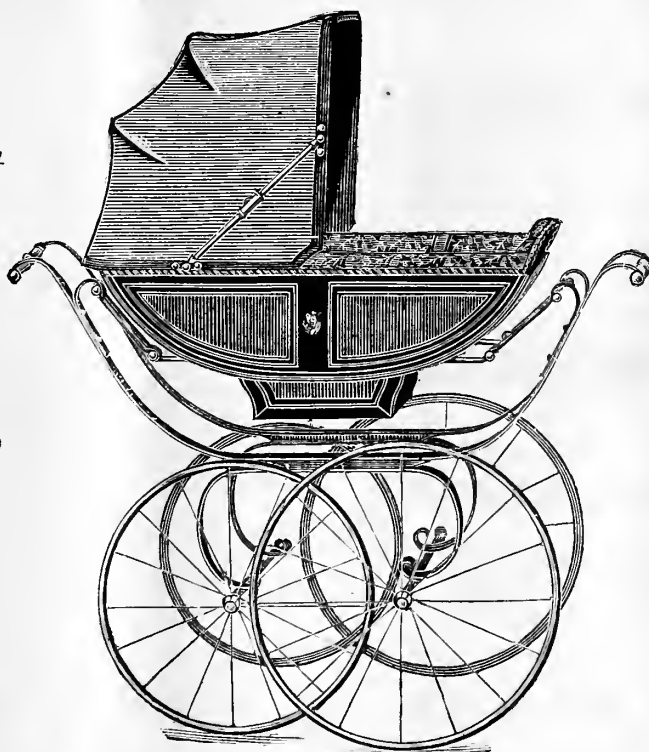
ESTABLISHED 1862.

Cheapest

House

in the

Trade.



Send for

Price List

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application.

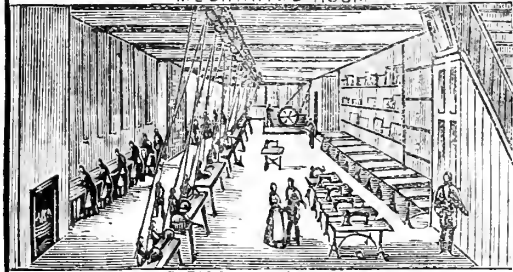
PHOENIX WORKS, 151 & 153, BISHOP STREET, BIRMINGHAM

THE SINGER CO.'S CENTRAL OFFICES.

PUTTING ROOM & JOINER'S SHOP WITH ART STITCHING DEPT. REAR



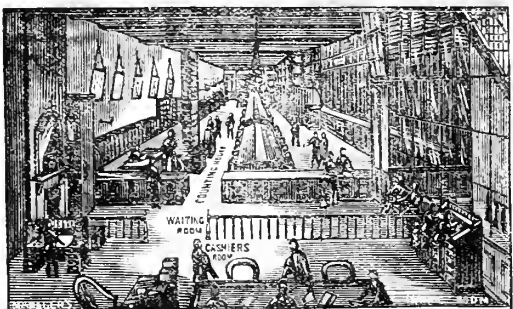
MECHANICS ROOM



COLLECTORS & SALESMEN'S ROOM



COUNTING HOUSE.



STORE ROOM



The Singer Co's Central Office for London.

WE illustrate herewith The Singer Manufacturing Company's central offices for the London district. They are located in Chiswell Street, E.C., and consist of six floors, of which we give interior views. As the heads of machines arrive from the factory they are let down the basement by means of an hydraulic lift, which basement is described as "Warehouse." Its capacity is 2,000 heads, as well as the necessary cabinet work. The machines are arranged in the centre, and round the sides is kept the cabinet work. Another portion of this floor is devoted to the storage of oil, and yet another to broken machines.

The ground floor is called the "Store." Here are kept the parts, instruction books, accessories, and tested machines ready to be despatched. All the repairs are received and delivered in this department.

The first floor is the Counting-house Department, and comprises an extensive clerks' office, manager's room, telephone room, &c.

Mounting to the next floor we reach the Collectors' and Salesmen's Room. Here assemble daily the thirty-two collectors who work the City district, and as many as eleven staffs meet every Saturday, each having its own particular table. Another part of the floor is devoted to the Machinists' School, to which we have previously referred. This was started in May, 1890, since which time upwards of 1,000 girls have been trained and found employment.

The Mechanics' Department is located on the next floor, and this has been planned and arranged in an admirable manner. A gas engine at one end supplies power to every part of the room, and a powerful lift is used for raising and lowering the machines, a smaller one being in connection with the store department, for convenience in getting the parts required. We observed several excellent appliances in this extensive mechanics' shop, especially as regards the trying stands. These are so made that parallel blocks, operated by a lever, will hold any size machine in position. Further, a simple arrangement is used for tightening or loosening a belt, so that it will suit any size machine without alteration. Lathes, grindstones, and trying stands are located all over the room, so that the mechanics have everything ready at their hands in order to save time. We noticed that every repair was entered in a book as received, with the following columns:—Date Received; Office; Style; No.; Repairer; Time taken to Repair; Date Despatched. In another part of this room is arranged a number of machines fitted for power in various ways.

The top floor is the polishing room and art department. Here soiled cabinet-work is taken in hand and wood-work for factories constructed. At one end of the room is the art department, which is already a great success. It was started about twelve months ago in a small way, and now has a staff of four girls who do nothing else than produce fancy sewing for exhibition at branch offices, or to show customers. Arranged round the room we found many specimens of embroidery exceedingly handsome in design and execution.

The Singer Company have a special warehouse for stands located in Singer Street, Finsbury, so named by the L.C.C. They now ship their stands direct from Kilbowie to London in crates so large that a crane is necessary to lift them. They find that this plan has considerably reduced the number of breakages in transit.

One of their latest ingenious ideas is to pack their tables one on top of the other, wood blocks covered with felt intervening, and to form a shelf at the top of the van cover (inside), placing the machine-heads on that. Thus they can make one van carry twenty-four treadle machines instead of twelve as formerly.

A visit to the Singer premises proves that the sewing machine trade, at least as regards the Singer Company's London business, is by no means on the decline as many grumblers in the trade would have us believe; but on the contrary, it is in a very healthy condition.

The NOVELTY for 1891.

BY HER MAJESTYS' ROYAL LETTERS PATENT:

THE STAR CRADLE CARRIAGE.

Combining Innumerable Good Points.



THE STAR PATENT CRADLE CARRIAGE.

This is our leading novelty for the new season. It combines all the advantages of the well-known Hammock, type of carriage, with perfect safety, reliability, and rigidity, together with an entirely NEW MOVEMENT, by which it can be converted in a moment into a Cradle or Swing Cot, and locked again with equal ease and rapidity. Owing to the position of its principal handle it is easy to lift over kerb stones and as the body rests on our Star Patent Cushion Springs, which are fitted into sockets in the supporting tube, the carriage rides most luxuriously. We feel sure the Star Patent Cradle Carriage will command an immense sale, as it combines artistic proportions with novelty, comfort, and easy running qualities.

THE STAR CATALOGUE FOR 1891.

Our New Catalogue is now ready. It is the handsomest catalogue ever produced in the Perambulator Trade either in Europe or America, and contains many new designs and first-class ideas.

THE STAR MANUFACTURING CO.

Goodinge Rd., Cattle Market, Holloway, N.

The net increase of the London trade of the Singer Company, we are informed, is about 20,000 machines during the past two years, and the average collection during the same period is the highest on record. The lines adopted in London have been so successful that they are to be introduced in other districts. In 1888 the Singer collectors for the London district numbered 58, but now they total 325, besides additional saleswomen, clerks, mechanics, &c.

It is only high-class commerce, based on the most improved principles, that can win and stay in these days, and the machinery at work in the Singer Manufacturing Company's London central offices, is such that irregularity, whether on the part of an *employee*, or a customer who wishes to evade payment, must be very ingeniously contrived to avoid almost instantaneous detection.

A year ago, very little attention was paid in this country to art work produced on the sewing machine, since that time the Singer Company's London central office art department has been hard at work, and can now challenge comparison with any American art productions. When inspecting the splendid display of ferns, forget-me-nots, pansies, &c., worked at this department, we must say that we felt it impossible to understand that so much progress could have been achieved in twelve months. It certainly bespeaks boundless possibilities for the future.

Jottings.

Messrs. Davy & Co. informs us that their business address is now 6, Victor Parade, Harrow Road, College Park, W. They have several excellent agencies, notably for the "Viking" and "Nelson" cycles, as well as dealing in wahsing machines and perambulators.

Messrs. Oxton & Co., agents for Wilcox & Gibbs machines, are removing to Colquitt Street, Liverpool.

Both Mr. W. Seed, and Mr. W. Rothwell have just lost their eldest sons. The latter's loss was very sudden, and has been much felt by the Bolton knitting machine inventor.

Both Jones' and Singer's have opened wholesale depôts in Manchester. The former is in Duke Street, and the latter near the Central Station.

Cycling has unearthed the well-worn rumour that the Singer Manufacturing Company were about to take up the manufacture of cycles. We are able to state that there is not the slightest foundation for such a rumour.

Mr. Richard Andrews, formerly agent for the late Mr. Hutchins, of Cardiff (who in writing us pays him a remarkable compliment), has started in business as a dealer in domestic machinery, musical instruments, books, &c., at Britton Bottom, Hawkesbury, Upton, *via* Chippenham. We wish him every success.

As will be seen in another column the Pram Makers Association has virtually ceased to exist. The main object of its formation, the fixing of a minimum price for perambulators, could not possibly be attained, and as most of the members had allowed their membership to lapse, the dissolution of the association was eminently desirable.

Mr. Robert Keith, of Theatre Street, Hythe, has gone into the domestic machinery trade. We wish him every success.

Mr. George Sawyer, general manager, of the White Company's European business, is now on a visit to his factory in Cleveland, U.S.A.

Mr. Charles Bradbury, of 249, High Holborn, has been appointed wholesale agent for London and the South for Taylor & Wilson's well-known washing and mangling machines.

In another column we report the closing of the liquidation of the original Howe Machine Company,

Limited. This company was formed in January, 1874, to purchase the European business of the American Howe Machine Company. Its capital was 20,000 shares of £20 each, and as will be seen, the shareholders have had returned to them 8s. 5½d. per share.

In our last issue we announced that Mr. William Johnson had purchased Chislett's business at Plymouth. To prevent any misunderstanding, it is necessary for us to state that it is Mr. Wm. Johnston we mean. This gentleman was eleven years with the Howe Company, and Plymouth district manager for the Bradbury Company for four and a half years.

The vacancy in the management of Hutchins & Company, Limited, Cardiff, owing to the death of Mr. W. H. Hutchins, will be filled by Mr. E. H. Walbrook, for many years with the Wheeler & Wilson Company. He will be assisted by Mr. J. Jones, the secretary of the company, who will take the jewellery and musical departments; Mr. Walbrook taking sewing machines, mangles, perambulators, bicycles, furniture, &c. This division has been found necessary owing to the rapid extension of this firm's business.

Jones' Two-Reel Machine.

WE have referred to the above on several occasions, and, in our last issue, stated that a company had been registered with a capital of £200,000 to purchase the patents. Since then Mr. Jones has shown his machine to a large number of persons at the Cannon Street Hotel, and at 5 and 6, Great Winchester Street, London, and during the present week the public will be invited to subscribe a portion of the capital, much of which, we understand, has already been provided.

Our readers are tolerably familiar with Jones' Two-reel sewing machine as we have several times referred to it in these columns. It must be close on five years since we first inspected it, but during the interval Mr. Jones has not been idle. He has considerably improved the machine in several respects, and it now makes a first-class lock-stitch direct from two ordinary commercial reels.

Failures and Arrangements.

ROBERT PHILLIPS, Earlswood, no occupation, late sewing machine dealer, &c., of 1, 3, 5, and 7, Brighton Road, and Hadleigh House, Redhill.

The first dividend of 2s. 4d. is now being paid in the above, at Official Receiver's 24, Railway Approach, London Bridge, S.E.

ANN RHODES, furniture, &c. dealer, Morley.

In the above a deed of assignment has been executed with a view to the payment of creditors in full by eight equal instalments, at periods of three months. The debts are £580, and the assets £765. Among the creditors are the following:—

	£	s.	d.
Cherry Tree Machine Company...	50 14 0
Smith & Pagel...	18 5 6
W. Summerscales & Sons...	25 5 0

A County Court Judgment was registered on April 11th against Charles Dover, sewing machine agent, of 10, Edinborough Road, Norwich, for the sum of £18 2s. 1d.

On April 2nd was registered a County Court Judgment for the sum of £29 2s. 2d., against Henry George Smith (trading as H. G. Smith & Co.), sewing machine factor, Worcester Road, Malvern.

On May 14th a Bill of Sale for the sum of £9 15s. was filed against Edward Alfred Spencer (and wife), furniture, pianoforte, and sewing machine dealers, of 17, Garnet Street, Waterloo Road, Cheetham, Manchester, in favour of George Whitt.

The New Howe Machine Company.

THE above company has been registered in Scotland by Messrs.

Marshall & Inglis, solicitors, Glasgow, with a capital of £60,000 in 600 £100 shares. Object, to adopt a minute of agreement and sale with reference to the purchase of the factory in Bridgeton, Glasgow, occupied by the Howe Machine Company, with the machinery, plant, tools, office furniture, and fittings, horses and vans, &c., and all material in the factory, except the stock of completed cycles and machines, together with the trade marks and goodwill of the business, and for an assignment of the right and use of the company's name and patents; to manufacture and deal in machines for sewing, &c., and cottons, threads, silks, or other materials adapted for such machines; to manufacture and deal in engines, moors, &c., for the production and utilisation of electricity, and to carry on the business of wire-drawers, metal tube manufacturers, ironfounders, brassfounders, machinists, fitters, millwrights, saddlers, &c.

THE ONLY GRAND PRIZE.

PARIS EXPOSITION 1889



Highest Possible
Award,
EDINBURGH
EXHIBITION
1890.

Wheeler & Wilson No. 9 (D.A.A.)

Cabinet Work in Oak and Walnut.

These Machines are high class in every respect, are warranted for five years by the Company, and can be fully recommended.

We solicit correspondence from all first-class dealers desiring to take up the sale of this Machine, and to whom Liberal Terms will be given.

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO.,

21, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Working on References

By J. T. H., in the *Sewing Machine Advance*.

I HAVE known canvassers, whose sales averaged up into the thirties every month, who worked almost entirely on the references that they got from their customers; and their business was nice and clean, too—free from the annoyance of frequent trials, small payments and many forfeitures, which sometimes fall to the lot of the canvasser who works from house to house. The canvasser who starts at one end of a street to canvass is supposed to be unacquainted with the majority of the people on whom he calls; but the man who goes to one particular house for an order, after having been referred there by a customer who is good pay, stands a pretty good chance of getting the order and making the sale, much better, indeed, than the one who treats all alike, without any particular knowledge of where there is a chance to make a sale. When a canvasser gets a reference, if he has his own horse and waggon, he loads in a machine and takes it with him, confident that if he makes the sale at all, it will, in all probability, prove as good as the one from whom he got the reference.

I have often thought what a pleasant thing it would be if canvassers could build up a trade of references that they could depend upon in the future; for it does seem hard that a canvasser should spend his whole lifetime tramping from door to door, dependent upon his luck among strangers for the amount of business that he can do, and for his living. There is surely some way by which those who get no references may get a few, and those who get a few may get more; and the nearer we get to this valuable secret the lighter will be the labour of selling sewing machines.

I have often observed that those canvassers who succeed in getting the most references are the most sociable men among their friends as well as strangers. They are good talkers, too, and almost always drop easily into the good graces of those with whom they come in contact. They usually close their own sales, attend to the delivery of their own machines, do their own teaching, or, at least, give the first lesson, and sometimes do the collecting on their own sales. In this way they give their personal attention to each sale before it is made, and after; they know immediately when anything is wrong with the machine, and not a few of them are pretty good off-hand adjusters, being able to remedy any slight defect that may occur in the machine or attachments during the time that they are left on trial. They do everything possible in the interest of the purchaser, and this interest the customer repays by frequent hints as to where machines might be sold, and where they allow the canvasser to refer to them, it goes a long way towards making the sale. An obstacle in the way of making a sale is sometimes the customer's want of confidence in the salesman, because he is a stranger, and perchance some of her relatives have at one time or another been swindled by a stranger, which circumstance she takes as an indication that there are more swindlers than honest men going about. Now, if the canvasser can refer to a lady friend of the customer's, with whom he has had dealings, and with whom he is on good terms, it serves as a sort of a bond that he is all right, and the sale is easily made. It is to the interest of every canvasser to become as well acquainted as possible with his neighbours and the people with whom he desires to have dealings, and to stand well morally and socially in the community in which he lives. No man need try to work from references whose character is such that his neighbours will not recommend him, for should he refer a customer to them they would very likely give him such a character as would effectually spoil the sale.

No matter how many sales a man may make by straight canvassing he always feels better over one reference sale than over all the others, because the others have cost him a considerable effort, and the reference sale has been given to him. I have often heard it said by canvassers that it is no use to do anything to accommodate a person to whom you intend to sell in the future, because that person is just as apt to buy of a stranger as any one else, but I know the contrary to be the fact. True, I have often seen persons buy a machine from a stranger after

having put an acquaintance to the trouble of keeping their old machine in order for several years previous; but when you come to find out why they did it you will find that the stranger gave them a large slice of discount, a big price for their old machine, or misrepresented the man with whom they were acquainted in some way so that their confidence in him was overthrown.

I have known men work against their brother canvassers who were selling the same machine as hard as though they were working for some other company. You can always count it safe to place the prospective customer under some obligation to you, for it will take some stronger inducements than you have offered to win her from you, and those inducements, if of a money value, will be at the expense of the man who succeeds in beating you out of the sale. You will find a great many people with whom a kindness is never forgotten, and it is natural to suppose that their memory in regard to a slight or an act of extortion would be equally good. When you are canvassing, and find an old machine out of order in the possession of some one who is too poor to buy a new one, your best plan is to repair the old one, if the owner so desires; for you could not sell the party a machine without running a great risk of either losing the machine entirely or having it brought back to the office in a couple of months in a very much battered condition. If they have not much money to pay for repairing, do as much as will put the machine in running order, if it is possible to do so without going to too great an expense, and if they cannot pay at all, better fix the machine and agree to wait on them for the money. If you never get it you will have put the party under a lasting obligation to you, and you can look with some chance of fulfilment to her promise to do all she can to help you along. She might be in a neighbour's house some day, when a word from her would be all that would be needed to convert the woman of the house to your way of thinking on the sewing machine question. If you have treated her right she will work for you, and if you have treated her wrong she will do all she can to hurt the sale. In this way you must do every thing you can to get the good will of the people among whom you expect to make your living, and by treating them with attention and courtesy, never overcharging nor doing unfair work, they will be glad to assist you for nothing.

In regard to paying for references, the trouble is in the way that people are educated. If they are taught to expect payment every time they tell you where anybody lives, whom they think will buy a machine, you will have no end of trouble with them, and in the end lose the sale, or, if you do make it, the one who gave you the reference will want her pay out of the first money you get. Experience has taught the older canvassers that the certainty of a second payment is something that it will not do to bet upon, and if you pay the half of it, or more, as commission for the privilege of making the sale, you will be badly left if the machine is forfeited before the second payment comes in; but under no circumstances should you promise a commission and then refuse to pay it. I have known canvassers who owed so many commissions in various parts of the city that at times they were put to their wit's end to avoid passing the residence of some one of their creditors. You may be sure, that if one of these women to whom the salesman owes a commission, happens to run across anybody that is thinking of buying a machine from him, she will do all in her power to break up the sale, and thus get even with the man whom she thinks has swindled her. So keep your wits about you, and do not, in your anxiety to make the sale, promise something that you know you cannot very well perform. When you do promise anything, however small or great, always keep your word, and you will then retain the good will of your customers.

**STAR
CRADLE
CARRIAGE**
SOLD BY ALL PERAMBULATOR DEALERS



DUNKLEY'S NEW SUSPENSION PERAMBUCOT.

(PATENTED JULY, 1888.)

THE EASIEST CARRIAGE IN THE WORLD!

Pronounced by Eminent Medical Men to be the Acme of Perfection.

HIGHEST AWARD, MELBOURNE EXHIBITION, 1888-9.



THE above drawing only conveys in a faint degree the important and valuable advantages of this machine. It is gracefully suspended on four coiled springs from the sides of the body to the extended handles. Consequently, when the carriage is passing over kerbstones or any rough surface of the least kind, the springs are at once brought into play, and a gentle swinging up and down motion occurs. By this motion the most delicate infant receives the cosiest form of nursing and riding combined which the mind can possibly conceive.

The Carriage is also fitted with an entirely New Patent Canopy, or Head, which can be adjusted to any angle. By a simple arrangement it can be placed at either side or either end.

Ordinary Bassinettes from 12s. 6d.

W. H. DUNKLEY, Patentee & Sole Maker, BIRMINGHAM. London Depot—72, HOUNDSDITCH.

Domestic Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Messrs. G. F. Redfern & Co., Patent Agents, 4, South Street, Finsbury, E.C.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

1891.

5878. S. H. Lake, for a self-threading sewing machine needle.
 5923. A. Anderson and R. A. F. Pollock, for improvements in sewing machines.
 6050. R. C. Thompson and R. Rogers for improvements in children's mail carts, perambulators, and like vehicles.
 6169. H. Moore, for an improved presser foot for zigzag and twin needle sewing machines.
 6358. W. Hatchman, for improvements in perambulators.
 6440. R. Crawford, for improvements in embroidering machines.
 9503. O. Lüthy, for improvements in shuttle driving mechanisms.
 6504. J. Forbes, for improvements in the production of embroidery by means of sewing machines and pantographs.
 6621. E. Bollmann, for improvements in plaiting machines.
 6676. F. Rabe, for knitted seamless drawers, and the process for producing the same.
 6708. G. H. Richards, for improvements in the manufacture of stockings and other knitted articles, and in machinery therefore.
 6880. H. P. Feister, for improvements in button hole barring machines.
 6882. H. H. Lake, a communication from A. Sibley and A. Amory, of the United States, for improvements in, and relating to, button hole sewing machines.
 7068. J. A. Claringburn, for improvements in knitting machines of the straight bar type.
 7289. A. C. Howell, for improvements in adjustable supports or rests for perambulators, chairs, and other similar purposes.
 7356. G. Lindemuth, for improvements in straight bar knitting frames for tuck stitch work.
 7416. T. J. Wilson, for an improvement in sewing machines.
 7541. E. Hammerton, 35, Greenwood Road Dalston, London, for raising and lowering shafts and handles for children's mail carts, or any other vehicle which requires shafts or handles.
 7835. S. Nothmann, for improvements in thread feeds for double lock-stitch sewing machines.
 7854. A. Sharpe and J. Robinson, 98, Oldfield Road, Salford, for a juvenile's mail cart.
 7953. H. H. Lake, a communication from the Merrick Manufacturing Company, of United States, for improvements in welt guides for sewing machines.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

POSTAGE 1D. EACH EXTRA.

4262. Knitting machines. J. Bradley, of North Chelmsford, U.S.A., dated March 10th, 1891. Price 6d.
 Relates to striping mechanism for knitting machines, and consists in the combination with needle cylinder and needles of a filling wheel adapted to lay a yarn behind certain needles and in front of others, of a plurality of yarn guides, and means for throwing these yarn guides into and out of action with relation to the filling wheel and needles.
 4030. Sewing machines. A. Anderson and R. A. J. Pollock, both of the Singer Manufacturing Company's Works, Kilbowie, dated March 6th, 1891. Price 6d.
 The object of this invention is to provide simple devices, whereby the needle-bar and presser-bar, or either of these, may be raised clear of the work-plate, to facilitate the insertion or withdrawal of the fabric or goods to be sewn, under or from under the overhanging arm of the machine.
 3219. Go cart or walking chair. J. M. Jones, of 26, Castlereagh Street, Belfast. Dated February 23rd, 1891. Price 6d.
 The device is intended for supporting children when learning to walk, and consists of a ring connected to a frame, having sloping legs, two only of which are provided with castors, the other two serving as a drag.
 19235. Attachments for sewing machines. R. Todd, of 13, Mason Street, Manchester. Dated November 26th, 1890. Price 11d.
 Relates to attachments for sewing machines, especially lock-stitch sewing machines, the attachments enabling such ordinary machines to be used temporarily for stitching button holes, or for edging or line-stitching cloth and other materials, or for overcasting seams or the like.
 9323. Circular knitting machinery. E. E. Sibley, of Chelsea, Mass., U.S.A. Dated June 17th, 1890. Price 1s. 1d.
 The object of this invention is the production of a knitting machine of the circular class, which is adapted to knit a tubular fabric, especially such a fabric known as hose for conducting liquids, although the tubular fabric is adapted for other purposes.

7689. Sewing machines. A. Anderson. A communication from the Singer Manufacturing Company, of New York, U.S.A. Dated May 17th, 1890. Price 11d.

Comprises improvements in, and connected with, the presser-feet which hold down the fabric, in the feed mechanism, in tension devices, and in spool carriers for such machines.

According to one part of the invention, the work is fed diagonally to a line passing through the centres of the needles, whereby two slightly-separated rows of stitches will be produced with two needles, arranged one behind the other in the direction of the horizontal movement of the feed bar and of the shuttle, so that, with but little change in a machine as ordinarily constructed, it can be adapted for double stitching.

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

ISSUED AND DATED APRIL 7TH, 1891.

449682. W. H. Latham, Fitchville, Conn., shuttle for sewing machines.

449818. E. Kohler, London, England, sewing machine.

449926. W. E. Boulter, Washington, D.C., glove sewing machine.

449927. W. E. Boulter, Washington, D.C., leading in device for overedge sewing machine.

ISSUED AND DATED APRIL 14TH, 1891.

450225. A. S. Dinsmore, Boston, Mass., sewing machine.

ISSUED AND DATED APRIL 28TH, 1891.

450647. E. J. Toof, New Haven, Conn., ruffling attachment for sewing machines.

450648. E. J. Toof, New Haven, Conn., ruffling attachment for sewing machines.

450649. E. J. Toof, New Haven, Conn., ruffling attachment for sewing machines.

450793. J. C. Goodwin, Philadelphia, Pa., sewing and edging machine.

451000. H. P. Ferster, Philadelphia, Pa., button-hole barring machine.

ISSUED AND DATED APRIL 28TH, 1891.

451347. A. O. Very, Boston, Mass., presser foot for sewing machines.

451383. F. O. Jerram, Liverpool, England, duplex needle sewing machine.

GOAT SKIN RUGS FOR BASSINETTES, &c.,

From 18s. per dozen.

Send 21s. for assorted dozen, three different sizes.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

HANDEL WHEATLEY, EYESHAM

JEWELLERY, WATCHES, AND CLOCKS.

AD. RIES & CO.,

45, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.

Importers of all kinds of Gold, Silver, and Metal Watches. Gold, Silver, and Diamond Jewellery, Vienna Regulators, and all kinds of Clocks, will be glad to supply houses with the above articles at advantageous terms and prices. Houses not having an account will oblige by forwarding References.

AD. RIES & CO. are also Wholesale Agents for Junker & Ruh's, well-known Sewing Machines at lowest wholesale prices. Illustrated Lists, &c., on application accompanied by business card.

E. WARD & CO.,

Cycle Engineers,

Are prepared to build Cycles for Gentlemen to any design and weight required.

ENAMELLING IN VARIOUS COLOURS.

REPAIRS FOR THE TRADE.

Wheels Made, Frames Brazed, Hardening, Screwcutting. Balls, Bells, Lamps, Saddles, Sundries, at manufacturers' prices.

9, WELLS ST., OXFORD ST., W.

ESTABLISHED 1860

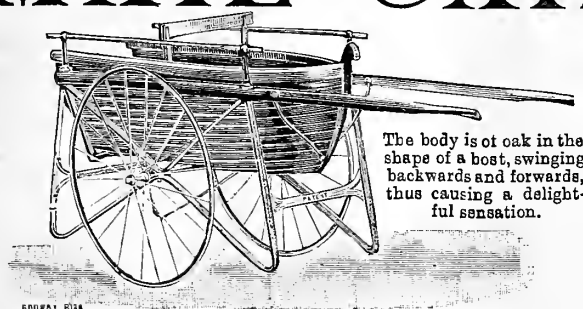
BEST MATERIALS ONLY USED.

**STAR
CRADLE
CARRIAGE**
SOLD BY ALL PERAMBULATOR DEALERS



E. SMITH & SON,
 19, ALCESTER STREET, BIRMINGHAM,
 PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS OF THE
NEW MAIL CART.

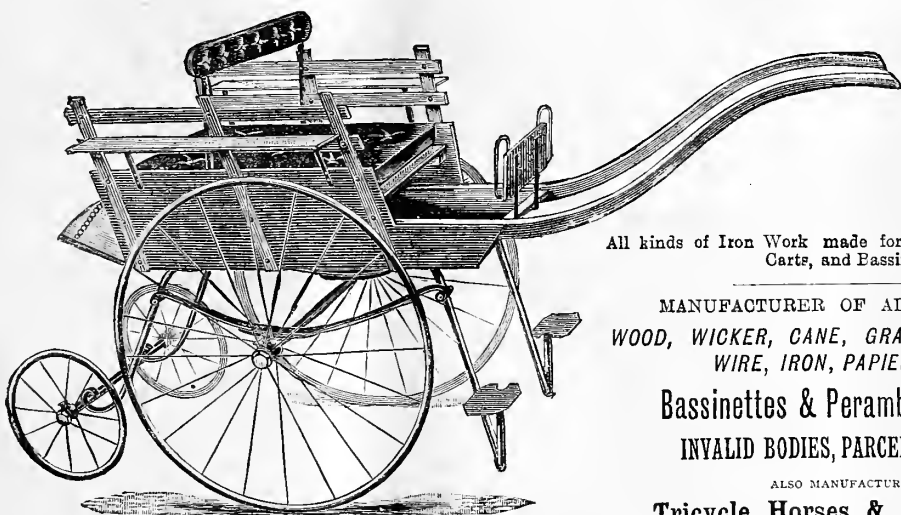
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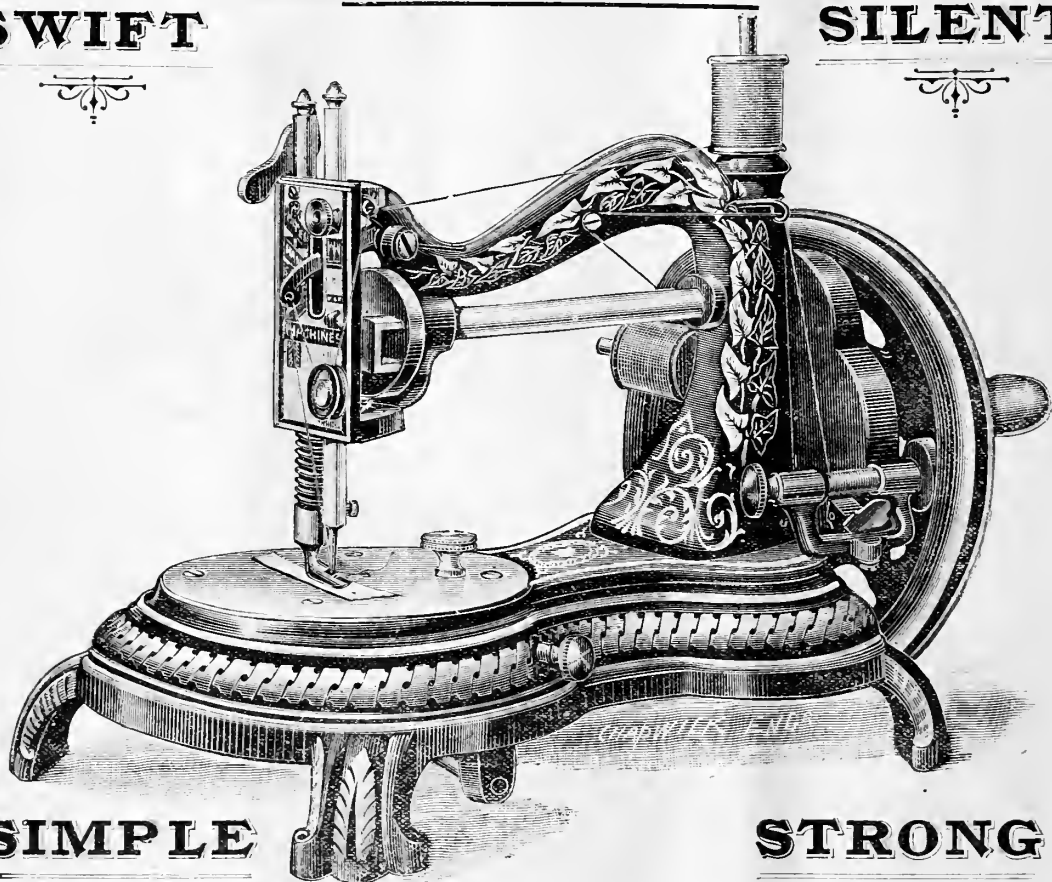
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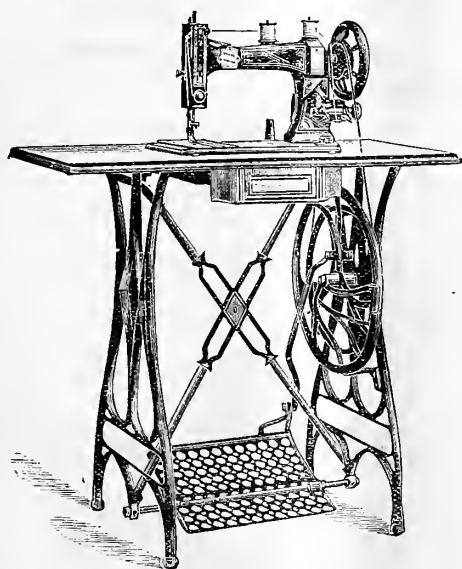
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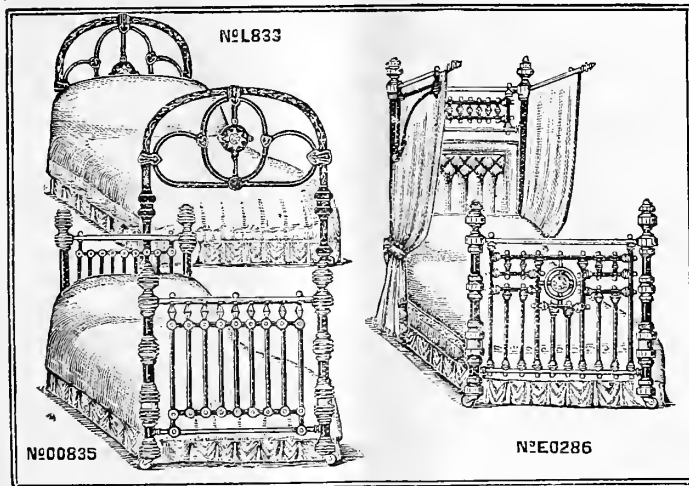
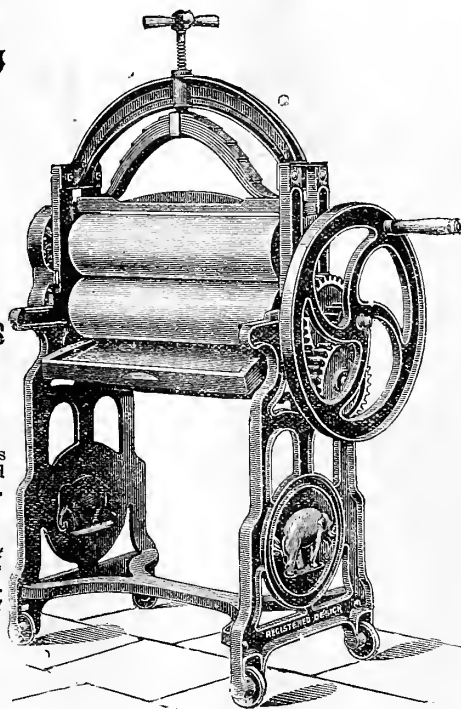
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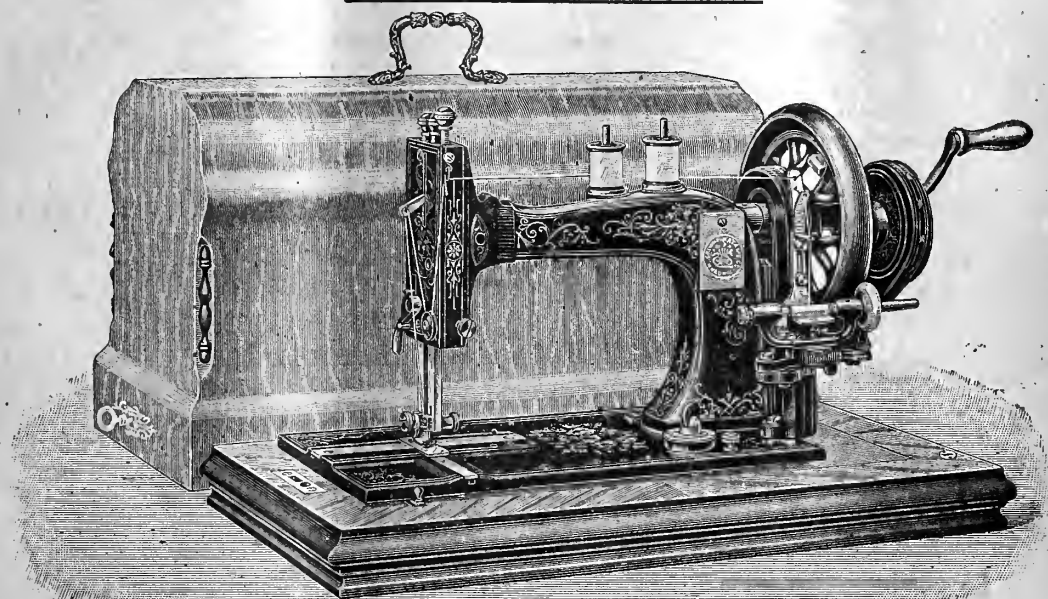
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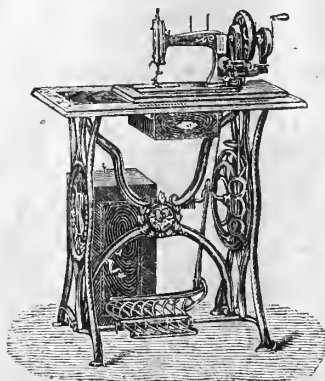
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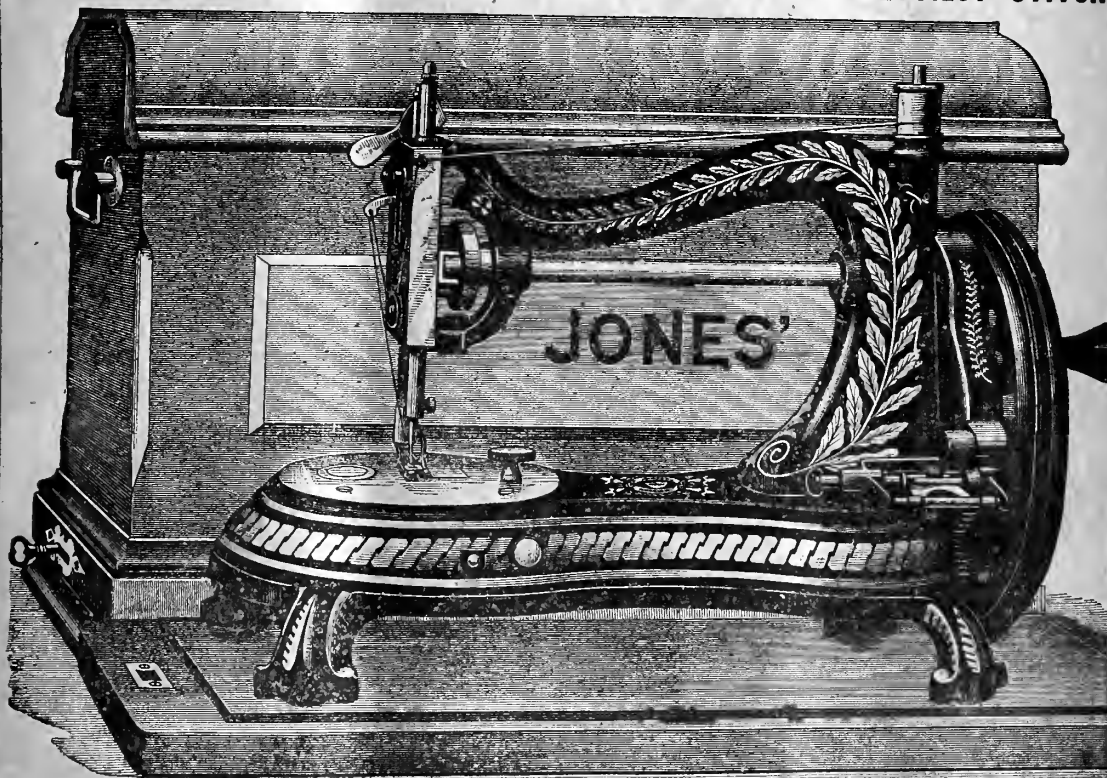
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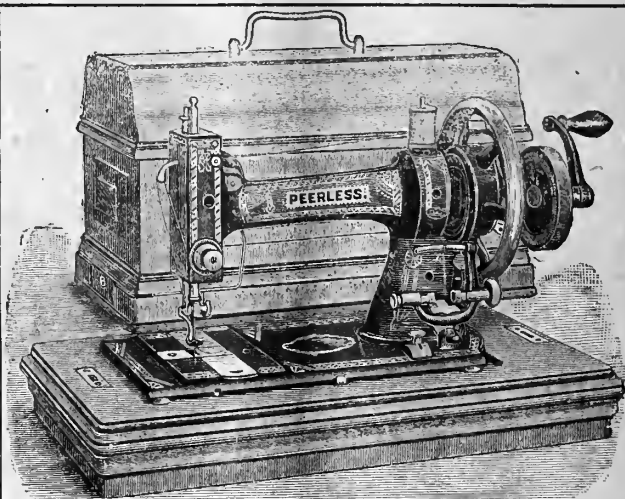
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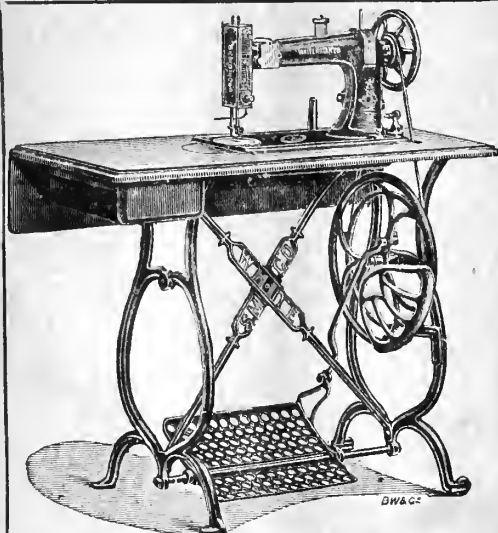
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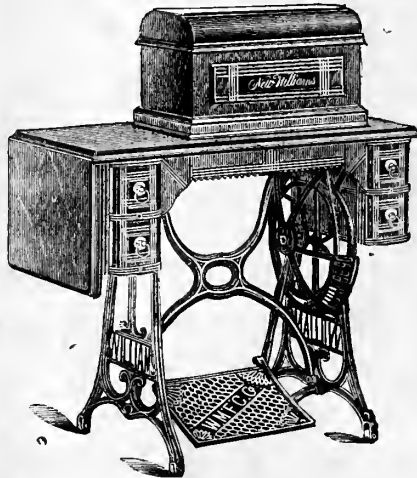
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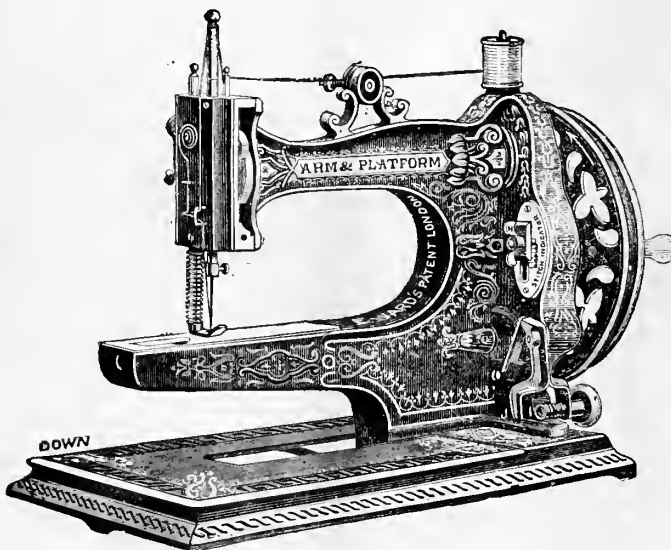
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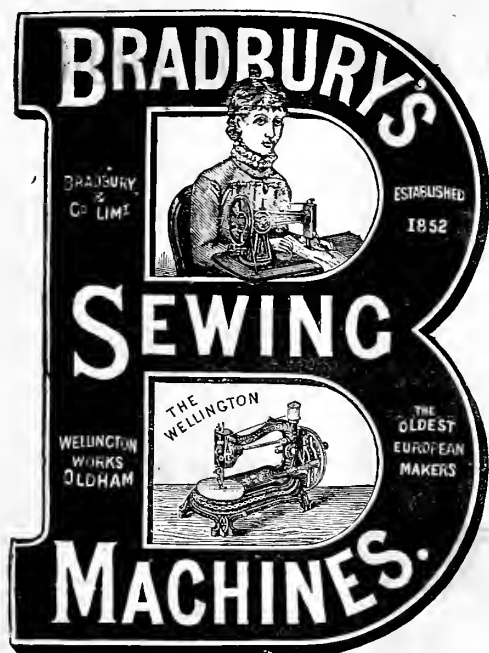
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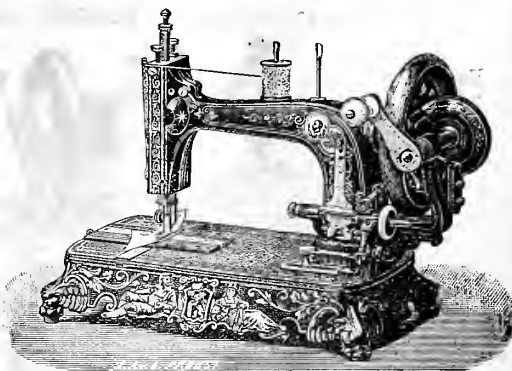
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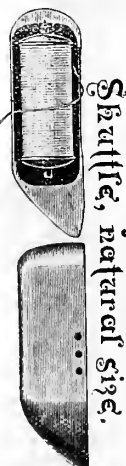
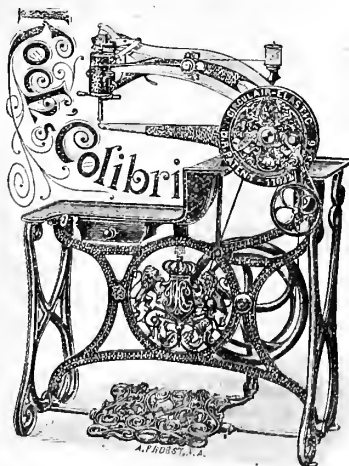
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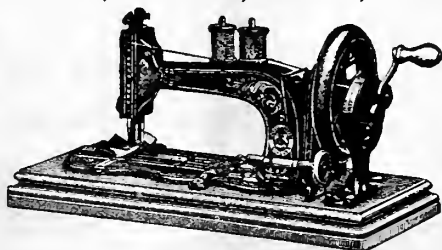
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SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTURERS,

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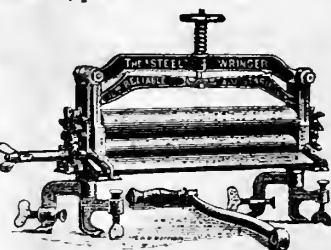
Branches—52, Reform St., DUNDEE, and 11a, Norfolk St., Pall Mall, MANCHESTER.

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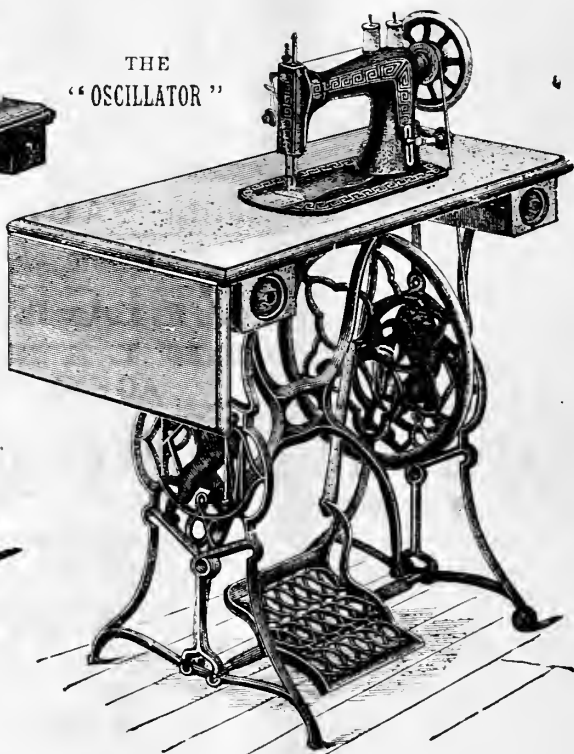
14 inch x 1½ inch
15 inch x 2 inch.
16 inch x 2 inch.



THE
"MEDIUM."

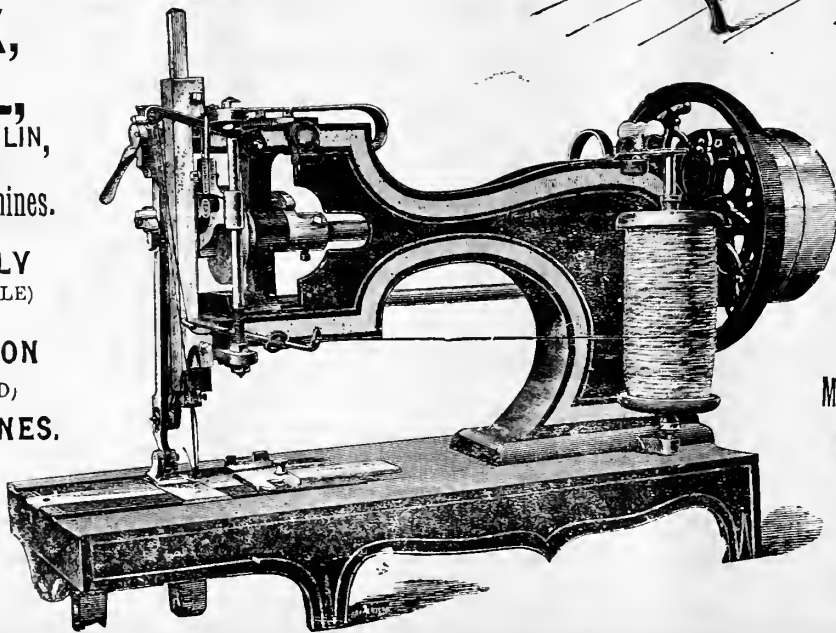


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**SACK,
SAIL,
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Belt Machines.**

**FAMILY
(TREADLE)
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MORTON
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MACHINES.**



Kilting
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No. 2
Manufacturing
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IN
FOUR
VARIETIES

HARRIS' PATENT CYCLE SUSPENSION PERAMBULATORS.

W. J. HARRIS & CO., LIMITED,
BABY CARRIAGE BUILDERS.

Telegraph Address—

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*Do not fail to
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Designs and
Lowest Prices
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FROM

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*The only per-
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Car in the
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Patented and Registered

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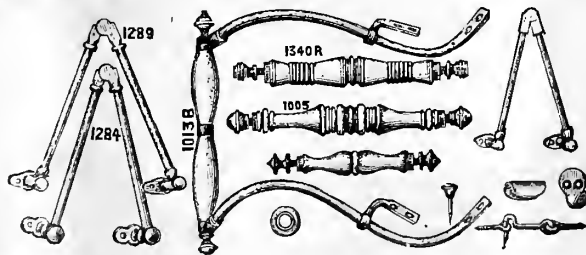
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THE CYCLETTE SUSPENSION SAFETY CAR.
Manufactory and Offices, HAYMERLE ROAD, LONDON, S.E.

W. FOSTER & CO.,

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Manufacturers
of every De-
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Perambulator
Fittings,



Good Joints,
Handles in
Brass, China
and Wood,
Brass Handle
Rods, Toy Fit-
tings, &c.

LLOYD & CO.,

Largest Makers of Better Class Cars in London.

MOST DESIGNS REGISTERED AND PROTECTED.

BORO', LONDON, S.E.

THE "HOWE" SEWING MACHINES.

THE FIRST INVENTED,

THE FIRST IN UTILITY,

THE FIRST IN VALUE.

SUITABLE FOR EVERY CLASS OF WORK.

Highest awards at the great International Exhibitions,
LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, MOSCOW, PHILADELPHIA, SYDNEY, BRUSSELS, &c., &c.

GOLD MEDAL and DIPLOMA of HONOUR at
PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889.
NEW HOWE MACHINE CO.

(ESTABLISHED 1872)

BRIDGETON, GLASGOW.

LONDON DEPOT, 135, FINSBURY PAVEMENT, E.C. PARIS DEPOT, 1, RUE DU PRINTEMPS.



BASSINETTE PERAMBULATORS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND STYLE IN

Papier-Mache,
Metal,
Wicker,
Wood,
&c.

BABY
CHAIRS.

Over Thirty Years' Reputation
for High-class Finish,
Durability, &c.

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WHOLESALE
104, 106, 108, & 110, Curtain Road, Shoreditch, LONDON, E.C.

Factory and Showrooms—

With all
latest improve-
ments, Bent Shafts,
Wheels at Back.

Our New Fully Illustrated
Catalogue, containing all our
new styles and designs for the
coming Season now Ready, sent on
receipt of Business Card or Memo.

BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURERS,
Shoreditch, LONDON, E.C.

BEST
MATERIALS,
GOOD WORKMANSHIP.
CHILDREN'S CARS.



SINGLE WICKER CAR.

DIPLOMA OF HONOUR (Highest Possible Award), EDINBURGH EXHIBITION, 1890.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY NOW OFFERS

A VARIETY OF NEW MACHINES,
NEW AND ELEGANT CABINET WORK,
NEW ATTACHMENTS.

Their New Machines for Family Use include every Principle which has ever Succeeded, and in BEAUTY, LIGHT-RUNNING, SILENCE, and all Modern Improvements and Selling Points,

THEY DEFY COMPETITION!

THEIR NEW CABINET WORK

In all the Latest Forms and in the Best Woods challenges comparison with any Art Furniture in Style, Reliability, and Beauty of Finish.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

(Formerly I. M. SINGER & CO.)

Management for the United Kingdom: 39, FOSTER LANE, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

And 497 Branches throughout Great Britain and Ireland.

Sewing Machine Gazette Office, 28, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

RATE.— $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per Word; Minimum, 6d.

BUSINESS WANTED.—Wanted to Purchase, Sewing Machine, Furnishing, or Musical Instrument Business. Good hire trade preferred, within easy reach of Sheffield.—Particulars, in confidence, to "S. M.," *Sewing Machine Gazette* Office.

BASSINETTE HOOD MAKER.—Hoods re-covered and re-lined, and returned in one day to town or country. Own material found if necessary.—Edwards, 13, Formosa Street, Maida Hill, W.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—Wholesale House, good connection in West of England amongst Ironmongers, Sewing Machine Dealers, &c., desires best quotations for anything saleable, or open to treat for commission, Mangles, &c., or good German Sewing Machine house.—"Solid," *Sewing Machine Gazette* Office.

CYCLE OILS. Burning and Lubricating, Loose or Bottled. Knitting Machine, Wringer, and Pram Oils. All kinds of Machinery Oils.—Lady Bridge Oil Works, Spring Street, Hull.

OILS.—Our Cash Prices for Sewing Machine Oils are: 2 oz. 14s., 3 oz. 16s., 4 oz. 18s. per gross, in panelled bottles. Oil guaranteed the best, or oils matched.—Address "The Manager," Lady Bridge Oil Works, 54, Spring Street, Hull.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED Tradesman, occupying several establishments located in the principle thoroughfares of the central town of a populous manufacturing and agricultural district, and employing an experienced staff of salesmen and mechanics, is prepared to REPRESENT Manufacturers of Household and Agricultural Machines, Implements, and Specialities, Amateur Tools, Cycles, Musical Instruments, &c.—Address "Agencies," *Sewing Machine Gazette* Office.

SEWING MACHINE MECHANIC.—First-class Man, WANTED, with thorough knowledge of leading machines, able to both make, repair, and carry out improvements.—"Works," *Sewing Machine Gazette* Office.

TO THE BASSINETTE TRADE.—J. Saward & Sons, Bassinette and Invalid Ironwork Manufacturers, supply Rubber Wheels, Hood Irons and Joints, China Handles, all kinds of Mail Cart work. Perambulator Smiths' Factory, 19, Newburn Street, Kennington Cross, London, S.E.

COMMISSION WANTED, in Prams, Wringers, Mangles, Cycles, Sewing Machines, or other kindred trade for the North of Ireland.—"N.," of Ireland," *Sewing Machine Gazette* Office.

WANTED, by ADVERTISER, who owns a large Shop and Showrooms in principal street of large town in the North, BUSINESS AGENCY, for Sale of Furniture and Domestic Machinery, on hire terms; none but substantial firms need apply; highest references or security.—Address "Genuine," *Sewing Machine Gazette* Office.

REQUIRED, by Advertiser, who has large Office and Show-room in principal street of large town in Kent, Business Agency for the sale of Furniture, Domestic Machinery, Musical Instruments, Watches, &c., on Hire Terms. Good references and personal interview.—Address "Energy," *Sewing Machine Gazette* Office.

A QUANTITY of Singers' needles at 2s. Postage 2d.—S. Cox & Co., Leicester.

WANTED by ADVERTISER, Agency for the sale of CHEAP Cycles; must be of reliable Manufacturer; none but Substantial firms need apply.—Address, Wilkinson Nunceaton.

SEWING and Domestic Machinery Business for Sale; First Class opportunity for practical mechanic or 2 pushing men, one to travel, other to manager business and repairs; present proprietor retiring; rent moderate; good position; incoming easy; excellent premises.—Apply "Enterprise" *Sewing Machine Gazette* Office.

DOMESTIC MACHINERY and PERAMBULATOR BUSINESS FOR DISPOSAL.—Town 12 miles from London. Large shop premises, with dwelling house. Centre of High Street. A going concern, at very moderate price, as advertiser is unable to give it attention.—Address "N," *Sewing Machine Gazette* Office.

AGENCY WANTED for good and saleable Domestic Appliances. 20 years' experience in the Sewing and Domestic Machine trade, &c.—Address, with full particulars, Jas. Priestley & Co., Gibbet Street, Halifax.

SEWING MACHINE and CYCLE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS FOR SALE. Established over 30 years. Workshop, dwelling-house, and retail shop. Cash required about £550.—Address, "For Sale," *c/o Sewing Machine Gazette* Office.

A New Company—Prospectus.

THE TWO - REEL LOCK - STITCH SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, LIMITED. (Daniel Jones' Patent).

Incorporated under the Companies Acts, 1862-90, whereby the liability of Shareholders is limited to the amount of their Shares.

Capital, £200,000, in 200,000 shares of £1 each.

First issue of 126,000 Ordinary Shares, of which the Vendor takes 42,000 in part payment of purchase consideration (this being the largest amount allowable by the Stock Exchange Rules), leaving 84,000 for public subscription, payable 2s. 6d. on Application, 7s. 6d. on Allotment, and the balance as and when required.

The Vendor has agreed that he and his Nominees will retain, for at least three years, the whole of the 42,000 Ordinary Shares to be taken by them as above mentioned.

£10,000 in Six per cent. Debentures will be secured as a First Mortgage on the property of the Company (exclusive of uncalled Capital). The subscription for the whole of these Debentures has been already guaranteed.

Directors.—The Right Hon. The Lord Camoys, Stonor, Henley-on-Thames; Wm. Clarke, Esq., J.P., Banker, Lombard House, Lombard Street, E.C.; James Archdale, Esq. (Messrs. J. Archdale & Co., Engineers and Machine Makers), Manchester Works, Birmingham; G. H. Cartland, Esq., Hazelwell Hall, King's Heath, near Birmingham; Marshall H. Pearson, Esq. (Chairman Messrs. Pearson & Bennion, Limited, Engineers, Machinists and Ironfounders), Leicester; Sir Edward J. Reed, K.C.B., F.R.S., M.P., Westminster, S.W. (who has accepted the office of Consulting Engineer, with a seat at the Board).

* **Managing Director.**—Mr. Daniel Jones.

Bankers.—Lloyd's Bank (Limited), London, Birmingham, and Branches.

Solicitors.—Birmingham: Messrs. Rowlands & Co. London: Messrs. Guscotte & Fowler, 1, York Buildings, Adelphi. Cardiff: Messrs. Ingledew, Ince, & Vachell.

Auditors.—Messrs. King-Patten & Co., Chartered Accountants, 5 & 6, Great Winchester Street, London, E.C., and Birmingham.

Brokers.—London: Messrs. R. C. May & Reavely, 2a, Copthall Court and Stock Exchange. Cardiff: Messrs. E. T. Lyddon & Co., Bute Docks, Cardiff.

Secretary (*pro. tem.*)—J. W. McPherson, Esq. Registered Offices, 105, Colmore Row, Birmingham.

London Offices.—5 & 6, Great Winchester Street, London, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company is formed to acquire the patent rights granted to Mr. Daniel Jones, of Cardiff, for the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Germany, Belgium, France, and Switzerland, in respect of Improvements in Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines, and also the right to take out patents for the same in any other part of the world, and either to work the invention or to grant licenses to Sewing Machine Manufacturers and others.

The Company's machine is similar in appearance to all first-class lock-stitch sewing machines, but it entirely dispenses with spools and shuttles, two ordinary reels of silk or cotton being placed direct in the machine.

The upper reel is placed on the arm of the Machine, and the under reel is lodged in a holder below the needle plate.

The following advantages are claimed for this invention over the ordinary type of Lock-Stitch Sewing Machines:—

No spool or shuttle required.

A perfect lock-stitch, the same on both sides of the fabric, is produced direct from two ordinary reels.

Two ordinary reels of cotton or silk may be supplied instantly when the existing ones become exhausted, thus saving the time and expense necessarily spent upon winding spools or the bobbins of shuttles now used in other lock-stitch machines.

Reels, containing any number of yards up to 600, may be placed direct in the machine and worked until

exhausted, thus avoiding the waste which occurs in other machines of the unused silk or cotton remaining on the spool or bobbin when the work is finished.

The most delicate work can be sewn without being soiled, as the cotton does not touch any parts that require oiling.

It has few frictional parts, is durable, rapid in its operation, and the simplicity of its mechanism renders it not likely to get out of order.

There is no friction whatever on the lower thread, and the friction on the upper thread is reduced to a minimum, thus transferring the thread or silk to the fabric with unimpaired strength and finish.

It can easily be understood and worked, and is especially adapted for domestic and manufacturing purposes.

The Outlay of introducing this Machine into factories and workshops will, it is believed, be speedily repaid by doing away with the great expense of employing persons exclusively for winding spools and bobbins for the machinists.

Its simplicity of construction materially reduces the cost of production as compared with other lock-stitch machines.

NOVELTY OF INVENTION.

The Specifications of the English Patents have been submitted to, and examined by, Mr. J. Fletcher Moulton, Q.C., the eminent Counsel and Authority on Patent Laws, who states:—

"I am of opinion that Mr. Jones' Patents, 5,375 ('87), and 9,089 ('89), are good and valid in all respects. From the results of the search that has been made by Mr. Lloyd Wise, and in which, I have no doubt, all relevant Patents were examined, I am of opinion that the invention of Mr. Jones, as covered by his Patents, is novel."

Mr. Lloyd Wise, M.I.M.E., President of the Institute of Patent Agents, in his Report, states:—

"Having considered the Specifications submitted to me, as the result of your search, which I understand to have been a complete and exhaustive one, as well as those found in the course of the independent search amongst English Patents which I caused to be made, I am of opinion that . . . the inventions described in the Specifications of your three English Patents, No. 3,428, dated 17th March, 1885, No. 5,375, dated 13th April, 1887, and No. 9,089, dated 1st June, 1889 . . . are for novel subject matter, and can be supported."

UTILITY OF INVENTION.

Sir Edward Reed has also reported as to the Utility of the Invention, and writes:—

"I have carefully examined the Specifications of your several Patents, with respect alike to the novelty of your improvements, the validity of your Patents for the same, and the manufacturing and commercial value of your machine. I have likewise . . . made repeated examinations of the machine, and of all its parts . . . I am glad to find myself in complete agreement with your eminent Counsel, Mr. Fletcher Moulton, Q.C., as to the novelty of your invention and the validity of your Patents . . . I would beg leave to compliment and congratulate you upon having worked out with marked, and even striking, success a series of very ingenious improvements, the *ensemble* of which provides a machine that—if I judge the matter rightly—will come into very extensive use both at home and abroad, because of its convenience and of its great economy, both of first cost and of operation."

Copies of the above Reports in *extenso* appear on a separate sheet, accompanied by a few of the many others that have been obtained."

Machines can be seen at work at the offices of the Company in London and Birmingham.

FOREIGN PATENTS.

The Directors anticipate that considerable profit will



accrue to the Company from the sale of, or granting of, licences under the foreign Patents.

ANNUAL SALES.

The annual sales of Sewing Machines not possessing the advantages and improvements claimed on behalf of this Machine are stated by the Editor of the *Sewing Machine Gazette*, in a letter to Mr. Jones, of the 23rd day of January, 1891, as follows:—

"As to the number of Machines made annually, there being no official statistics I cannot tell exactly, but, from the inquiries I have made, I should think that the world's total production exceeds £2,500,000 per annum."

PROSPECTS OF THE COMPANY.

It is reasonable to expect a fair proportion of the trade, considering the advantages of the Company's machines; but the Directors base the following estimate of profits upon the output of only 30,000 machines per annum:—

WORKS: ESTIMATE OF PROFITS.

The Directors propose to erect works in Birmingham, with plant capable of turning out 30,000 machines per annum. They have had prepared a careful estimate of the cost of producing the machines, and this estimate justifies them in believing that they are largely below the mark in anticipating a profit of £1 per machine.

On this basis—	£	£
30,000 machines at £1 each would yield		
a net profit of		30,000
which may be applied as follows:—		
To pay 6 per cent. on £10,000 First Mortgage Debentures	600	
To pay 15 per cent. on £126,000 Ordinary Shares	18,900	
		19,500
Leaving for reserve	£10,500	

The whole of the £10,000 raised on the Debenture issue will be applied in the purchase of freehold land and in the erection of buildings and plant for the Company's works.

The price to be paid to the Vendor for the British and Foreign Patents, &c., is £90,000, payable as to £48,000 in cash and £42,000 in fully paid Ordinary Shares (which is one-third of the total capital proposed to be issued—being the largest amount allowable by the Stock Exchange rules). The Vendor has agreed that if there be insufficient capital subscribed to pay the whole of the said £48,000 in cash, and to leave £30,000 cash for working capital, he will accept such part of the £48,000 as there shall be insufficient cash to pay in fully paid up Shares. The Vendor has agreed that he and his nominees shall not sell any portion of the 42,000 shares for a period of at least three years. The Vendor bears all the expenses of the formation of the Company and the present issue of Capital to the first Allotment of Shares.

The Company have secured the services of Mr. Daniel Jones, the Vendor and Inventor, for a period of at least seven years, upon such terms as may be fixed by the Directors.

The following contracts have been entered into, viz.: an Agreement dated the 10th day of April, 1891, between Daniel Jones (the Vendor) of the one part, and Joseph Williams McPherson, as Trustee on behalf of the Company, of the other part. An Agreement dated the 1st day of May, 1891, made between George Cookes of the one part, and the Company of the other part. An Agreement dated the 9th May, 1891, between Daniel Jones, of the one part, and William Uppington of the other part. An Agreement dated the 3rd day of February, 1891, between Daniel Jones of the one part and Lewis Hopkins of the other part. During the negotiations for the purchase of the property and the formation of the Company arrangements have been entered into in connection therewith, and as to the payment of the preliminary expenses, the guaranteeing of the necessary working capital, &c., and applicants for shares shall be deemed to have due notice thereof, and to have assented thereto, and also to have expressly waived all right to any further particulars thereof, whether under Section 38 of the Companies Act, 1867, or otherwise, and any application followed by allotment shall be deemed a special contract with each applicant to the effect above stated.

The statements of fact contained in this Prospectus are based upon Reports and Estimates, copies of which, and of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, and of the first two contracts above mentioned, may be seen at the offices of the Solicitors to the Company.

It is intended to make an early application for a settlement on the London Stock Exchange and a quotation in the Official List.

Applications for Shares should be made on the form accompanying the Prospectus, and sent, together with the amount payable on application, to the Company's Bankers. Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full, and where fewer Shares are allotted than the number applied for the balance of the deposit will be applied in payment of calls due on the Shares allotted.

Prospectuses, with Forms of Application for Shares, may be obtained at the Offices of the Company (London and Birmingham), or of the Bankers, Solicitors, Auditors, and Brokers.

The Two-Reel (Jones') Sewing Machine Company.

The following correspondence has appeared in the *Star* during the past month. Sir Edward Reed, M.P., as will be seen from the prospectus given in another column, is a director of the Company referred to. The "Expert" who opened the controversy is, we understand, none other than the veteran, Newton Wilson.

THE TWO-REEL LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.—

WHAT AN EXPERT SAYS.

We have received the following letter from a correspondent, who says we shall find his name in the directory 'in connection with this industry for considerably over thirty years.' Our correspondent has now "entirely retired, and has no interest whatever but the public's." We are not competent to express an opinion upon the points at issue, but the directors may have a complete reply, to which we shall be pleased to give publicity.

"As one of the oldest sewing machine experts in this country, perhaps you will allow me to say a word in reference to the notice given in your issue of Friday, and the prospectus of the company published in the same issue. The prospectus proceeds upon the assumption, altogether unfounded, that the idea is new and original of sewing direct, and producing the lock-stitch from two ordinary reels. Instead of that, it is sold as the proverbial 'Adam.' Thirty years ago I had such a machine, and it has since been the subject of many patents. One of them is now, and has been for some time, on view on the Viaduct. On the inspection of your skeleton illustrations, and the reading of the descriptions, I have failed to discover one new feature. If there is one it is not indicated. I am far from wishing to detract from any merits this particular machine may possess. I have not seen the machine, nor read the specification. If the latter claims any one of the features indicated either in prospectus or description, then it is a thoroughly bad patent. No matter the drawing—that may be perfect; it is secondary to the primary condition of novelty. The absence of this would destroy the patent, and deprive it of all value for the purposes of genuine sale.

"I should attach little value to a ship constructor's opinion, however eminent, as to the value of a sewing machine patent, or of a sewing machine invention. I assume that Sir Edward Reed's career would afford little opportunity for studying the 2,000 sewing machine patents which have been issued from our Patent Office during the last forty years. Nor can I accept the opinion even of so eminent an authority as a *Star* woman. Ungallant as it appears, I assert that the woman does not live who is competent on such a subject wisely to advise intending investors. What ought to have been given is the report of sewing machine experts—men of large experience, but who have retired from the trade, and having no rival interests to promote, would be able to give an unbiased view both of the merits of the machine and the patents connected with it. This feature, I have observed, has been most carefully omitted in the case of all the sewing machine companies (limited) which have in recent years come to hopeless grief, not to mention the notorious "Moldacot" and the "Automatic" companies. I say, therefore, to the investing public, "be warned and examine well for yourselves."—*Star*, June 8th.

THE TWO-REEL SEWING MACHINE COMPANY.—

WHAT DO THE DIRECTORS SAY?

We have received the following letter:—
"For ten days or more I have waited for some reply to my letter on this subject, published in your issue of the 8th inst. In that



interval there has been abundance of time for the directors to meet and for their distinguished consulting engineer to formulate some reply to the statements made, and the inferential charges involved in those statements, and which so seriously affect this Company's *bona fides* with the public. I am astonished that an attempt, at least, has not been made to attack my position, and to maintain that of the Company. That this has not been done is most unsatisfactory. It is more than that, for it opens the company to the charge of gross misrepresentation. It places the Directors in a most equivocal position. It exposes them to reflections of a very unfavourable character, and will leave them open to action hereafter that may be injurious, if not disastrous, to their interests, and, finally, may make them both morally and legally responsible for their action or inaction in regard to the matter.

"I think Sir Edward Reed, who has a public character and reputation to lose, should not longer delay his justification of the position which the company have, as I assert, most unwarrantably assumed."—*Star*, June 20th.

THE TWO-REEL SEWING MACHINE COMPANY (LIMITED)—WHAT SIR EDWARD REED SAYS.

We have received the following letter from Sir Edward Reed, K.C.B. Our correspondent will doubtless answer for himself. Meantime, we may say that his main allegation was that the machine is not novel, and therefore that the patent is not valid. Sir Edward will permit us to add that our correspondent may be excused for assuming that so good a Radical—and so shrewd a man—as the senior member for Cardiff is a constant reader of *The Star*—

"On taking up *The Star* of to-day in this club (the National Liberal) at a late luncheon I observe, under the heading 'Money Market,' on page 3, a letter in which the writer says that he has waited for ten days or more for a reply to a letter of his on the above Company published in your issue of the 8th inst., and in which he goes on to complain of the silence of the directors, declaring that they are thereby placed in a most equivocal position, exposed even to the charge of gross misrepresentation, and so forth; and which concludes by references to myself by name, and says that I should no longer delay my justification of a position most unwarrantably assumed by the above Company. Now, sir (although I read *The Star* whenever I can, and am glad to do so), this is the very first intimation that I have received of any complaint, or of any suggestion tending to complaint, in connection with the above Company, and as I have not the faintest idea of what your correspondent has written about, or has in his mind, I would put it to you, and to the common sense of your multitudinous readers, whether there is any fairness or wisdom in the course pursued by your correspondent? If he had anything useful or important to suggest to me on the 8th inst. why in the name of goodness did he not write and tell me so? Why did he resort to the mere haphazard course of writing to you, and leaving it wholly to the chapter of accidents as to whether I, or any colleague of mine, might happen to see his letter? I am perfectly sure that, in so far as I am concerned—and I may say the same for them—we should have given immediate and careful attention to it, as we did every suggestion of importance that reached us; for although we co-operated in helping to get a good, cheap, and simple machine into the market, and available for the many to whom such a machine would be a boon, we would not lend ourselves for a moment to anything wrong or unfair.

"Your correspondent is good enough to say that I have 'a public character and reputation to lose,' but how long that will remain true—in my case or in any other—if people publish innuendoes and insinuations against one, in influential journals like *The Star*, without taking the pains to let one know (except by mere chance and accident) when questions of moment arise, I do not know.

"I cannot answer your correspondent, as he seems to wish, for I have not, and cannot at present obtain, a copy of your journal of the 8th inst., but if he will write to me personally to my own office (Broadway Chambers, Westminster) telling me what it is that he means or refers to, I will promptly attend to the matter; although if his suggestion amounts to an objection to the allotment of the Company's shares, I am much afraid that it is too late to give effect to it. What a pity it is he did not write direct to me in the first instance, if he really has anything worth consideration to say?"—*The Star*, June 23rd.

THE TWO-REEL LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE—A REASSURING STATEMENT.

We have received the following letter, which will be read with much satisfaction by the shareholders, from Sir Edward Reed, M.P., K.C.B.:—

"I observe from *The Star* of yesterday that you intimated that your correspondent's letter of the 8th inst. raised some question as to the novelty or validity of the patent for the sewing machine in question. It may be as well therefore for me to say that a question of this nature was raised some weeks ago, was fully gone into by the Company's solicitors and advisers, and was considered to be of no importance. To that extent I would wish to modify my letter which you were good enough to publish yesterday."—*The Star*, June 25th.

Failures and Arrangements.

THOMAS WOODHEAD, sewing machine agent, Grimsby.

The above debtor appeared for his public examination at the Grimsby Bankruptcy Court on the 3rd June, before Mr. Registrar Daubney.—In answer to the Official Receiver, the debtor stated that he had been insolvent before, in 1882. He had hired his furniture in the name of John Williams, which was the name of his sister's husband. He had done that for protection. He found the money himself. The valuation of the furniture was £20, and he had paid about £5 off. He had signed the name of Williams on the agreement, and he had not told the firm, from whom he hired the furniture (Messrs. Harrop & Co., of Market Street, Manchester), that his real name was Woodhead, as they did not ask him that question.—Finally, the case was adjourned.

THOMAS YOURK, dealer in watches and domestic appliances Brighton.

The above debtor was granted his release on April 29th.

The Rugby Exhibition.

During the past month there was held at Rugby an exhibition of local Art and industry.

The sewing machine trade was represented by The Singer Manufacturing Company, whose stand was very attractive. It was erected under the superintendence of the local manager, Mr. G. Witty, who also designed it. It was draped with handsome curtains made and worked entirely by the company's machines. Concealed in a corner of the stall was an electric motor, which worked several of the machines for manufacturing purposes, at which girls and young men were engaged in making corsets, sewing boots, etc. Altogether there were forty-five machines shown. Perhaps the machine which excited most attention was the "automatic drop cabinet" which we have previously described. Among the highly-finished machines for domestic use on view, was the new vibrating shuttle. Hanging about the stall were a number of pictures in silk and cotton, which have all been worked with the aid of one of the company's machines.

Lord Leigh who opened the exhibition made the following remarks. "Before I leave the subject, I must say I congratulate you on so very many things that I do not feel able to single out any particular thing upon which to remark, but I must congratulate Messrs. Singer very much upon their admirable exhibition of work I see on my right side here. When I went into the room I at first quite thought the work there was a painting before me, and was surprised when I neared to see that it was real. I think it reflects very great credit upon a local manufacturer—(hear, hear)—and I hope and trust others may follow to their proficiency."

Some New Wheeler & Wilson Machines.

THE Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company have now on show at their head London office, 21, Queen Victoria Street, several new special machines which deserve our attention, and we have had the opportunity of examining these in the company's new testing department which has been fitted with power. The Wheeler & Wilson Company have had for some years zigzag machines for making either one or three stitches in the traverse. They have now perfected a new machine which works four stitches each way. The principle difference between this and an ordinary D 12, is that it has a moveable needle-bar, which causes it to make alternately four stitches to the right and four to the left, the ordinary feed being used, but the hook working in a line with the arm of the machine. The length of the stitch or the angles of the zigzag are very easily altered, and this may be done while the machine is in motion. The machine feeds backwards and forwards and will either make four stitches diagonally or sew straight forward in the ordinary manner. We saw many yards of sewing produced by it at a high speed, and with numerous variations, the work in every case being first-class. A twin-needle zigzag machine was also shown to us, it having two needles fixed in the same bar one of which can be removed if required.

The Variety Stitch Machine which we next examined is a novelty which the Co. claim will do as much work in one minute as an ordinary flowering machine will perform in two hours and a half. This machine is controlled by very simple mechanism, which produces variations by simply increasing or decreasing the traverse of the needle and the length of the stitch. It makes two stitches forward and one back and produces exceedingly handsome fancy sewing.

A Vamping Machine which we next tested had two needles and a four motion feed, and is specially intended for strong boots, the Co. having another wheel feed vamping machine for women's boots.

One of this Company's latest inventions is a trimming machine which is constructed with a wheel or a step feed, and the trimmer, which is fitted to an ordinary 12 or D 12 machine, cuts like a pair of scissors, and is to a limited extent adjustable. The knife can be thrown out of gear at any time without stopping the machine, and it cuts leather or cloth in a perfect manner.

The Wheeler & Wilson D 10 Automatic-Cutter Button-Hole Machine, which has the enormous speed of five holes a minute, has been altered so that it will make automatically a double row of stitches at the end of the hole. In practice it is found that one girl can attend to two machines, which, together with the fact that it produces splendid work, is sufficient to account for its enormous success the past few months.

The Wheeler & Wilson new vibrator, we found, differs from other vibrating machines principally in that it is constructed to adjust itself automatically so as to work equally as well with any thickness of material.

The last machine we examined was the Wheeler & Wilson eyeletting machine, which is a modification of the zig-zag type. The alteration is merely in the feed, which resembles a wheel-feed posed on its side, the material being held firmly and turned round until the needle has completed the circle. First-class eyelets can be produced by this machine in leather, cloth, &c.

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The "Gazette" Portrait Gallery.

PERAMBULATOR MANUFACTURERS.

No. 3.—MR. W. J. HARRIS.

FEW men in the Domestic Machinery trade are better known than Mr. William James Harris, the subject of our present sketch, and none are more respected. His record too is a long one, as we shall presently show.

Born in Devonshire in 1852, Mr. Harris came to London in 1871 to seek his fortune, and at once entered the service of the Singer Manufacturing Company. He was at first attached to the Singer Company's Causeway depot as mechanic and general hand, and had for manager Mr. S. B. Cochrane, who was then one of the most successful men in the Singer Company's employ, and controlled the largest branch in the Kingdom. Before twelve months had passed, although not out of his teens, young Harris was paid a salary of £2 per week. He was now appointed a superintendent, and given the entire control of all the outdoor work of the branch office at which he was located.

After six years service with the Singer Company, Mr. Harris received a very tempting offer from Bradbury Company, Lim., which induced him to attach himself to their chief London branch, under Mr. Douse, the then manager. As an in stance of the rivalry which prevailed in the trade at this time, we might here mention that some thousands of circulars were distributed broadcast, informing the public that W. J. Harris was no longer in the Singer Company's employ. These circulars, however, did not prevent Mr. Harris from achieving such success with the Bradbury machine, that his account with the makers soon stood at close upon one thousand pounds.

But the name of Harris is perhaps now better known in connection with perambulators than with sewing machines, and it came about in this wise. Mr. Harris happened in 1880 to make the acquaintance of a perambulator smith, from whom he gleaned the number of fittings that he made weekly for one perambulator maker alone, and this induced him to take up the sale of children's carriages. He soon found, however, that there were only a few makers in the trade, and that their output was comparatively so small and uncertain as to put him as a dealer to great inconvenience. This decided him to make his own carriages, which was no small step to take considering that he was not possessed of much capital, and his existing hire business kept most of this locked up. By dint however of hard work and perseverance, combined with his mechanical experience, he soon succeeded beyond his anticipations. After a short time he began to make for the trade, entering into contracts to make as many as a

thousand carriages for a single firm. His reputation grew at such a pace that Messrs. J. G. Murdoch & Co. (Lim.), invited him to join them in partnership as perambulator makers, but this was not to be.

In 1888 W. J. Harris & Co. (Lim) became the style of the firm, Mr. Harris finding that the business done at the several branches he had opened required more supervision and increased capital. Much of the office work of the concern is now done by the secretary, Mr. J. Dickinson; but Mr. Harris, the managing director, is as active as ever in controlling the factory and looking after the depots.

Haymerle Works, Haymerle Road, Peckham, S.E., W. J. Harris & Co.'s factory and warehouses, are well worth a visit. Here many thousands of carriages are turned out yearly, and either dispatched to dealers in all parts of the country or sent to the company's own depots which are mostly located in the "Home Counties." At these depots sewing and washing machines, musical instruments and jewellery, as well as perambulators, are kept in stock for sale, either for cash or on easy terms.

Mr. W. J. Harris, as our readers well know, is President of the Hire Traders' Protection Association, and is just the man for the post, being always prompt and regular in all he undertakes. He is now in the prime of life, and

having a robust constitution has probably many years before him, during which he will no doubt continue to progress. He has, however, every reason to be satisfied if he continues to maintain his present position, for, considering his comparatively lowly origin he is entitled to rank, among the "men who have succeeded."

Notes on Patent Law.*

THE number is legion of treatises on the subject of Patent Law, which have even within the past few months been issued from the press in the form either of original works or new editions. But these are almost without exception intended as text-books for lawyers, and aim at dealing in its entirety with this somewhat large branch of law. They are, consequently, both too large and frag-

mentary to be of any great service to the general reader. They are voluminous books, which only a student of the subject can afford the time to read systematically, and the authors confine themselves so strictly in their utterances to the language of decided cases that it is generally very difficult to obtain from them any general proposition that covers a particular point of difficulty. It thus happens that, in spite of their excellence as manuals, they are by no means serviceable as books of reference to the general reader, and it is believed that the series of articles, of which this is the first, will supply a felt want in the way of exhibiting, stripped of technicalities, so far as that is possible, the main outlines of the

* Industries.



WILLIAM JAMES HARRIS.

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British Patent Law in those of its aspects which are of distinctively general interest.

There are two classes of persons, excluding the patent lawyers, who are specially interested in patent law—they are (1) inventors and (2) investors in patents. The inventor and the investor are for many purposes antagonists, and every one has heard some touching story of a clever but simple-minded inventor, robbed of the fruits of his ingenuity by the wiles of a crafty investor, who has bought the inventor's right for some trifling or illusory consideration, and exploited them to his own immense advantage, without so much as entertaining a passing thought of making the original source of his profits a sharer in their advantages. But although such cases of hardship have undoubtedly occurred in the past, and will occur again in the future, they will affect only a very small part of what we have to put forward. The more common, though much less generally recognised case, is that the inventor and the investor co-operate loyally and to their mutual advantage; and, again, cases are frequent where the inventor is able, without any external assistance, to put his own invention on the market, and thus to combine the two characters in himself. We shall first, then, consider those points which affect them both in the same way—in respect, that is, of their common interest. The consideration of working agreements between co-adventurers will form a separate topic for after consideration.

This plan leads naturally to the discussion, in the first place, of the patentee's rights, since they lie at the foundation of any advantage which can be secured, either by himself, or by those who share in his undertaking. These rights are derived from two sources—certain Acts of Parliament and the Royal Grant; and for their full definition both must be consulted. The principal Act under which all existing patents have been created is, curiously enough, an Act directed *against* monopolies, and primarily intended for their suppression. The right of granting trading monopolies claimed by the Tudor sovereigns and by James I. was so enormous and oppressive that Parliament put in the very forefront of its demand for reforms, when its dispute with the House of Stuart waxed vehement, a demand that they should be abolished. Hence resulted, after a great deal of Royal evasion, the celebrated Statute of Monopolies, in the year 1623, by which it is declared that "all monopolies, and all commissions, grants, licenses, charters, and letters patents heretofore made or granted, or hereafter to be made or granted, to any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate whatsoever, of or for the sole buying, selling, making, working, or using of anything within this Realm or the Dominion of Wales . . . and all proclamations, inhibitions, restraints, warrants of assistance, and all other matters and things whatsoever any way tending to the instituting, erecting, strengthening, furthering, or

countenancing of the same, or any of them, are altogether contrary to the laws of this Realm, and so are, and shall be, utterly void and of none effect, and in no wise to be put in use or execution." From this very sweeping denunciation an exception was allowed, which is provided for in the following terms:—"Provided also and be it declared and enacted, that any declaration before mentioned shall not extend to any letters patents and grants of privilege for the term of fourteen years or under, hereafter to be made of the sole working or making of any manner of new manufactures within this Realm to the true and first inventor and inventors of such manufactures, which others at the time of making such letters patents and grants shall not use, so as also they be not contrary to the law, nor mischievous to the State, by raising prices of commodities at home, or hurt of trade, or generally inconvenient."

Upon this exception has been engrafted the entire patent law, for although it must be admitted that subsequent legislation, and still more the modifications introduced by the judges in their interpretation of the clause, have caused its effect to vary from time to time, in the end, and in spite of the jealousy of monopoly which breathes through the whole Statute, and has at various times found expression from the judicial bench, inventors have received a very large measure of privilege. Thus the grantee of a patent may, while the grant lasts, attack the maker, vendor, or user of his patented invention, and if he makes good his claim, may enforce his right by requiring that the objectionable "manufacture" should be either delivered up to him or destroyed, besides recovering pecuniary damages against the person who is shown to have committed the infringement of his rights. But this is not the whole measure of a patentee's rights. The letters patent under which he acquires them confer on him and on his personal representative or assignee the power of making use of his invention "by himself, his agents, or licensees." Thus he is able, not only to monopolise the use of his invention in his own hands, but to

become a source of similar privilege in other persons, so that he can not only make over his rights by a sale of the patent itself, but, if he so prefer, he can, while retaining the paramount right in his own hands, concede to others the subordinate right of manufacturing under his licence, and on any terms as to the payment of royalties or sharing of profits, to which he and they can agree. It is this power of sharing his privileges which gives to the position of a patentee its great commercial value and advantage, and for our present purpose it is, therefore, all-important. Before passing to that point, however, we must pause to consider the statutory limits of the patentee's rights as above defined, a subject which will afford material for our next issue.

(To be continued.)

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The Company are ready to appoint responsible Agents in each district for the sale of their Machines, and invite applications for agencies. This is a good opportunity for any Dealer to combat with the competition of the present day.

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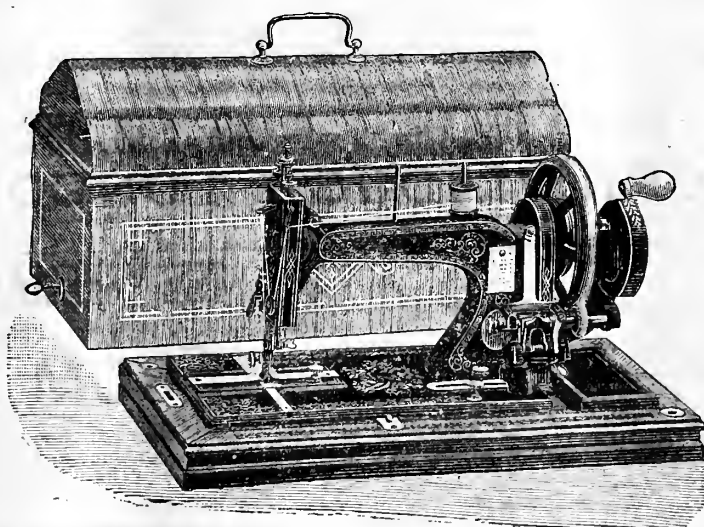
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SOLE AGENTS in the United Kingdom for the justly renowned “GLORIA” Machines. Musical Albums in great variety, and every requisite for a Sewing Machine Depot always in Stock.

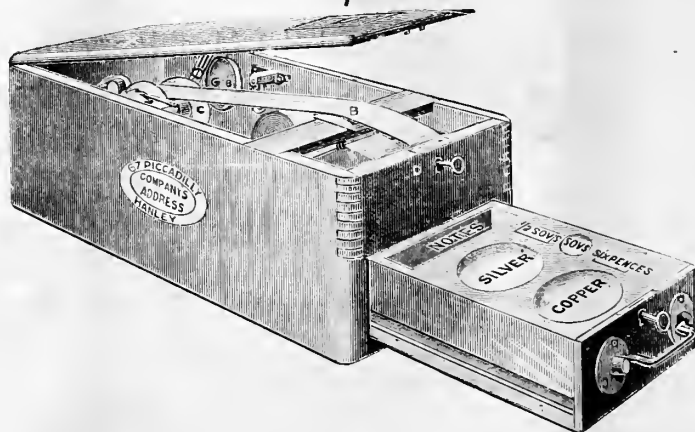
Patent Check Till.

MESSRS. BRADBURY & Co., Limited, of Oldham, are now making for Messrs. J. R. Stokes & Co., Limited, of Hanley, a new form of check till called Stokes' Patent and Check Till System. A strip of paper ruled pounds, shillings, and pence, shown in our illustration, registering 2,500 sales, is placed on the spindle A, taken through bent wires, over the desk B, and thence on the revolving drum C. The lid being closed is locked at D, key being retained by proprietor or manager, who enters on the paper through slot E in lid (immediately

and it has been found to pay for itself in a few months, in all businesses where assistants are employed to take cash.

New Sewing Machine Motor.

THE trade have for years looked upon sewing machine motors with distrust, and not without good cause. We have just inspected at the offices of Mr. J. Evans-Jackson, patent agent, 45, Holborn Viaduct, a new spring motor specially intended for sewing machines. It hails from Germany, and can be constructed, we are informed,



over the desk B) the amount of change required to commence business, unlocking, opening, and depositing same in drawer F, this action causing paper to move forward and rings a bell G, leaving a blank space for next entry. The last three records can be seen through glass in lid.

It is clear from the foregoing that this check system is very simple and absolutely reliable. At any time during the day the amount recorded can be added up and the money counted to see if it agrees with the register. We understand that the cost of this apparatus is only nominal,

for ten shillings, and readily affixed to any existing sewing machine.

We did not time the operation, but it is claimed that this motor, which is of the spring type, only takes thirty seconds to wind and will run for nine minutes. It is fitted to the stand of the machine, and in such a manner that the operator can handle the lever without getting off her seat. It is therefore conveniently placed for an occasional wind after once it is fully wound up, so as to keep it in continuous work.

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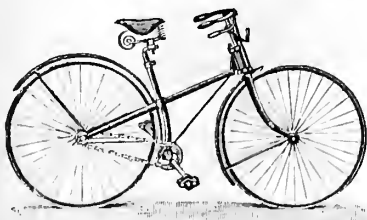
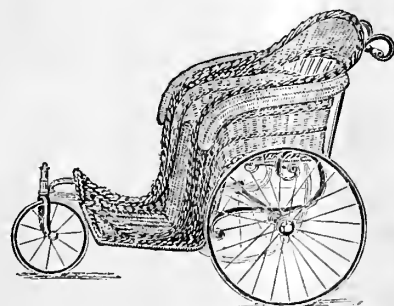
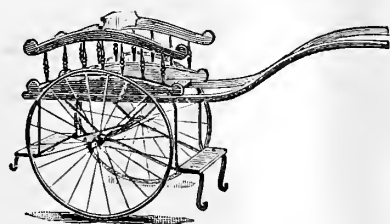


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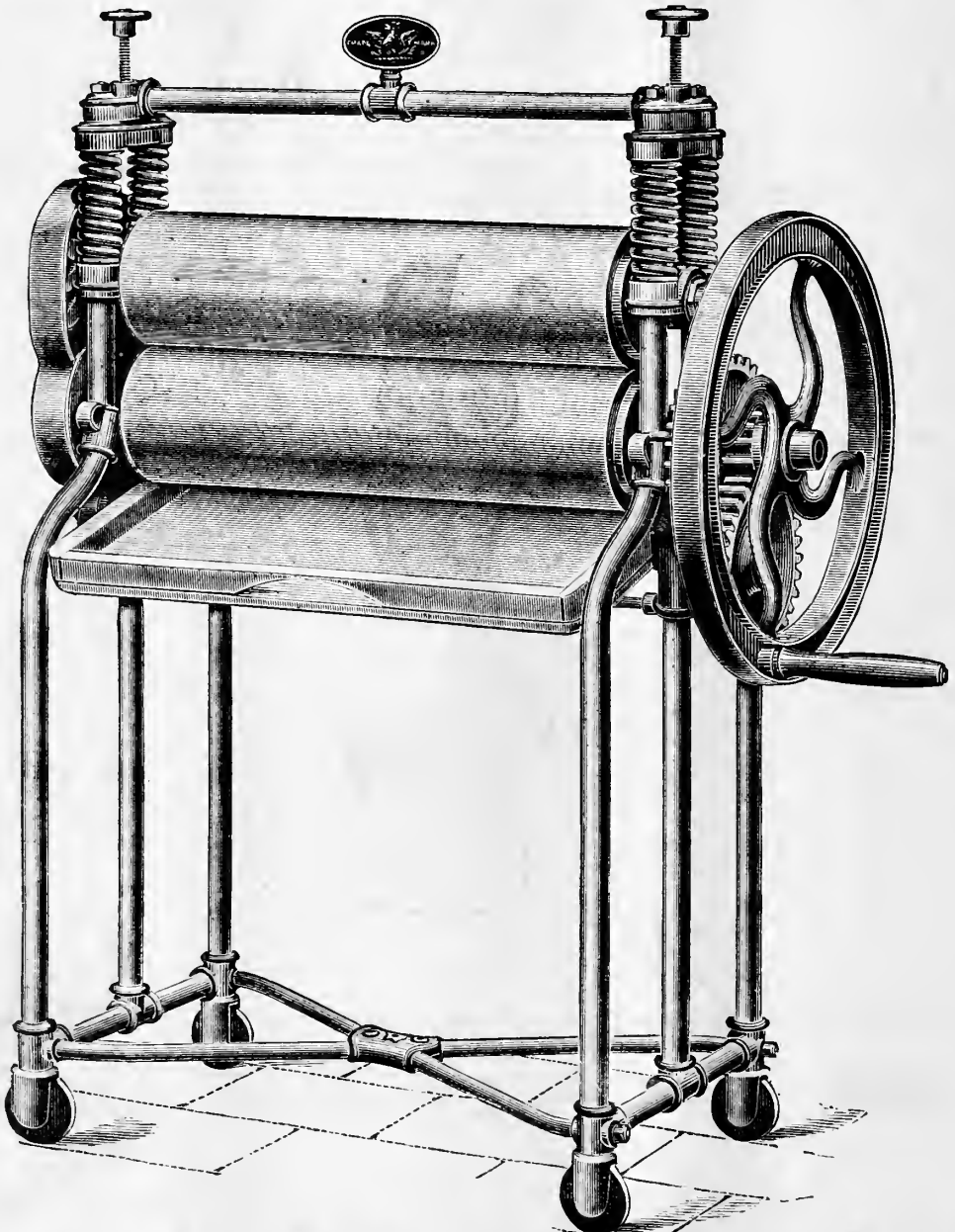
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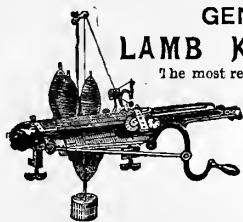
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Papers on Knitting Machines.

No. III.

RIBBING machines are very bewildering, there are so many sizes (or diameters) and gauges.

To a manufacturer who wishes to make really first-class hosiery, it is, by far, the best way to have separate machines for each size of stocking.

Suppose we want to make a ribbed stocking, similar in quality to the plain one mentioned in my last article, we will require eight machines (one for each size); and as the yarn is threefold 12's the following machines will be found suitable.

For the first size of children's ribs, Class A, cylinder, 56 needles, dial, 28 needles; second size ribs, cylinder, 60 needles, dial, 30; third, 64 cylinder, 32 dial, and so on, rising 4 needles in the cylinder and 2 in the dial for every size of stocking up to women's, which, in this case,

would be knitted on a Class F machine, 80 cylinder, 40 dial.

Finer gauge goods, will, of course, require finer gauge machines; but, to a manufacturer, at any rate, it is better to keep to separate machines for every size than to flounder about, the way that novices do, making 3 and 4 sizes on the same machine, all the sizes being of necessity very nearly the same width and weight throughout.

I have two pairs of stockings before me now; one of the pairs is supposed to be a size 5, and the other is women's full size; a difference of three sizes. Those two pairs were made by the same operator on the same machine, and up to the present moment of writing I have not been able to detect any difference; if there is a difference at all (to use an Irish phrase) *the littlest is the biggest*, and these have been made by a firm who profess to take the lead in manufactured hosiery.

Certainly, in this case, the machine is at fault. I would not have a gross of machines of that make at a gift.

Mr. Griswold has done much to perfect the ribbing machine, but his struggles have not brought him any fortune, and as he has now left this country to reside permanently in America, we will have to do the best we can without him. A very great variety of tops, heels, and toes can be made on a ribbing machine. There is the "Niantic" heel and toe, which is made very largely in Leicester. This toe can be sewn up when knitted, or if preferred without sewing, the same toe can be done seamless by commencing the stocking at that part; to do this properly a half set-up will be required, and a good operator.

Another really good toe is the Scotch toe; this is narrowed in the machine, same way as a plain stocking, and is finished to a point, perfectly seamless, ready for immediate wear.

The tops of ribbed stockings can be made in any style to suit the buyer's fancy.

A machine fitted with say 84 cylinder and 42 dial will be found very useful for women's ribs, gent's son, &c., in 3 & 1 and 4 & 1 rib. If 3 & 1 and 2 & 1 rib is

LLOYD & HILL,



Patentees & Manufacturers. Perambulators. Invalid Furniture.
HOME. Combination Mail Carts. **EXPORT.**

Second Award, Melbourne Exhibition, 1888.

LOWER HURST STREET,

LONDON REPRESENTATIVE—
Mr. W. T. KNIGHT, 8a, CITY ROAD.

BIRMINGHAM.

required we will require a dial with 56 grooves, and for other ribs such as 2 & 2, 3 & 2, &c., other dials will be wanted; every ribbing machine from the smallest diameter to the largest is capable of almost boundless combinations in the matter of cylinders and dials.

A very good sock for gent's summer wear can be made on a Class B machine, cylinder 108, dial 54, with three-fold 17's yarn. This sock is extremely light, weighing only 3 oz. per pair, but is excellent wearing quality.

For ordinary black machine knits, however, the list of machines at the beginning of this chapter will be found most suitable and easy to manipulate. If these stockings are well knit and finished, it is nothing unusual for a manufacturer to run twenty machines on each size. And although the profit is not very great on the smaller sizes, a larger quantity of them can be sold, and the profit on the 6's and women's more than makes up the deficiency.

With 3/12's yarn the weight for size 1 will be 1 3/4 lbs.; for size 2, 2 lbs.; 3, 2 1/4 lbs.; 4, 2 1/2 lbs.; 5, 2 3/4 lbs.; 6, 3 lbs.; s. women's, 3 1/4 lbs.; women's, 3 1/2 lbs. per doz.

A great saving in wages can be effected by running these ribbing machines by power. A hand who is compelled to turn all day soon gets tired out, whereas if the machine is run by steam or other power, a difference of, at least, three pairs per day is the result; the manufacturer thus gets more production from his machines, the hands earn more wages, and the machines wear longer, through being always run at a regular speed.

A reduction of 2s. per doz. in knitters' wages can be effected, thus making more profit at every turn. Some manufacturers are of opinion that running machines by power is attended with disastrous results, such as breaking of cylinders, needles, &c., but there never was a greater mistake made in this world. Ribbing machines run by power break less needles and cylinders, and also deteriorate less with two years' wear than the old style of hand turning. Heels and toes (which are knit backwards and forwards) must, of necessity, be turned by hand.

Of course, when a factory is run by power, certain precautions against accidents have to be observed. I like,

myself, a long rod attached to the strap guide, and running the full length of every table (about 20 ft.), within easy reach of everybody, also fast and loose pulley for every table; then, in case of accident, any one in the room can easily move this connecting rod, thus throwing the driving belt on to the loose pulley, thereby stopping the table at once. There was a case reported some time ago in the *Sewing Machine Gazette*, where a girl had her scalp torn off through her hair catching in a sewing machine strap. If this arrangement of mine had been used in that factory, such an accident might have been prevented. One of my hands was caught the same way last week, and, but for promptly stopping the table, the same thing might have happened again. Happily, such accidents are very rare, but it is as well to be prepared for them when they do come.

M. C. DAVISON.

Heckmondwike, June 25th, 1891.

Improvements in the "Dubied" Knitting Machine.

WE hear from Mr. G. Stibbe, of Glasgow, and 107, Wood Street, E.C., the sole wholesale agent for Dubied & Co., that his firm have introduced several improvements into their knitting machines. The principal improvement consists in patent automatic cams, which obviate the necessity of using stops, and for which the following advantages are claimed:—

- 1.—The course of the carriage can be limited exactly to the number of needles in use, when knitting narrow circular web, whereby considerable time is saved.
- 2.—There being no stops to strike, there is no shock or oscillation.
- 3.—There is no necessity for making a turn of the handle.
- 4.—The construction of these cams is simple and solid, and their action certain and free of risk. There are no small pieces about them to cause derangement.

Mr. Stibbe is now paying special attention to Dubied's "New Patent Flat Web" machine, which is specially designed for knitting plain flat web with selvages.

The Largest Stock of Rubber Wringers in Europe is to be found at the
Warehouses of the

BAILEY WRINGING MACHINE COMPANY.

26, SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.

The Manufacturers of the Bailey Wringing Machine Co., include the following well-known Wringers.

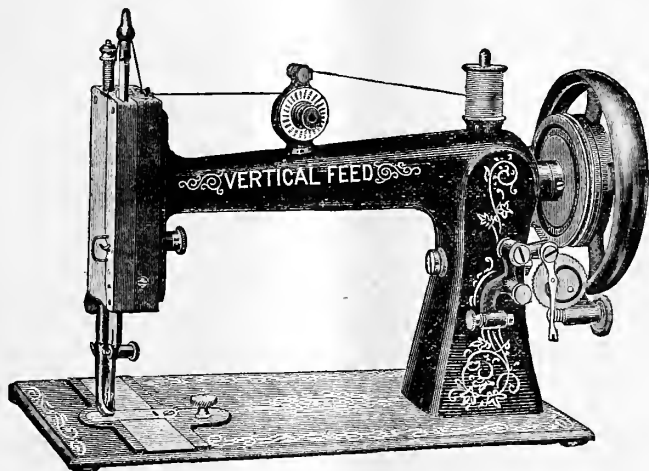
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PRICES ON APPLICATION.

The Sun that Dims the Stars.

THE "VERTICAL FEED."



Success beyond Kings, Queens, Singers, Earthly Saints, and Royal Crowns. Unequalled for simplicity, durability, and range of work. Dealers make more money in handling the VERTICAL FEED, because its excellence and beauty commands best prices.

THE HANDSOMEST CABINET WORK

In Walnut, Antique Oak, and Hungarian Ash.

The VERTICAL FEED is the only Machine that performs the great range of practical and ornamental work now in demand for family and manufacturing purposes.

The VERTICAL FEED has several recent improvements.

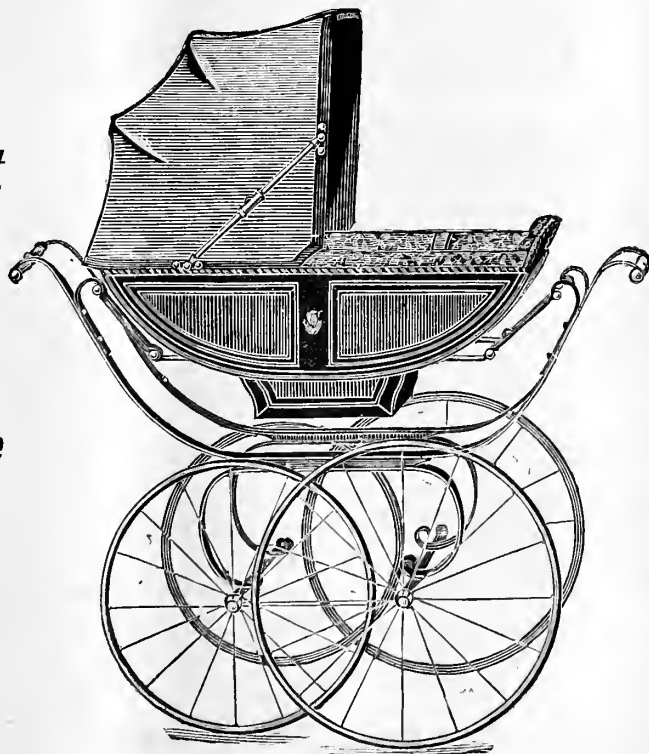
The VERTICAL FEED attachments are known all over the world to be far superior to any others, and are automatic in their action.

The New No. A Manufacturing Machine was immediately accepted by manufacturers, and by them pronounced the best for all purposes that has ever been produced by any company.

Dealers who want to control prices, territory, and a trade that will be profitable and enduring, will make no mistake in handling the VERTICAL FEED.

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Dubied's "New Combination Appliance" is especially valuable for knitting half-circular web with two selvages, such as for pants, also for producing both armholes of vests and jerseys with selvages.

This firm is issuing a new catalogue, which can be had on application.

Sale of Howe Machines.

MR. J. HUTTON, of 179, West George Street, Glasgow, the liquidator of the Howe Company, informs us that he has several hundred new Howe sewing machines which he is open to sell at a great reduction on the usual terms, in order to close the estate.

Hints for Repairing and Adjusting Sewing Machines.

By WM. FUNK, in *THE U.S. Sewing Machine News*.

THE WILLCOX AND GIBBS.

MR. T. HOLLOWS, for years an expert on this machine, has given us some good points, and I will reproduce them, as he has gone into details.

Take the machine entirely apart, then give it a good cleaning with benzine or wood naphtha, which is much better. Then put the machine together after the following manner:—First fit the shaft to the frame. If the shaft is worn very bad (which is often the case with machines that have been used for manufacturing purposes) put in a larger sized one. Do not file down the shaft to fit the bearing but ream out the bearing to fit the shaft. Then ream out your pulley or wheel to fit the shaft, and let it be a snug fit, or it will give you trouble with working loose, if the machine is run at the highest speed. If the feed eccentric on the shaft is worn badly, and the shaft is not, if it be either a three or seven stitch eccentric, you can take it off and replace with a new one, as they are soldered on. (The Willcox & Gibbs Company furnish them.)

If the eccentric is a nine stitch or a solid one turned up with the shaft, you will either have to put in a new shaft or file away the part that is out of true. Solder on a piece of steel, trim it up with a file, and make it as nearly like a new one as possible. Next fit on your lever. If this is worn too badly to make a good job, you will have to ream out the hole and fit it to a larger sized stud, taking care to make a good fit both in the bearing and in the length of the stud. If not, it will rattle when run fast. Perhaps in a machine for home use, upsetting or flattening the stud would answer the purpose. I have seen them done that way, but my experience has mostly been in manufacturing, where they run the machines from twenty to twenty-five hundred revolutions per minute; in that case it would last but a very short time; and I never upset anything on a Willcox & Gibbs machine for manufacturing purposes. Then put on your connection rod, and be sure that it runs smooth and has no lost motion. If the upper part of the connecting rod is badly worn ream it out before putting on. The same reamer that you use for the lever stud will do for this.

Next fit your foot bar. If this is bad put in a larger sized bar; fit it the same way as the shaft, that is, ream out the hole to fit the bar; you will find the bottom bearing in the foot bar and the needle bar larger than the top one. Ream out enough to make the bottom hole round, so that it will fit the whole length of the bearing; they are not only larger than the top ones, but they are worn out of true as well. Be careful of the spline on the foot bar, which keeps the bar from turning round; have it bearings all its length to make a lasting job. If the machine is one of the oldest style and a screw runs through the bar into a slot in the frame, you can fit on an improved one that has a spline on it by simply cutting a place for the spline to fit into; this can be done by drilling with a small twist drill, and finishing with a flat file. If the foot bar is a good fit, but the spline a bad one, which will cause the foot to move from side to side, you may overcome that by upsetting the spline or putting in a new one.

Then fit the needle-bar the same way, making a good fit, yet having it to run easy. Next fit in the needle-bar screw. (The Willcox & Gibbs Company furnish these in larger sizes.) Ream out your lever. I use a taper reamer for this—the one the Singer Company use for their wheel feeds. You want as little taper as possible for this; ream from the outside of your lever. If the needle-bar screw is not very bad you can spread it until it fits snug. After connecting the needle-bar to the lever you ought to run the machine and see that it runs entirely free, and still not have any lost motion in any of the connections. Then, fit on your friction pad and spring; if there is a groove in the spring caused by the thread it must be filed out or dressed with an emery wheel. This takes the place of the take-up on other machines, and, although small, it is of great importance to the working of the machine.

It should open just when the eye of the needle is entering the goods, and close when it is being withdrawn.

This not being adjusted right is one cause of skipping stitches. Next fit on your feed bar. Fit it snugly. If it does not lay flat against the machine it will rattle when running fast. You will find a piece of leather in the bar that works against the eccentric; if bad you can make a new one from a piece of belting. If the bar is made to fit snug it will make very little noise when running. Then put in a No. 4 needle and the looper.

Set the looper up to the needle, hold a piece of white paper behind the needle, then look between the needle and the point of the looper, and have it so that you can just see between them. If too near, it will strike the needle and make a burr on the looper; if too far away it will skip stitches. At the time your needle begins to rise your looper point should be some three-sixteenths of an inch from the needle. As the looper point gets to the needle, the needle should have risen, so that the looper point is in the centre of the curve just above the needle eye. You can raise or lower your needle by turning the ball stud on the end of the lever. If the ball stud is one of the old style, entirely round, take it out and put in an improved one that has an eccentric on the stud; then you can adjust your needle as you need it. Of course, as the connecting rod wears, and you draw it together, it shortens it and raises your needle.

You can adjust your looper backward and forward by filing off the shank.

If you hold the looper in your left hand and file off the flat part of the shank, the farthest from you, it will set your looper back; if you file from the side nearest to you it will set it forward. The Willcox & Gibbs Company use gauges and timing needles for this purpose. I have them in my possession but never use them.

You can get along without them by carefully watching if it forms the loop at the right time, the same as on a shuttle machine. Next put on the plate and the presser-foot; adjust the foot to the plate; when the lifter is down the foot should be flat on the plate, and even all over. Take off the plate and put on the feed surface; adjust feed to the presser-foot. When the feed is at the highest point, which should be at the same time the needle-bar is at the highest point, drop the presser-foot on the feed, hold it up to the light, and see that it touches all over both front and back; it ought to touch on the front first, then to come down flat when you put the presser on it.

Then examine the thread guides and see there are no grooves in them caused by the thread; put new felt-washers on the tension, and see that the tension stud is tight enough in the frame, so that it will not turn by the running of the machine. If the needle hole in the plate is too large it will cause the work to be drawn through on to the looper. You can file out the piece and insert a new piece in its place. If these instructions are followed you will have no trouble with this machine.

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The NOVELTY for 1891.

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THE STAR PATENT CRADLE CARRIAGE.

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THE STAR CATALOGUE FOR 1891.

Our New Catalogue is now ready. It is the handsomest catalogue ever produced in the Perambulator Trade either in Europe or America, and contains many new designs and first-class ideas.

THE STAR MANUFACTURING CO.

Goodinge Rd., Cattle Market, Holloway, N.

Bradbury's Show-days.

DURING the past month Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Limited, of 14, Newgate Street, E.C., engaged stockrooms at the Manchester Hotel for the purpose of exhibiting a full range of their manufactures. Bassinets and sewing machines were the articles principally exhibited. We observed specimens of all their carriages, including several new styles. Among the latter were several carriages upholstered and painted in light colours. We specially noted Bradbury's No. 10, which is an exceedingly handsome carriage, the body of which is constructed of lengths of highly polished walnut and canary woods, arranged alternately with exquisitely-designed panels. This body was suspended on C springs, with straps, and was a favourite with buyers. Judging from the results attained at this show, there appears to be, at least in London, a demand at present for lightly painted and upholstered carriages.

Special provision was made for displaying this company's sewing machines to advantage. A number of manufacturing machines were arranged as in a factory, with shafting, benches, &c. Among the machines on show were the new Bradbury rotary for family, light and heavy manufacturing purposes; the well-known "Wellington" hand machine, which seems to be more popular than ever; and Bradbury's family hand machine.

The Vertical Feed Machine.

MR. G. W. PHILLIPS, the general manager of the Vertical Feed Sewing Machine Company, has, during the past month, visited many of his customers in the north of England, and booked numerous large orders.

The Vertical Feed Sewing Machine Company have just received at their storerooms, 24, Aldersgate Street, E.C., a consignment of treadle machines differing from those in use in that the table is so constructed that the base of the head fits quite flush with the woodwork. This is a decided improvement, and has already been appreciated by the trade.

Jottings.

Last month, at the Redditch County Court, Messrs. W. Woodfield & Sons, the needle manufacturers, defended a claim for cloth supplied on the ground that it had damaged the needles stuck in it. The Court, however decided against them.

Mr. T. Columbine, for many years manager for Mr. Weir, recently committed suicide. He has for the past four or five years continued Weir's sewing machine business in Soho on his own account. We understand that Mr. Columbine, junior, will continue this business.

Messrs. Carter & Sweetapple have just opened a domestic machinery depot in Southend, and have already done good business.

The Lady Bridge Oil Works, of 54, Spring Street, Hull, write us that many of our readers who purchase their cycle and machine oils complain of having to pay strict cash. The prices for these, we are told, are so low that no other terms are possible.

The Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company are getting out some very effective advertising novelties. Among these we must specially mention a note book, which con-

sists of several sheets of celluloid secured together by an eyelet, and is practically everlasting, as the pencil marks can easily be erased.

In our last issue we were in error as to the location of the new wholesale depot of Jones' Sewing Machine Company, Limited. We should have given it as 20, Lever Street, Piccadilly, Manchester.

Mr. R. W. Andrews, of Chatham, has opened a domestic machinery depot in Maidstone, trading as Andrews & Middlemiss.

Mr. R. Lockhart has opened the old Howe premises, 33, Cockburn Street, Glasgow, as a depot for all kinds of domestic machinery, as well as the Vertical Feed sewing machine.

On another page we give the prospectus of the Two Reel (Jones') Sewing Machine Company, which appealed for capital during the past month, obtained, we are informed, upwards of £60,000, and at once went to allotment.

The Bishop's Cluster Company have now on show at their warehouse, Aldersgate Street, a sample of Stoewer's vibrating shuttle machine, also a new form of treadle, which it is claimed does away with all dead centres.

Mr. George Sawyer has now returned from a visit to the White Sewing Machine Company's factory, at Cleveland, Ohio, and resumed the managerial reins at Holborn Viaduct. He found his Company busy at their factory.

Directors of both the "Domestic" and the "New Home" Sewing Machine Companies are now in England. The former is arranging for a change in the representation of his company in this country.

Herr Sam. Liebes, of Breslau, writes us that he has the patent of a sewing machine lamp for disposal.

A Liverpool correspondent writes us that business is very slack in his city, and that both Nelson's, London Road, and Hyde, Renshaw Street, have closed their premises.

Mr. H. C. Hobden, a veteran sewing machine dealer, of High Street, Lewes, has now retired from business, and intends to devote himself to municipal and horticultural pursuits in the future. We hope that he will live long to enjoy the fruits of an active and industrious life.

Mr. J. W. Johnston, the well-known dealer in sewing machines, &c., in Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of Australia, is now on a visit to England. He has come here *via* the United States, and will return through the Suez Canal. He does an extensive trade at the Antipodes, and is agent for Messrs. Silberberg.

Messrs. S. Cox & Co., the Alcester needle manufacturers, write us that their needles "are made of the finest spring steel, tempered upon a new method, and have nicely-formed eyes, impossible to cut the cotton. The needles are so shaped that they produce a prettier stitch than others."

Agents Wanted.

Sewing Machine Dealers should apply for agency for ZELEO, a Waterproofing Oil for Boots, Shoes, Footballs, &c., which renders leather waterproof and soft without interfering with its polishing properties. 6d. and 1s. per bottle. Particulars free from the

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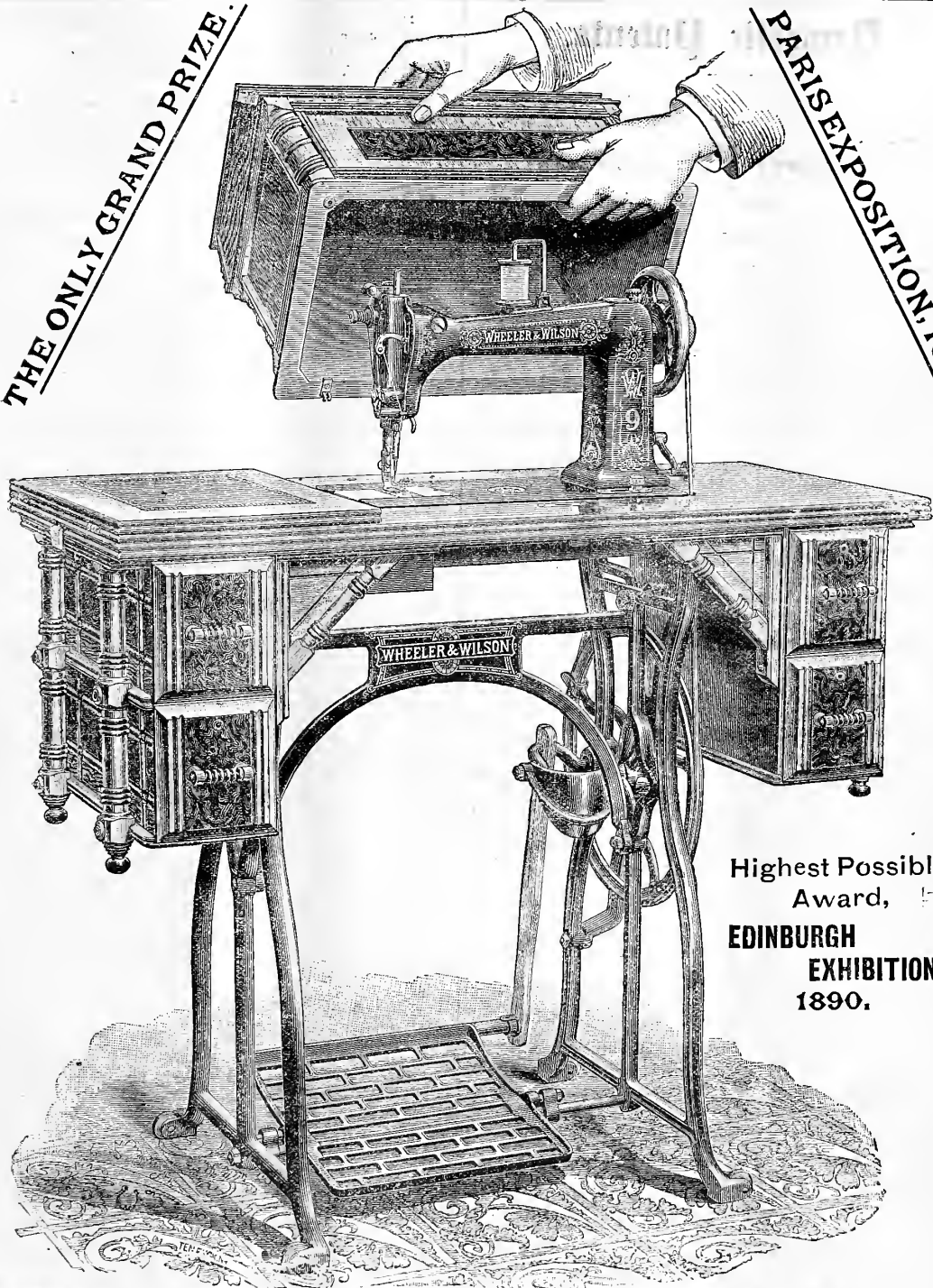
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Cabinet Work in Oak and Walnut.

These Machines are high class in every respect, are warranted for five years by the Company, and can be fully recommended.

We solicit correspondence from all first-class dealers desiring to take up the sale of this Machine, and to whom Liberal Terms will be given.

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO.,

21, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Domestic Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Messrs. G. F. Redfern & Co., Patent Agents, 4, South Street, Finsbury, E.C.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

1891.

- " 8035. M. C. Denne and T. J. Denne, for improvements connected with sewing machines.
 8054. J. P. McPhun and J. McKenzie, for improvement of children's mail carts.
 8157. L. C. Duncan, V. Witte, and S. B. Cochrane, for improvements in ordinary or domestic and other sewing machines.
 8170. C. Welch, for improvements in sewing machines.
 8255. W. H. Taylor, 52, Brookville Road, Salisbury Estate, Fulham, London, for automatically threading the eye of the sewing-machine needle, called "The De Sarto Threader."
 8298. C. J. Hill, for improvements in sewing machines.
 8361. M. W. G. Pross and M. Mayer, for improvements in button-hole guards and in machinery therefore.
 8486. H. H. Lake, a communication from G. Caspani, of Italy, for improvements in and relating to motors for driving sewing machines and other apparatus.
 8506. G. Stille, a communication from E. Dubied, of Switzerland, for improvements in and relating to knitting machines.
 8522. A. Anderson, a communication from the Singer Manufacturing Company of United States, for improvements in or relating to needle bars of sewing machines.
 8539. C. H. Smith, for improvements in rotary sewing machines.
 8552. L. Outram, for improvements in mail or go carts.
 8580. A. Siebert, for improvements in sewing machines.
 8586. H. H. Lake. A communication from J. H. Mason of United States for improvements in self-threading shuttles.
 8614. R. F. Loosemore, for improvements in motors for driving sewing and other like machines.
 8678. C. A. Garnier, for an improved awning for children's perambulators.
 8888. W. Griffiths, Ty-Tal-y-fera, Swansea Vale, for preventing the flowing thread of sewing machines from slipping over the reel and breaking.
 8911. W. H. L. McCarthy, for improvements in bassinets and other vehicles.
 8981. W. I. James, Green End House, Stafford, for improvements in circular knitting machines.
 8986. J. J. Royle. A communication from C. Reiger, of Bohemia, for improvements in sewing machines.
 9110. W. Becroft, for improvements in sewing machines for book-binding and other analogous purposes.
 9137. A. J. Boulton. A communication from Z. Lecaisne, of France, for improvements in circular knitting machines.
 9149. C. E. Wright, for an improved combination device or article for domestic and trade hand needlework.
 9334. C. Thielemann, for improvements in perambulators.
 9408. J. P. McPhun and J. McKenzie, for an improvement in mail carts for children.
 9453. J. H. Pickles and R. Hartley for improvements in adjustable clawker rods used for actuating rotary shuttle boxes.
 9553. J. Penhale, for a new or improved lockstitch welting and turnshoe sewing machine.
 9622. T. H. B. Black, for improvements in perambulators.
 9655. H. Bailey, for improved automatic brake for perambulators, bassinets, and invalid carriages.
 9667. J. Hardman and J. E. Marchant, for improvements in wax thread sole sewing machines.
 9760. R. Weiss, for improvements in, or relating to, embroidery machines.
 9806. J. Nasch, for an improved machine for sewing together the sheets or signatures of books.
 9974. E. R. S. Bartlett, St. Leonard's Cottage, Beoley, Redditch, for an improved case or pocket to contain sewing machine needles.
 10087. G. F. Grosser, for improvements in knitting machines.
 10093. B. Reichelt, F. A. Rattiet, F. Specht, and N. Marsh for improvements in the application of driving mechanism to sewing and other machines requiring light motive power.

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

ISSUED AND DATED MAY 5TH, 1891.

451450. J. E. Bradley, Jackson, Mich., tuck marking device for sewing machines.
 451493. J. W. Lufkin, Winchester, Mass., button-hole stitching machine.
 451869. J. R. Hebert, Brooklyn, N.Y., tuck marking attachment for sewing machines.

ISSUED AND DATED MAY 12TH, 1891.

452139. T. R. Ilyde, Jr., Waterbury, Conn., eyelet setting machine.

452159. J. E. Bertrand, Boston, thread controlling mechanism for sewing machines.

ISSUED AND DATED MAY 26TH, 1891.

452819. W. A. Wheeler, Marlborough, Mass., throat plate for sewing machines.
 452864. J. Horwath, New York, N.Y., overseaming sewing machine.

ISSUED AND DATED JUNE 2ND, 1891.

453179. H. T. Davis, New York, N.Y., quilting frame for sewing machines.
 453262. E. C. Lea, Kingston-on-Thames, England, sewing machine.
 453429. J. F. Murphy, Little Falls, N.Y., trimmer for sewing machines.
 453472. H. C. Gross, Ober-Ursel, near Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, sewing machine.
 453568. G. A. Stiles, Brooklyn, sole sewing machine.
 453588. I. F. Peck, Providence, R.I., button attaching machine.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

POSTAGE ID. EACH EXTRA.

6401. *Folding Perambulators.* J. Martin, South View, St. Martins Guernsey. Dated April 26th, 1890. Price 8d.
 The two rigid sides are connected together by short jointed links at the ends and bottom kept extended for use but collapsible by the bending of the said jointed links upon one another, the wheels being mounted upon springs pivoted to the frame so as to be capable of movement in a vertical plane to bring the wheels alongside the body when collapsed for transit, &c.
 7031. *Embroidery Machines.* R. Weiss, of 139, Noel street, Nottingham, dated May 6th, 1890. Price 1s. 1d.
 Relates to embroidery machines in which the material to be embroidered is carried on a framing moved by a pantograph operated by an attendant and in which series of double pointed needles are employed provided with threads of a limited length which are alternately passed entirely through the fabric, and received by series of jaws or nippers arranged on each side by the fabric.
 8844. *Lock-stitch Sewing Machines for boots and shoes.* C. Huelser, a communication from A. Kuhnt and R. Deissler, of 38, Alexander Strasse, Berlin.—dated June 7th, 1890. Price 8d.
 Relates to improvements in machines for attaching the soles to boots and shoes, and consists in certain details of construction which can only be clearly described by reference to drawings.
 8924. *Sewing Machines.* P. M. Cockroft, 12, Commercial Street, Leeds.—Dated June 10th, 1890. Price 8d.
 Consists of an attachment to be secured to the needlebar of a sewing machine adapted to carry two needles in a ligament, both or either of which may be rendered operative or inoperative at the will of the operator.
 10046. *Glove sewing machines.* J. Moffat, 5, High Street, Yeovil.—Dated June 28th, 1890. Price 8d.
 Consists in the combination of two cups pressing leather or fabric between them, and feeding it by then step by step rotation, the needle reciprocating horizontally over one cup and the shuttle or looper revolving in the other cup and carrying the loop of the needle thread over the spool containing the other thread.
 10140. *Self-acting stop for Sewing Machines.*—T. M. Cockroft, 12, Commercial Street, Leeds, and R. Farmer, of Sheffield.—Dated July 1st, 1890. Price 8d.
 The invention is generally applicable to sewing machines of either a single or multiple needle type in which a "take up" lever is employed and consists of an arrangement of mechanism to be set in motion by the breaking of a needle thread, for automatically disconnecting the friction gear and breaking the machine.
 15642. *Seaming together knitted or looped fabrics.*—W. Campion, of Hockley Mill, Nottingham.—Dated October 2nd, 1890. Price 1s. 1d.
 The pieces of looped or knitted fabric to be seamed together are run on to grooved points, a radial needle with its thread passes into the groove of each point in succession and through the loops thereon, then the traverse needle carries its thread through the loop thrown out by the radial needle which then retires, and a depresser presses down the thread of the transverse needle so that on the next advance of the radial needle the latter with its thread shall pass through the loop of the transverse needle.
 19458. *Button-hole Sewing Machines.* W. P. Thompson, a communication from T. E. Colby, of Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A.—Dated November 29th, 1890. Price 8d.
 The object of this invention is to provide for stitching a plurality of button holes simultaneously, at any desired or an equal distance apart, in work requiring such a plurality of button holes, as trouser waistbands, &c., by a machine in charge of only a single operator.
 1958. *Sewing Machines.* J. V. Johnson, a communication from T. Chase, of Boston, Mass., U.S.A.—Dated February 3rd, 1891. Price 11d.
 Relates to some extent to sewing machines generally, but has reference more particularly to boot and shoe sewing machines, and is described in connection with a machine which has an awl feed, and is designed more especially for sewing welted work.
 4217. *Driving Sewing Machines.* W. Fairweather, a communi-

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THE EASIEST CARRIAGE IN THE WORLD!

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THE above drawing only conveys in a faint degree the important and valuable advantages of this machine. It is gracefully suspended on four coiled springs from the sides of the body to the extended handles. Consequently, when the carriage is passing over kerbstones or any rough surface of the least kind, the springs are at once brought into play, and a gentle swinging up and down motion occurs. By this motion the most delicate infant receives the cosiest form of nursing and riding combined which the mind can possibly conceive.

The Carriage is also fitted with an entirely New Patent Canopy, or Head, which can be adjusted to any angle. By a simple arrangement it can be placed at either side or either end.

Ordinary Bassinettes from 12s. 6d.

W. H. DUNKLEY, Patentee & Sole Maker, BIRMINGHAM. London Depot—?2, HOUNDSDITCH.

cation from the Utility Manufacturing Company, of New York, U.S.A.
—Dated March 10th, 1891. Price 8d.

Relates to foot-power mechanism for driving sewing machines, and consists in a novel arrangement of the pedals and driving clutches, an improved brake, and in various novel combinations.

The Development of the Sewing Machine.

By E. WARD.

(Continued from our June Number.)

THE third part of Mr. Hughes' specification describes another form of single thread stitch, produced by means of a hooked needle and discoidal or circular spool or thread case. The needle descends through the cloth to receive the thread, which it carries upwards in the form of a loop, the cloth being shifted the extent of a stitch the needle again descends, carrying with it the loop, which loop is then taken from the hook of the needle by a hook on the side of the thread case, and is carried partly round the case, whilst the needle without the thread rises out of the cloth, which is again fed along sufficiently far for another stitch. The loop is now carried round the spool case, and the needle descends to receive the thread, which it guides therein by the thread guide, and is carried upwards through the cloth in the form of a loop. The cloth is again fed along the length of another stitch, and the needle descends as before with the loop. It is proposed to vary this stitch by imparting a lateral movement to the needle carrier whereby a zig-zag or species of herring bone stitch may be produced.

Under the fourth head of this invention two needles are used having each an eye near the point with two threads and two hooks or catchers, so as to form a stitch by means of passing each needle and thread from the opposite sides of the fabric or material in diagonal directions, each needle thus passing its thread through a loop formed by the other. The two hooks are placed one above and the other below the cloth, and worked by slots in the needle slides in which slots an anti-friction roller, carried by the stem of each hooker, is engaged, consequently the sliding motion of the needle slide or carriers impart an oscillating or vibratory motion to the hooks, so as to cause them to enter a loop, or to be disengaged therefrom as required. Each needle is supplied with a separate thread of its own, and the stitch is produced in the following manner:—

The needle A having carried its thread up through the cloth, No. 1 hook passes into the loop, which is opened by a slight withdrawal of the needle, and the needle is then drawn back entirely out of the cloth leaving its loop round the hook in No. 1. The cloth is now fed forward the extent of a stitch when needle B carries its thread through the previously formed loop, and through the cloth downwards, the hook No. 2 catching the loop of the needle B beneath the fabric. The needle B is then withdrawn, leaving its thread round the hook No. 2, and drawing the previous stitch tight, the hook No. 1 having been already withdrawn out of the previous loop. The needle A again rises, and passes its thread through the loop on the hook No. 2 and through the cloth, and its thread is caught as before by hook No. 1. A repetition of these movements produces the double thread chain stitch.

The last part of Mr. Hughes' specification describes a mode of sewing two parallel seams at the same time by one machine, which he proposes to accomplish by causing two needles, carried by a common slide or carrier, to pass the thread or threads for each seam through the material

simultaneously, and securing the loops and guiding the threads in such manner that the movements necessary for forming one seam may be made available for producing two seams at the same time. The needles by which the threads are passed through the material are hooked and worked in combination with two piercers or awls, provided for the purpose of piercing leather or strong material at the points where the hooked needles are to pass through.

Following on the same lines as Mr. Hughes, Otis Avery obtained a patent on the 6th of July, 1854, in the specification of which he describes a method of making a tambour locked embroidery or chain stitch in cloth or leather, with a single thread by the action of two needles, one of which has an eye near the point, the other being a split or loop-holding needle. The latter needle works on the underside of the fabric, and moves in the same vertical plane, but at an obtuse angle, to the upper or eye-pointed needle. The eye-pointed needle first carries the thread through the fabric or material, then the split needle passes between the eye-pointed needle and its thread, and holds the loop close to the cloth until the eye-pointed needle has been withdrawn and again passed through the cloth, and through the loop held by the split needle when the latter is withdrawn.

It will be seen that this is a very similar arrangement to Mr. Hughes' plan of stitching with two diagonal needles with this difference however, that only one thread is used in place of two threads as in Mr. Hughes' arrangement.

(To be continued.)

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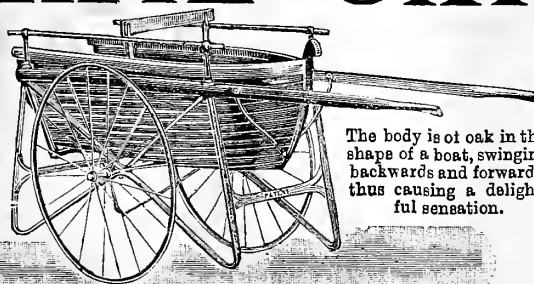
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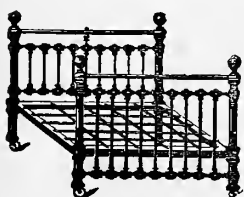
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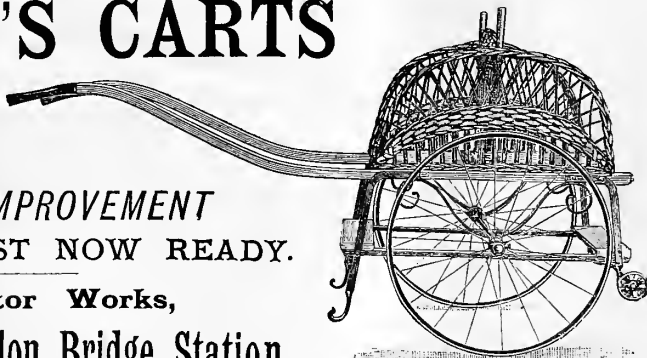
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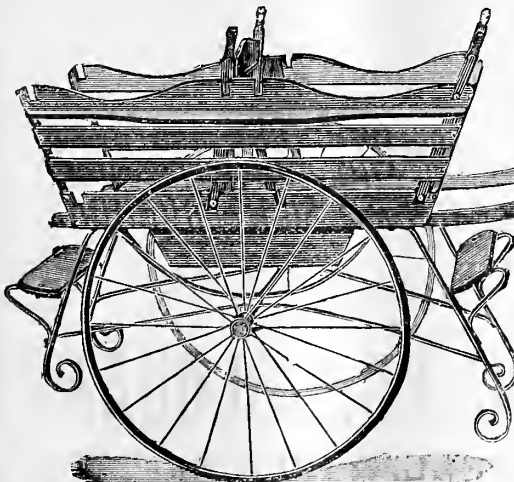
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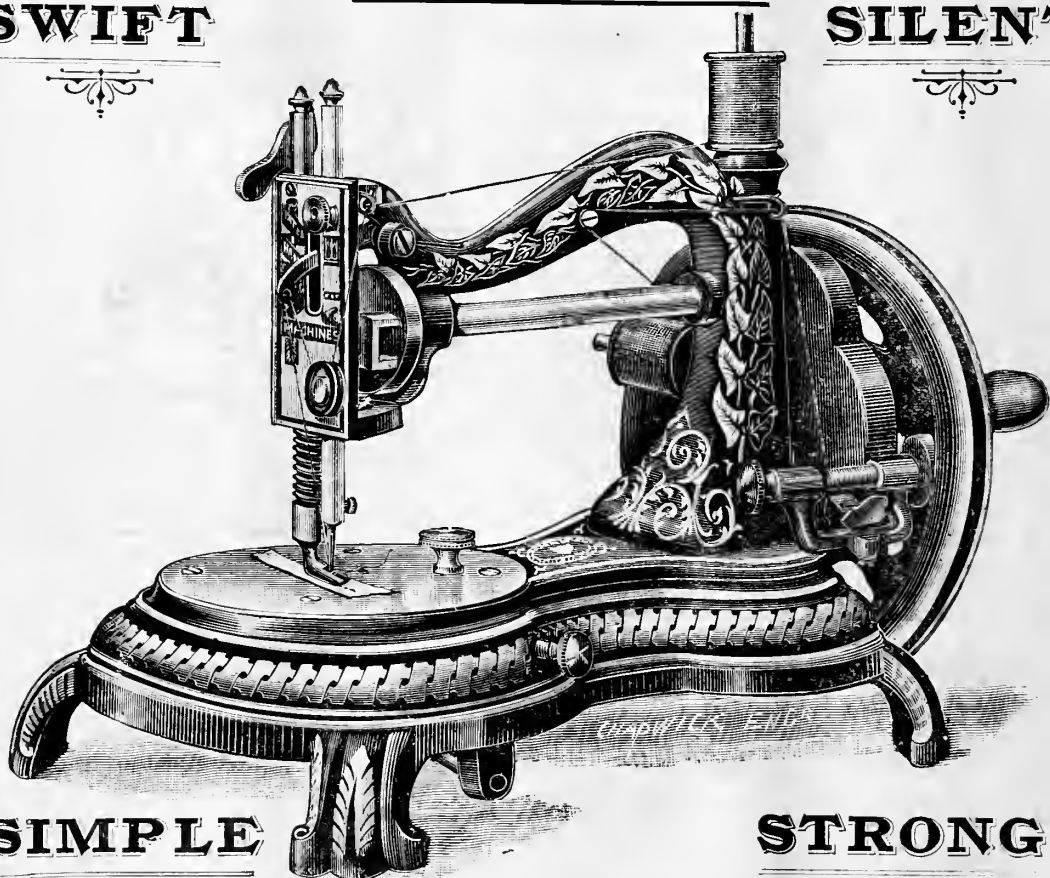
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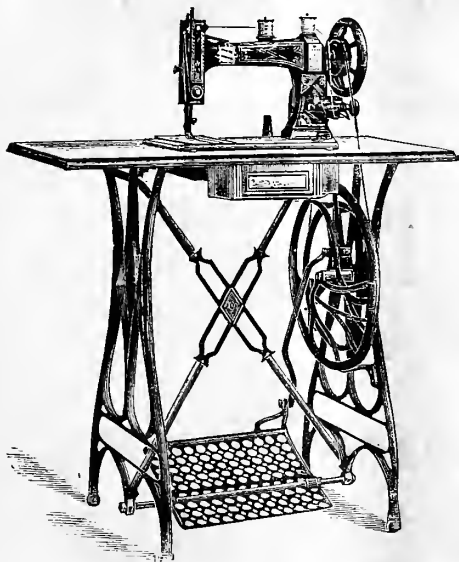
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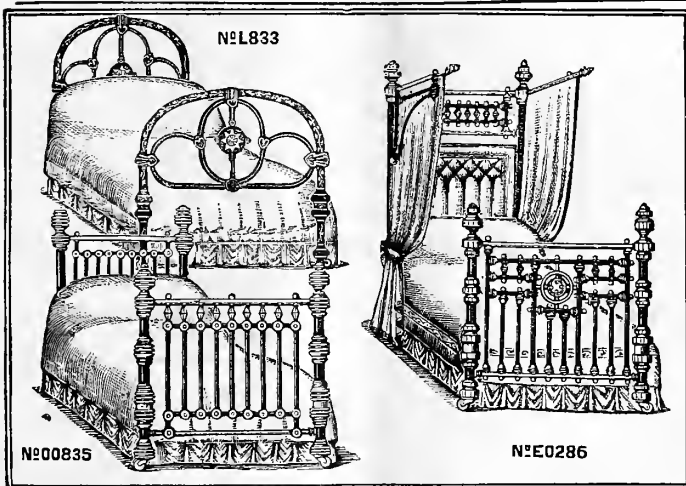
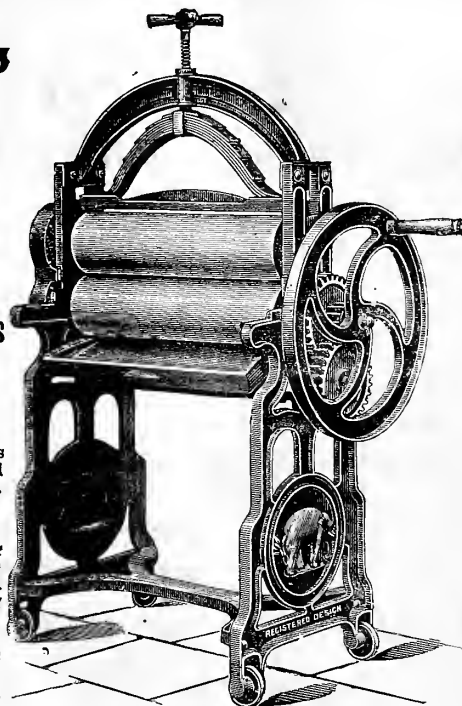
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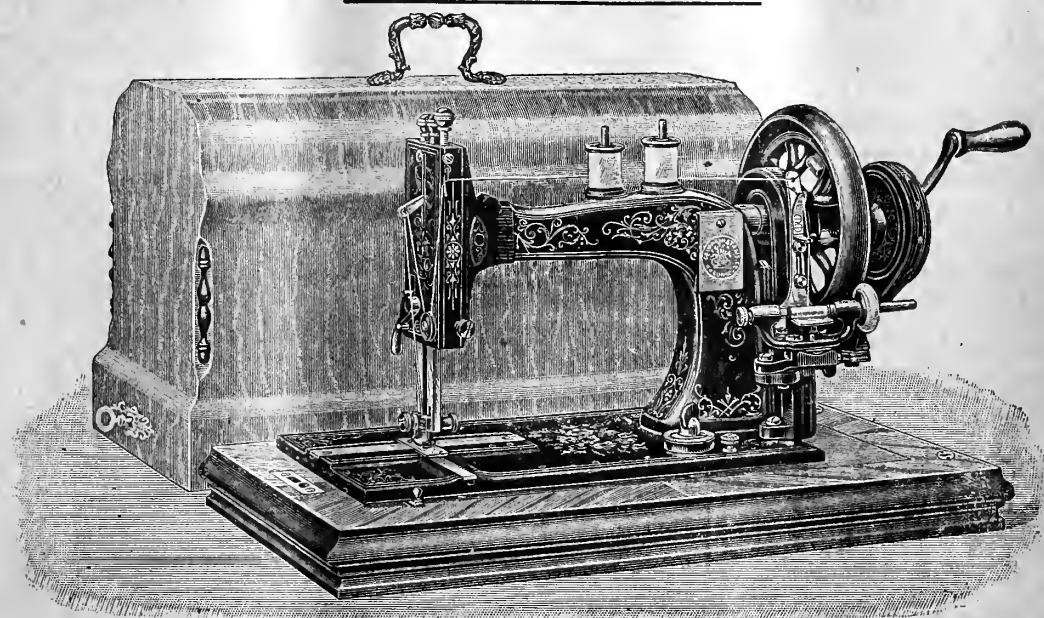
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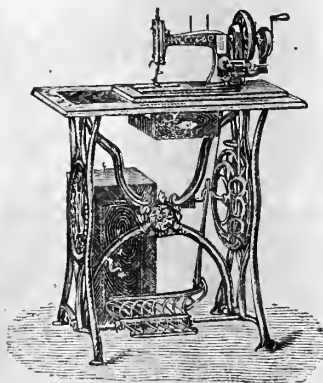
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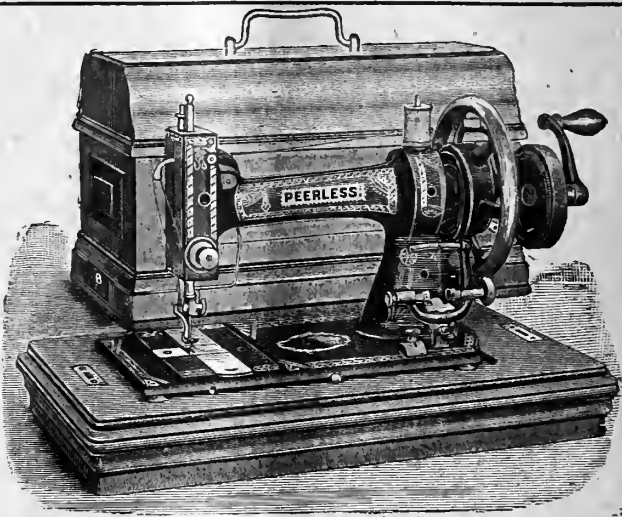
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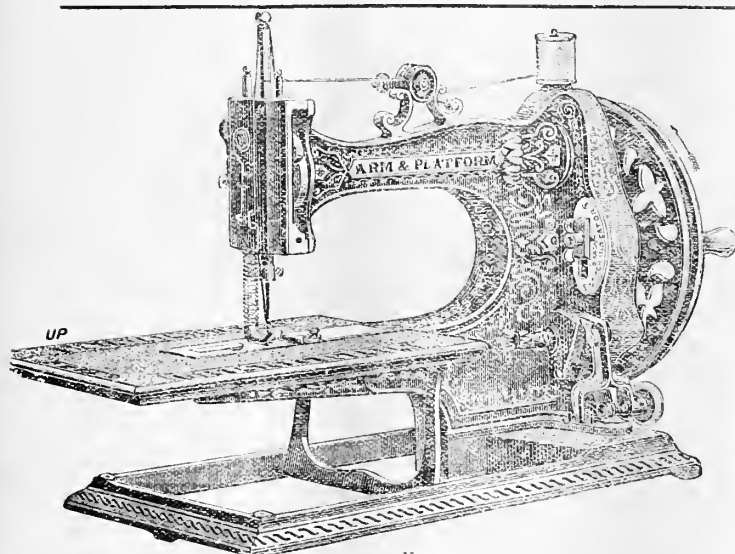
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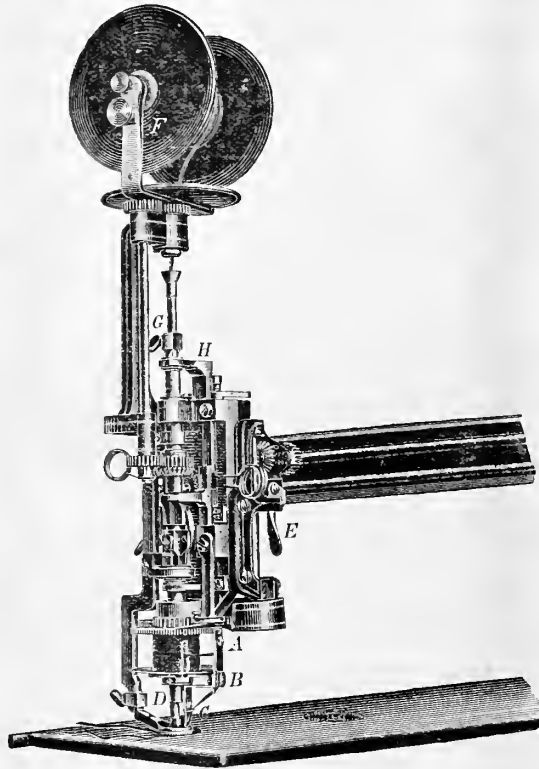
Handsomely-painted Wood body, oval ends, upholstered in Crotchet leather, mounted on steel shackle springs, 25-in. rubber tyre bicycle wheels fitted with China handle, well-cover, three loose cushions, straps, reversible hood, with twisted brass joints, and finished in good style. The body is light, strong, and spacious, and is most elaborately painted.

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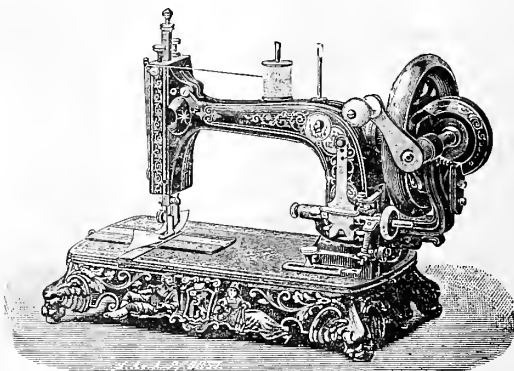
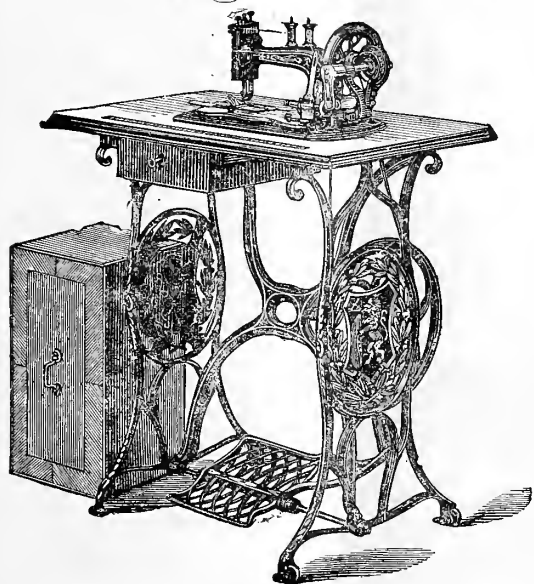
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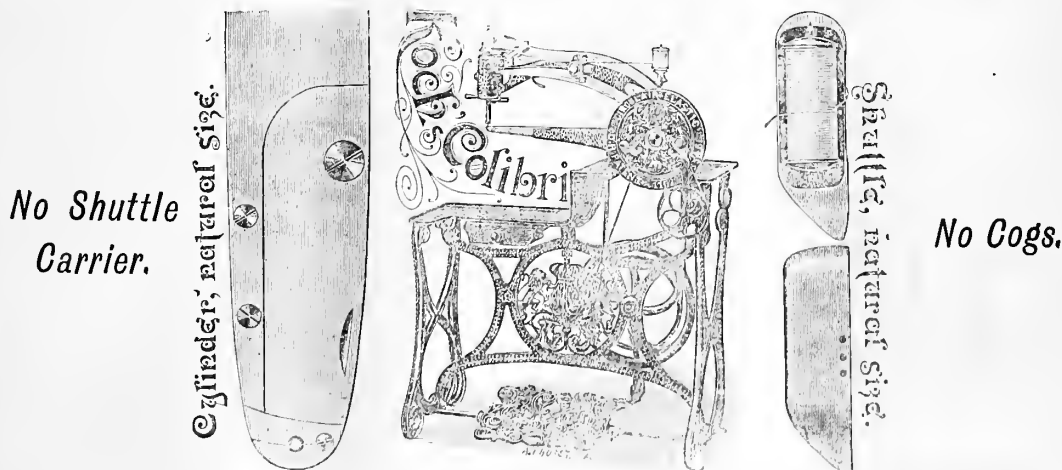
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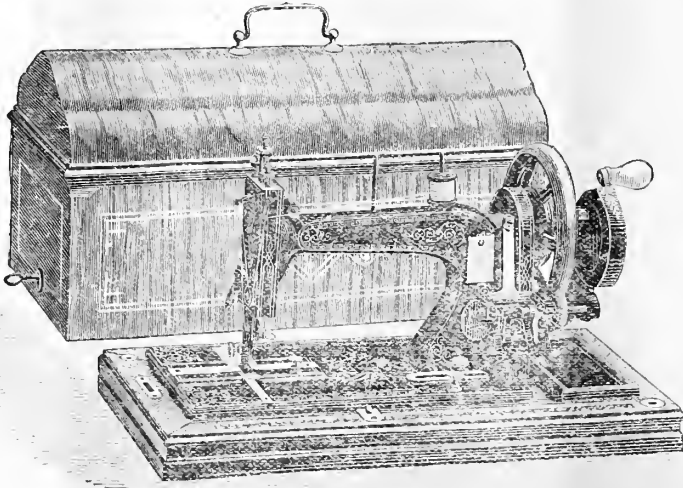
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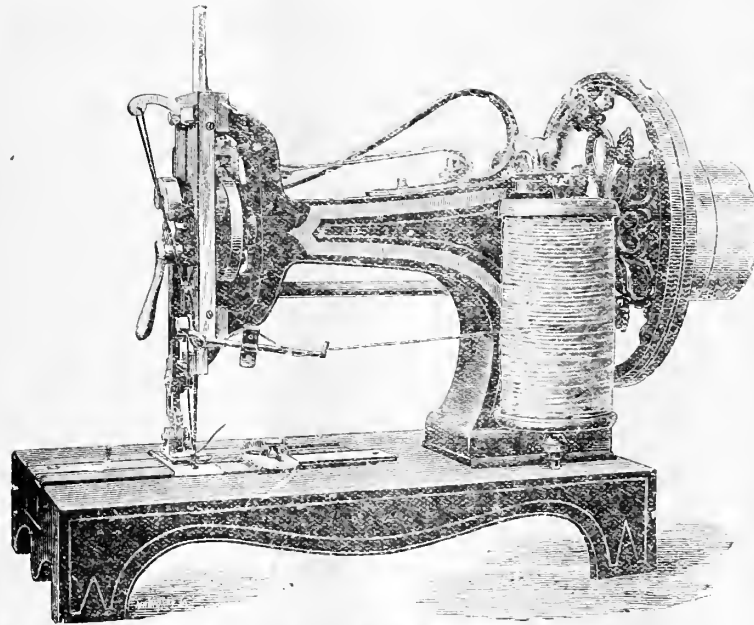
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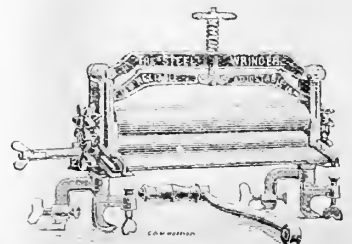
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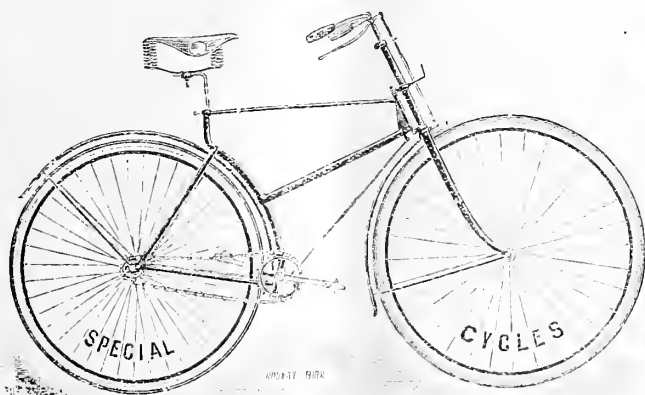
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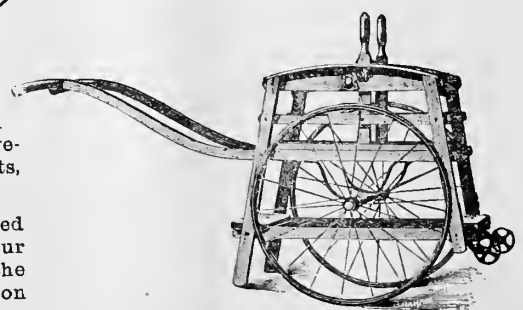
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THE Singer Manufacturing Company, 21, Bold Street, Liverpool, have a Vacancy for a respectable and energetic man as **COLLECTOR-SALESMAN.** First-class references required. Salary and commission. A permanency for a successful man.—Apply to Mr. Towler.

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TO MANUFACTURERS.—Wholesale House, good connection in West of England amongst Ironmongers, Sewing Machine Dealers, &c., desires best quotations for anything saleable, or open to treat for commission, Mangles, &c., or good German Sewing Machine house.—"Solid," *Sewing Machine Gazette Office.*

CYCLE OILS, Burning and Lubricating, Loose or Bottled. Knitting Machine, Wringer, and Pram Oils. All kinds of Machinery Oils.—Lady Bridge Oil Works, Spring Street, Hull.

OILS.—Our Cash Prices for Sewing Machine Oils are: 2 oz. 14s., 3 oz. 16s., 4 oz. 18s. per gross, in panelled bottles. Oil guaranteed the best, or oils matched.—Address The Manager, Lady Bridge Oil Works, 54, Spring Street, Hull.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED Tradesman, occupying several establishments located in the principle thoroughfares of the central town of a populous manufacturing and agricultural district, and employing an experienced staff of salesmen and mechanics, is prepared to **REPRESENT Manufacturers of Household and Agricultural Machines, Implements, and Specialities, Amateur Tools, Cycles, Musical Instruments, &c.**—Address "Agencies," *Sewing Machine Gazette Office.*

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WANTED, by ADVERTISER, who owns a large Shop and Showrooms in principal street of large town in the North, **BUSINESS AGENCY,** for Sale of Furniture and Domestic Machinery, on hire terms; none but substantial firms need apply; highest references or security.—Address "Genuine," *Sewing Machine Gazette Office.*

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SEWING and Domestic Machinery Business for Sale; First Class opportunity for practical mechanic or 2 pushing men, one to travel, other to manager business and repairs; present proprietor retiring; rent moderate; good position; incoming easy; excellent premises.—Apply "Enterprise" *Sewing Machine Gazette Office.*

DOMESTIC MACHINERY and PERAMBULATOR BUSINESS FOR DISPOSAL.—Town 12 miles from London. Large shop premises, with dwelling house. Centre of Iligh Street. A going concern, at very moderate price, as advertiser is unable to give it attention.—Address "X," *Sewing Machine Gazette Office.*

AGENCY WANTED for good and saleable Domestic Appliances. 20 years' experience in the Sewing and Domestic Machine trade, &c.—Address, with full particulars, Jas. Priestley & Co., Gibbet Street, Halifax.

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Dunkley's Patent Wheel and Tyre Company.

THE first annual general meeting of Dunkley's Patent Wheel and Tyre Company, Limited, was held on the 27th July, at Winchester House, under the presidency of Mr. Samuel Saddington (chairman of the company).

Mr. A. F. Jackson (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said: Gentlemen, I rise to propose that the report and balance-sheet be accepted, and that a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum be declared. We meet to-day for our first annual meeting; our company was formed a little more than twelve months ago. As you know, our statutory meeting was held at Birmingham, where I spoke hopefully as to the future, but stated that work had been hindered considerably up to that date by unexpected delays of a technical character. I am to-day glad to be able to report that the difficulties then existing have been mostly overcome, and you have the confirmation of this in the result of what I may term eight months' working. If you will turn to the balance-sheet you will find a credit balance of £762 5s. 8d.—enough to pay a 10 per cent. dividend—but your directors have thought it prudent at this stage to divide only 5 per cent., and carry forward the balance, to be dealt with as future deliberation may suggest. Now, gentlemen, this dividend has not been earned without very hard work, especially on the part of our managing director, who remains most enthusiastic as to the future of this company, and there seems really no reason why his views should not be realised. When I tell you that Mr. W. H. Dunkley, for his own business, has taken all the wheels we have made, he must think a very great deal of his patent, and Mr. Dunkley will himself tell you as to the demand for, and approval of, the wheel supplied. The capital we first asked for was £10,000, £6,280 of which has, as yet, only been subscribed. This is inadequate for the trade we see at our very door, and quite inadequate for the trade we could do, and the more profitable part is that which, up to date, we have been unable to attempt. We have patents secured for two foreign countries, and your directors are confident that if these wheels were made known in France and Belgium a very large and profitable demand would arise for them in those countries. I think there is no manufacture of this class of wheels at all in France. With larger premises, and greater facilities for the completion of our patent wheels, a very much increased trade could be done, and, as one instance, I will mention that bicycle wheels is a department we have hardly touched, and only a few samples of the kind has gone out, which have been very much approved of; but our improved tyre is bound to come to the front, and to be much appreciated by cycle riders, who find the inflated rubber tyres often fail them at most critical points of interest. I do not think I can add anything more at the present time; if, however, there are any questions to be put to me I shall be happy to answer them. I now propose that the report and balance-sheet be accepted, and that a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum be declared.

Mr. John Thomas seconded the motion.

There being no questions asked, the Chairman put the motion to the meeting, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. C. W. M. Wilson: I should like to draw the shareholders' attention to the fact that we could have sold a much larger quantity of wheels had we had the capital at our command.

Mr. W. H. Dunkley proposed, and Mr. C. W. M. Wilson seconded, that Mr. John Thomas, the retiring director, be re-elected.

The motion was unanimously passed.

At the conclusion of the annual meeting, the Secretary read the notice convening an extraordinary meeting for the purpose of submitting, and, if thought fit, passing the following resolution:—"That the capital of the company be increased to the sum of £50,000 by the issue of 8,000 additional ordinary shares of £5 each."

The Chairman said he did not think he could add anything to what he had already stated as to the value of the patents and business. He was in hopes that Mr. Dunkley would have told them a little more about them, as he thought the more widely their patents were known the better for the company. One of their patents, the tyre, was manufactured in such a manner that it was made completely solid, and the rubber could only be taken off the tyre by cutting it, and that could only be done partially. Therefore, they could see that it would be really of great value to cyclists to know, however rough a road might be, the tyre could not be injured. He might add that the company was being worked for the benefit of all concerned in it, and not as a pocket borough for the directors. As a matter of fact, the directors had taken no fees and expenses up to date. All they desired was to make a success of the concern before they asked for any remuneration, although they were entitled to it under the articles of association. The first means of making the company a success was by increasing its capital. That was absolutely necessary to cope with the business which they would then have at their command. If they did not succeed in getting this capital from the shareholders in the company, they would have to go to the public. He concluded by proposing the resolution for increasing the capital.

Mr. Wilson seconded the motion, and said as regarded the increase of capital there were several points which ought to be borne in mind: (1) The acquirement of further foreign patents, and the working and development of those already acquired; (2) the establishment of

branches and agencies for the sale of the specialities of the company; and (3) the installation of increased plant, for the purpose of serving the cycle and other trades, which could not at present be touched, by reason of the company's output being limited. In this connection a rubber plant was absolutely necessary, and steps would be taken to secure it. In the fourth place, they would build up a reserve for the acquirement of relative inventions, appliances or works calculated to assure the company's hold of the market. He went on to say, with capital at command, various labour-saving appliances could be laid down, materials bought at great advantage, settlements made with increased discounts, stocks provided to meet season demands, and in many other ways the money could be employed most remuneratively. In the matter of labour alone, the employment of machinery would effect a great saving, and materials could also be secured at a big advantage when prompt cash could be paid. There was also another feature of the company's future trade upon which an expenditure now would produce rich results—namely, the introduction of the company's wheel-tyre to the notice of particular users, e.g., the Government, for military ambulances, cyclist corps, &c.; and also in foreign countries the company's patent could be exclusively worked in this way.

The resolution was put to the meeting, and carried unanimously, and the proceedings then terminated.

Claim for Wages.

AT the Weston Super-Mare County Court, on July 13th, Henry Martin, agent, of Hilda Villa, Clevedon Road, sought to recover £2 as wages from the Singer Manufacturing Company. Mr. R. Brice, of Burnham, represented the plaintiff, and Mr. Dickinson (Messrs. Sibly & Dickinson), of Bristol, defended. Mr. Brice, in opening the case, said for the last twelve years his client had been in the employ of the defending company. It appeared that by an agreement dated 26th August, 1889, he was employed at 25s. per week to sell their goods in the neighbourhood of Weston-super-Mare. Under the agreement the defending company had a right to discharge the plaintiff on giving a week's notice, or paying a week's salary in lieu thereof. There was a similar right on the part of the plaintiff. On the 2nd May last plaintiff received a letter from the manager (Mr. Faulkner) to the effect that they intended to terminate his engagement in consequence of the abolition of some canvassing arrangements. However, on the 10th May, plaintiff received a letter from the defending company stating that if he was willing to accept a collecting circuit he was to write. Correspondence ensued, and ultimately plaintiff received a telegram, which said, "Consider yourself on salary." He (Mr. Brice) submitted that this constituted a distinct engagement, and his client was entitled to at least £1 per week, hence the claim. Plaintiff gave corroborative evidence. Mr. Dickinson, in defence, contended that the vacancy was still open to plaintiff, but he did not seem inclined to accept the situation. There was a distinct agreement that the plaintiff should go to Chard, but he refused either to accept the situation at Chard or Tewkesbury. Mr. Brice, having consulted with his client, informed his Honour that he was willing to accept £1, and judgment was given accordingly.—*Gazette*.

The Two-Reel (Jones') Sewing Machine Company.

IN our last issue we reproduced some correspondence which Mr. Newton Wilson had sent to the *Star*. We follow on with additional correspondence which has appeared:—

THE TWO-REEL LOCKSTITCH SEWING MACHINE COMPANY (LIMITED).—WHAT A TRAVELLER THINKS.

We have received a letter from a correspondent who describes himself as one who has, "for the last fifth of a century, been engaged constantly, and am now so engaged, in pushing the sale of sewing machines wholesale to dealers." Our correspondent is "of the opinion that this scheme is foredoomed to a most signal failure, simply because it will be, and is, utterly impossible to make a remunerative market for a sewing machine, no matter what its quality, price, or merit; the market is stuffed with all kinds, stuffed to repletion. . . . What business there is, is done on the beggarly weekly instalment system, and in the face of the great monopoly of one firm, the small dealer has not the ghost of a chance."

Dealing more particularly with the machine owned by the Two-reel Lockstitch Company, our correspondent says:—

"I could say something about two-reel machines. I saw one twelve or fifteen years ago made by a Yorkshire firm. It did its work all right enough, but never took with the public. Then there is now an exceptionally nice machine made (two-reel) by Punter and Rich, a German firm of note. I see one or two of them up and down the country, but they are always waiting for someone to buy them. Then there was the "Noble," brought out in London a year or two ago. Perhaps some of the directors can tell the public whom they ask to invest what has become of that; or yet the other two-reel machine that is now displayed on the Viaduct, if it is meeting with much success. Here are a few facts to investigate, but in the beautiful gold-plated estimate of profits there is not a single fact. They don't pretend to give anything approaching it. It is all pure wild supposition."

THE TWO-REEL LOCKSTITCH SEWING MACHINE COMPANY (LIMITED).—WHAT THE DIRECTORS SAY.

We very readily publish the subjoined letter which we have received from the Secretary of the Two-reel Lockstitch Sewing Machine. We have no wish to injure the company in any way, but in directing the attention of the directors to the question of the validity of the patent, we considered, and consider, that we were perfectly justified. If the patent is valid, our references to it cannot injure the company; if it is



not valid the directors should thank us for directing their attention to the fact. We have never questioned the perfect good faith of the Board:—

"I am to write to say that your remarks and those of a correspondent in the *Star* of Monday last on the two-reel lockstitch sewing machine were brought to the attention of the Board on the same day.

"The statements of your correspondent appear to be in very strong contrast with applications which have come to the Board, and you will yourself observe that while your correspondent says a great deal about existing two-reel machines, he does not, and cannot, say that these are all of them lockstitch machines, nor does he deal with the other facts which would very seriously modify the impression which his letter conveys.

"I am to say that the board are prepared by previous notification, that the new company would experience all the opposition and injury which certain persons could accomplish, but they cannot on that account be deterred from the strict performance of their duties.

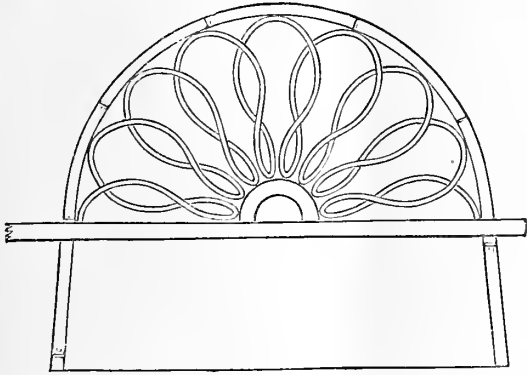
"I am further desired to point out to you that the publication of such injurious statements may be used to the great detriment of the company in respect of certain very important negotiations which are going forward, and you will probably consider it only fair and reasonable that they should seek to recover any loss which may be sustained from this cause, observing that with this intimation it must not be expected that we should reply through your columns to any further attacks which may, by correspondents or otherwise, be made upon the property and interests of the company."

Lloyd's New Car.

ON another page we give an illustration of the new car made by Lloyd & Co., of the Borough, London. This firm have for some time past been devoting special attention to cars, and have introduced so many new designs that to quote their own words, there appears to be "no end" to the number. Their latest is called the "Stanley," and malacca is largely used in its production. We have found it to be handsome in appearance, durable in use, and low in price.

Simmons' "Oriental" Car.

MESSRS. SIMMONS & CO., the well-known perambulator makers, of Tanner Street, Bermondsey, London, S.E., are introducing a new car, which they



have registered, and which they call the "Oriental."

This car, which we illustrate, is made of bamboo and cane. It is light, strong, and, as will be seen from our woodcut, handsome in appearance.

Visit to Lockett's Works.

DURING the past month we have called on Mr. Lockett, at his works, 58, Inges Street, Birmingham, and found that he was busily engaged in making new patterns in perambulator bodies, in preparation for next season's business; and we feel sure that manufacturers will do well to place themselves in communication with him in respect of same.

We also found him very busy with the new Machine truck, which will be found illustrated on another page, and which he recently introduced; it is currying favour wherever it is introduced.

In Mail Carts he has been well to the fore during the present season, and still is full of orders.

The Development of the Sewing Machine.

By E. WARD.

(Continued from our July Number.)

Mr. Samuel Szwantagh, patent dated the 11th of September, 1254, relates to the flat pointed needle (Leather Point). Another part of the invention consists in applying magnets to take the place of springs, the shuttle, and race, this invention having been forestalled by Mr. Newton and Julian Burnard, Esq., it will be of no service to describe the claims in these notices.

Mr. Bellford obtained a communication patent on the 20th September, 1854, the specification of which is very lengthy, and the mechanism of a highly complex order, but we gather however that the invention relates to the needle and shuttle machines, and consists in giving a lateral movement to the needle or fabric in addition to the ordinary feed traverse, whereby button-holes, whips, and herring-bone stitches can be produced. This Mr. Bernard had previously done, as will be seen on referring to the notice of his patent of December 31st, 1853.

Another improvement, mentioned in this patent, consists in the use of a curve needle to enter each loop formed at the edge of the button-hole and retain the same during the next interlacing of the threads in the cloth, and until the sewing needle enters in its next movement past the edge, so that every loop formed at the edge may be clasped by its predecessor. Mr. Bellford also describes an arrangement of feed mechanism whereby the fabric is moved in the direction of the line of sewing once for every two operations of the needle and shuttle, when working the buttonhole stitch, by which means the visible parts of the thread are laid parallel to each other, and the zigzag form that would be produced by feeding after each single operation is avoided. An ingenious arrangement is also described for causing the instantaneous stoppage of the feed motion when the needle thread breaks, or the loop is otherwise prevented from being formed or drawn tight.

Another feature in this invention is the drawing of the shuttle and needle thread in opposition to each other when tightening the stitch, so that the interlacing of the threads may take place as nearly as possible in the centre of the cloth and the shuttle thread be prevented from drawing through to the upper surface of the cloth. Another feature is the longitudinal adjustment of the shuttle which enables the shuttle to receive just sufficient motion to carry it through and clear of the loops and no more.

Mr. Walter Sneath obtained a patent on the 29th of September, 1854, but we fail to discover the novelty of a sewing machine wherein a single thread and eye-pointed needle are used in combination with a hook which catches the loops of the needle-thread, and holds it until at the next descent of the needle the same passes through the fabric, and through loop so held, thereby producing all but the exploded chain stitch. This plan, however, forms the base of Mr. Sneath's invention.

Mr. Julian Bernard obtained provisional protection on the 21st of October, 1854, for various improvements relating generally to balancing the arm or lever which actuates the needle of sewing machines; the imparting a lateral motion to the arm which actuates the needle attaching one or both the jaw pressers for feeding the fabric to the needle actuating arm; a mode of imparting motion to the feeder; moving or travelling sewing machines, upwards or laterally in the case or stand which may contain them; use of a fly wheel for sewing machines so constructed and arranged as to enable the operator to work the machine by hand or power; also making grooves in the feed plate and presser foot or traveller.

(To be continued.)

**STAR
CRADLE
CARRIAGE**
SOLD BY ALL PERAMBULATOR DEALERS



Song of the Carpet.

I HAVE gone into the carpet-sewing business. Am I tired? Not a bit. But I sewed eight yards of beautiful ingrain with red and green pinwheels sprawling about on a cream ground. I began operations where carpet-sewing was going on on a large scale, and I sewed eight yards, over-stitched and flat seam, in one minute. Don't you believe me? Wait.

The place was the ninth story in Marshall Field's wholesale house, and the machine I did that marvellous bit of work with was the invention of Franklin Ames, manager of the carpet department—the Ames electric carpet-sewing machine.

Something over a year ago Mr. Ames set his inventive brain working on the problem of how to make carpet-sewing pay. The price charged customers was five cents per yard, and just that much was paid to the girls who did the sewing, to say nothing of the wear and tear upon time and temper in the hiring and keeping of a large staff of girls.

True, several machines had been invented, but they were of little account, having to be turned by a crank—I mean with a crank, but perhaps the first was right—and were wearisome and inefficient.

Now, Mr. Ames likes inventing better than eating, and he is by no means "a lean and hungry Cassius," either, but a man who looks as though he enjoyed three meals a day and domestic felicity. So he put on his considering cap to see what particular adaptability electricity had as a motive power for carpet-sewing. In three months he had rigged up something that "paid" the firm. Now he has a machine able to earn 20,000 dols. a year, and his patents are applied for.

From a woman's standpoint it is a queer-looking object. First, a table, 110 feet long, with something like a gutter extending all along one side of it. Overhead a variety of pulleys with dangling things, and on the floor a miniature railroad—narrow-gauge in truth, and running on these rails two of the machines.

And this is how Mr. Ames and I sewed carpet yesterday. A boy handed up a roll of ingrain, which we spread smoothly on the table, matching the pinwheels, and basting the edges together with the pins that dangled from cords on the overhead rigging. Then we took the ends of the carpet, turned a couple of small windlasses by means of two blocks sliding in the aforesaid gutter or groove, and, presto! the carpet lay stretched as smooth and taut as possible. Mr. Ames then threaded the machine with red and green thread neatly arranged in boxes and over wires to prevent tangling. We were ready.

"If you want a ride, get on the machine," said the inventor.

I obeyed. It was a carriage about the size of a hand-car, fitted up with four bicycle wheels, light but strong. Upon this was arranged a cunning little seat, a "specialty" sewing machine and an incandescent motor. The latter was a one-quarter horse-power C and C volt, which, with its resistance box, is set under the forward axle of the carriage, while the rheostat is supported at the rear end under a shelf which carries the sewing machine. The motor and machine are belted together, and the latter is set so that its needle-plate is at exactly the same height as the top of the table.

Struggling with a certain direful foreboding that the thing might somehow "go off," I clambered over the motor into the little seat.

"Press your foot on the treadle. Hard—harder," called Mr. Ames. I did, and off went the machine, purring along the selve edges, while the little basting pins conveniently removed and hung themselves up as their usefulness passed. It was gorgeous—a heap better

than riding on a bicycle, for the thing didn't kick, but ran ever so smoothly over the shining track.

"One minute—you have sewn eight yards," said Mr. Ames, triumphantly.

So I had. Eight yards so finely oversewn with the red and green that the seam seemed but a bit of the carpet's complexion, lying flat and strong.

Then I went over and watched a small boy sew on a bit of Brussels like a frosty morning. It was all so perfect. No lifting up of heavy widths by tired hands, no hateful puckers in the middle of seams where the workers met, no blistered palms and needle-pricked forefingers. The new carpet machine with two carriages manned by four boys can do as much work as 300 girls. Think of it! Surely this would be a sight to brighten Tom Hood's sympathetic eyes could they but open once more and see. There is no "stitch, stitch, stitch from weary morn till eve," for the boys go riding up and down the smooth inclines and know not the irksomeness of labour.

It is a fine invention and one Mr. Ames may be justly proud of.—*Eva Bright in the "Chicago Times."*

What is a Non-Suit?*

What is a non-suit? and what was the rule formerly, and what is it now, as to the effect of a non-suit?

A. A non-suit happens if, during a trial, before the jury return to deliver their verdict, the plaintiff does not appear in court by himself, solicitor, or counsel; then the plaintiff is said to be non-suited; *non sequitur clamorem suum*. Originally the plaintiff had to be present to answer the amercement or fine to which he was liable in case of failure for his false claim. A plaintiff who saw he had not supported his claim was often voluntarily non-suited, which entitled the defendant to his costs, but did not bar the plaintiff from recommencing the same action for the same cause, as an adverse verdict would have. However, Order 41 of the Rules of 1875 provided that any judgment of non-suit was, unless otherwise ordered, to have the same effect in this respect as judgment for the defendant on the merits, thus barring the same action being recommenced; but in the existing Orders of 1883 there is no express provision regarding a non-suit; Order 2, rule 1, provides that a plaintiff may, by leave of the Court, discontinue his action upon such terms as the Court may think fit, one term usually being that the plaintiff shall pay defendant's costs, and another may be (but is not usually) that the discontinuance shall bar any future action for the same cause.

(Signed) A. S. LEGG.

[The following part of an answer is added as a supplement to the above:—]

The only non-suit existing at the present time is the old technical non-suit (*i.e.*, where plaintiff elected to be non-suited), since Order 36, rule 32, of the 1883 Rules provides that if defendant appears and plaintiff does not judgment shall be given dismissing the action, and such judgment, unless set aside upon application for that purpose within six days after the trial, would be a bar to any subsequent proceedings. No mention being made of non-suit in the 1883 Rules, it is the better opinion that if a plaintiff be simply *non-suited* by the judge, such judgment is, according to the old practice before the Judicature Acts, no bar to any subsequent proceedings, as Order XLI. of the 1875 rules is repealed.

(Signed) I. D. DALE.

* The Law Gazette.



The Last of the Automatic Safety Lock-Brake Company.

EXACTLY twelve months ago we reproduced, in our columns, the prospectus of the above company, and the prospects were there painted in unusually brilliant colours, even for a limited liability company. The capital asked for was £30,000, and we believe that quite half that amount was subscribed. For several months after allotment but little was heard of the concern, and then a trade list was sent out from 145, Bermondsey Street, London, S.E. This list contained several poorly-executed illustrations of perambulators fitted with the company's patent brake, and was strikingly modest compared with the brilliant anticipations of the prospectus, in which appears the following:—

"It is intended that the company shall carry on the manufacture and sale of perambulators and similar vehicles constructed on this principle in all its branches, and it is fully expected that as soon as it has acquired suitable trade premises, and working plant, it will be able to turn out at least 1,000 perambulators, or similar-wheeled vehicles per week, for which a ready sale is anticipated. The average price (wholesale) of vehicles fitted on this principle will be about 30s. each, and, assuming that the above trade is done, this would realise £78,000 per annum, the net profit on which is estimated at 25 per cent., or £19,500 per annum, being over 60 per cent. on the capital of the company.

"It is intended also to open retail depots in prominent positions, in

which case the bulk of the vehicles will be sold for cash at a greatly-increased profit.

"The directors will take into consideration the expediency of granting licences to other manufacturers on royalty."

We have now to chronicle the fact that not 10, let alone 1,000, perambulators per week have been sold; no retail depots have been opened; no licenses have been taken out by makers, and the company is no more!

The end of this concern was quite humiliating. Late one evening a catalogue of "Stock and Plant" for sale by auction was sent to perambulator makers, the sale to take place at twelve on the following day. But few buyers attended on the morrow, the only members of the trade present being Messrs. C. L. Young, H. Nash (Star Company), Garton (Highbury Machine Company), and Cole, of Cambridge. Mr. Young and Mr. Cole, however, bought most of the lots, the former, we believe, making



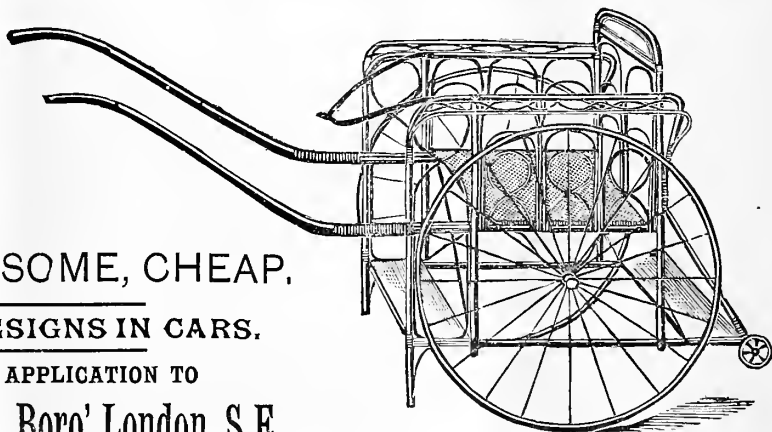
LLOYD'S LATEST CAR.

STRONG, HANDSOME, CHEAP.

MANY OTHER DESIGNS IN CARS.

PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO

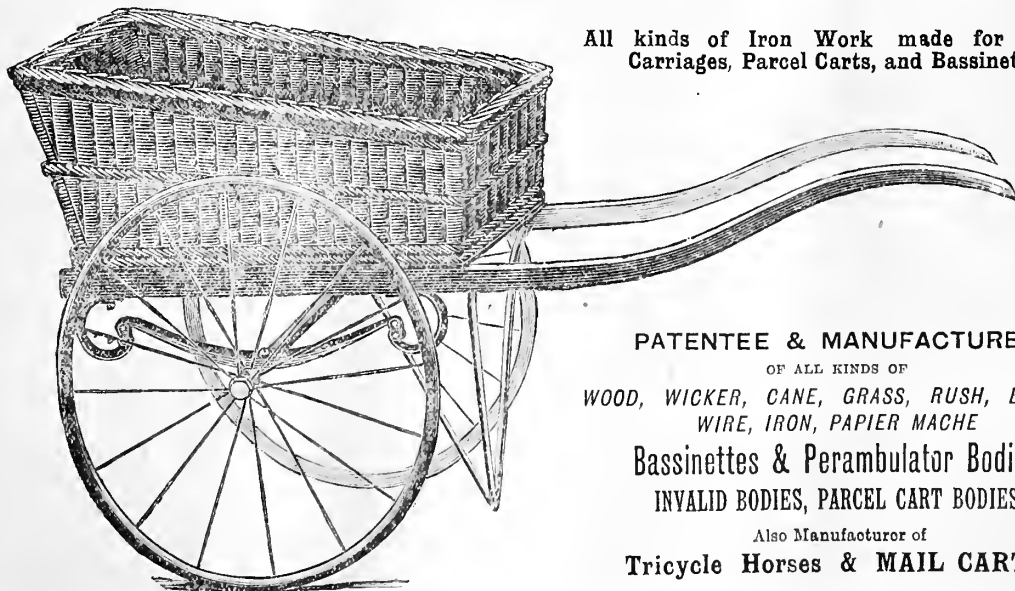
LLOYD & CO., 58, Boro' London, S.E.



THE STANLEY (Registered).

T. LUCKETT, 58, INGE STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

All kinds of Iron Work made for Invalid Carriages, Parcel Carts, and Bassinettes.



SEWING MACHINE TRUCK, from 30s. upwards.

PATENTEE & MANUFACTURER
OF ALL KINDS OF

WOOD, WICKER, CANE, GRASS, RUSH, BAMBOO,
WIRE, IRON, PAPIER MACHE

Bassinettes & Perambulator Bodies,
INVALID BODIES, PARCEL CART BODIES.

Also Manufacturer of
Tricycle Horses & MAIL CARTS.

a profit on his purchases of quite £60. The stock went at extraordinary low prices. Mr. Young secured, among other bargains, one dozen hoods and 22 best aprons, 14s.; 23 bundles of lace, 26s.; a lathe and fittings, 15s.; 7 painted bodies on springs, 35s.; 5 bodies, 13s.; 6 for 8s. 6d., and 4 for 4s.; and 5 painted bodies on springs, 21s. One gentleman present bought 50 sets of Hughes' wheels, which cost 16s. 3d. per set, for 21s. the lot. We have said enough to show that the sale was very much unreserved, and we hear from the landlord of the premises that there was a very good reason indeed for the precipitancy which distinguished it.

We may have something more to say of this company next month.

Agent Charged with Embezzlement.

AT the Hailsham Petty Sessions, on the 22nd July, before Messrs. H. Curteis, Dr. G. H. Jeffrey, Mr. Osborne, and Mr. Newman Thomas, John Carpenter Willis, an agent for the Singer Manufacturing Company, was charged with embezzling £2 12s. 6d., the balance of the purchase money on a sewing machine received by the prisoner on account of his employers, at Waldron, on the 2nd of July. He was also charged with embezzling other sums said to have been received from customers of the company. Mr. George Nicholson, a manager for the Singer Company at the Eastbourne Centre, said he engaged the accused as a canvasser and collector, and it was his duty to collect money from the customers and enter the amounts on a collecting sheet. The sheets had to be sent in with money to the office each Thursday night. Prisoner commenced work on the 18th of June, and neither of the sheets produced contained any mention of a sum of £2 12s. 6d. received from a person named Ovenden, of Waldron, nor had the prisoner paid over any such sums to the company. A good character was received with the prisoner. Jane Groombridge, a clerk in the service of the Singer Company, said no such money had been paid by prisoner. Lucy Ovenden, of Waldron,

said she paid prisoner the £2 12s. 6d. on account, on the 2nd of July, and received the receipt produced. At this point prisoner pleaded guilty. On his behalf Mr. Fisher pleaded that Willis, who came from Alfriston, was a bad accountant. Sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment. The other charges against the prisoner were not proceeded with.

An "Improved Hire System."

Mr. and Mrs. Veneering, whose social pretensions were so amusingly described by Charles Dickens, had recourse to several ingenious manoeuvres in order to sustain an appearance of affluence. They did not, however, says the *Furniture Gazette*, resort to a device which seems to have been successfully practised by a similar class of persons in America. It is complained that upholsterers have often been victimised by such persons without being aware of the fact. A group of draperies, some fine rugs, and some choice articles of furniture are selected, and the confiding tradesman is requested to send the things to the house so that they may be compared with the other furnishings with which they are required to harmonise. This is done, the goods being carefully and tastefully arranged in the several rooms to which they are allotted.

The lady who has ordered the goods explains that she wishes her husband to see and judge of them when he returns from business in the evening, after which she will let the tradesman know whether she can decide to buy the things or not. The goods are allowed to remain. On the following day a note is sent, stating that they will not suit, and can be fetched away at once. In the meantime a party has been given at the house, and the borrowed furniture has added to the attractions provided for the guests. We do not know whether this "improved hire system" has taken root in British soil; but is it too much to hope that upholsterers in this country will be less easily taken in than our "cute" friends across the water?

BELL AMERICAN ORGANS,

AS SUPPLIED

TO ROYALTY AND THE ELITE OF EUROPE.

Every Instrument fitted with our Patent Mouse-Proof Pedals
AND GUARANTEED FOR SIX YEARS.

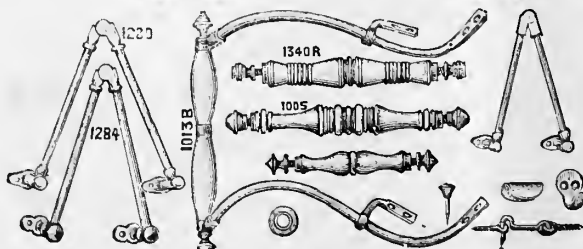
CATALOGUES SENT FREE ON APPLICATION, AND INSPECTION INVITED.

THE "BELL" ORGAN & PIANO COMPANY, LTD.,
HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.

W. FOSTER & CO.,

46, BARR STREET,
BIRMINGHAM.

Manufacturers
of every De-
scription of
Perambulator
Fittings,



Good Joints,
Handles in
Brass, China
and Wood,
Brass Handle
Rods, Toy Fit-
tings, &c.

Annual Outings.

THE DOMESTIC MACHINERY WAREHOUSE, Bridge End, Belfast.—Mr. J. E. Roebuck, the popular proprietor of the above establishment, took his *employees* this year on what is now known as their "annual excursion," to Newcastle, the seat of the late Lady Annesley. Unlike many employers, he engaged a second-class carriage of the E. and C. D. Railway, accompanying them himself and defraying all expenses. To men like the writer, working in our respective capacities, all the year round in the smoke, din, and bustle of a city like Belfast, the treat was rare and welcome. The changing scenes the journey presented, now trees rich in foliage, flowers in full blow, cornfields verdant, and potatoes in blossom, new hay, imparting its hygienic odour to the gale, made time short till reaching Downpatrick, with its ghastly prison, at which station we had a short delay. Arriving at Newcastle we adjourned to McKee's Hotel for luncheon, after which we rambled out to explore the attractions of the neighbourhood, some of our party, including the ladies, entering the demesne, while others ascended Mount Thomas and the lofty Slieve Donard. The chronicler has frequently viewed with admiration the picturesque beauties of Wicklow and Dublin, the Lakes of Killarney, the wildly romantic scenery of Connemara, and equally wild scenery of West Clare, and had concluded that Nature had fully exhausted the compartment of her cornucopia intended for Ireland until now, when she had not forgotten the sweet Co. Down. Standing on the slope of Slieve Donard the landscape was one of the most charming I ever beheld; the placid waters of the bay from the Lighthouse at one point to the sandbanks beneath us on the other, the range of Mourne mountains like sentinels guarding the coast, while on the other side we find art coming to the aid of Nature—as if she required aid, the former, at best, being only imitator of the latter, in the pleasure-grounds and crescent village below; the waters now tumbling over huge rocks, now gurgling circuitously or zig-zag, now flowing smoothly to the bottom, the hermit's cave, the well, the handsome variegated flower beds, plants, exotics, and trees yielding their odours to the pleasant breeze, all requiring only to be seen to be appreciated, made the place most healthful and enjoyable, where, after an hour's stay we returned to our hotel, where a sumptuous dinner awaited us. Dinner over, we wended our way to the railway, where we found the train about to start. After a cursory glance at the scenes alternately presented us in the morning, we reached Belfast, where, after being regaled, some songs rendered, and recitations given, we all separated for our respective homes, consigning ourselves to the custody of Morpheus, who introduced us to Aurora, refreshed and reinvigorated to resume our business anew.

"CANVASSER."

C. L. YOUNG & Co., Kingsland and branches.—This firm visited Broxbourne on the 16th July, putting up at the same hostelry as last year, viz., the Crown Hotel. They were favoured with splendid weather, and the excursion was a complete success in every respect. Within an hour of arrival dinner was announced, and this repast was on as liberal a scale as would satisfy the most fastidious. After dinner Mr. J. Hodges, who occupied the chair, dispensing with formal toasts, expressed in genial and hearty tones his pleasure at being present and again meeting the *employees* of the firm. He felt that their social gatherings occurred only too seldom, and that they encouraged that good-will essential in any successful business. They had had a very successful year's business, but it had not been carried on without many cares and much anxiety. They knew that the man at the helm of their ship, Mr. Young, was strong and trustworthy. He had a splendid idea of business. He would not in his presence say much more in his favour. He seemed at the present time to be surrounded by every earthly happiness, having on one side his wife, and on the other his mother. With such a captain as Mr. Young, and such a crew as he saw before him, the firm could look with confidence to the future.

Mr. Young said that it was very kind of his partner, Mr. Hodges, to speak so kindly of him, and he reciprocated his friendly references to himself. He (Mr. Young) was pleased to announce that they had done a greatly increased trade—not quite so much wholesale as in the previous year—but a splendid retail business. They had now as much as they could do to attend to their retail business, which increased every year. They had good cause for gratitude, and his success was largely due to the *employees*. It was no good having a good captain if they had not a good crew as well. This C. L. Young & Co. had, and he was glad to meet them.

Mr. Parnment said that on behalf of the *employees* he would like to state that they were all glad to meet the firm again, and hoped that their trade would be even better this, than last, year.

Mr. Cook said that he had only been with the firm five weeks, but could already bear testimony to the good feeling that existed between employer and *employee*. He found his employment very congenial, and hoped to be spared to meet them again at the next outing.

Mr. J. R. Bowden, accountant to the firm, and Mr. Samuel J. Sewell (*Sewing Machine Gazette*) also made a few remarks of appreciation of C. L. Young & Co., and wished them continued prosperity.

After tea and various games had been indulged in, the party started for home by road, reaching London shortly before eleven.

W. J. HARRIS & Co., LIMITED.—This well-known firm held their eighth annual banquet on the 25th ult., driving to Westminster,

Kent in four-horse breaks. They were favoured with splendid weather, and the dinner, supplied soon after the arrival, was faultless. Mr. W. J. Harris occupied the chair, and responded to "The Firm," proposed by Mr. Hughes. Mr. E. Lowe, the steward, proposed "The Chairman," in flattering terms, and hoped that he would long be spared to rule the firm. Mr. Harris thanked all for their good feeling towards him, and said that it gave him much pleasure to be amongst them. Mr. Howell responded for "The Visitors." Mr. Harris, in giving "The Steward," said that it was the most important toast of the day, and that they were entirely indebted to Mr. Lowe for making the outing a success. He also alluded to the wording and arrangement of the programme in terms of high praise, which it certainly deserved, as it is one of the best compilations of the kind we have seen. Mr. Lowe suitably responded. The party arrived home safely, only regretting that these outings do not take place more often.

LLOYD & Co., BOROUGH.—The annual dinner of this firm took place at the Black Horse Hotel, Eltham, on the 23rd ult. The party, to the number of about fifty, started in brakes at 9.30 a.m., and on arriving were regaled with an excellent dinner, Mr. H. V. Lloyd occupying the chair, assisted by his manager, Mr. R. Ives. The toasts were deferred until after tea, when "The Queen," was followed by "The Trade," proposed by Mr. T. Cauty.

Mr. S. J. Sewell (*Sewing Machine Gazette*) was asked to respond, and said that the name of Lloyd had of late become known universally in connection with children's cars, and that their chairman was one of the most industrious and persevering in the trade.

Mr. Leonard Halsey, of the Borough, in a capital speech proposed "The Firm," in the course of which he said that Mr. Lloyd's fellow tradesmen had deputed him to present Mr. Lloyd with a liquor stand, suitably inscribed, as an example of the respect which they all felt for him.

Mr. Lloyd feelingly responded, stating that the presentation was to him a complete surprise. He referred to the warm feeling existing between the other Borough tradesmen and himself, and how they had helped him in the past. All the Borough, he said, would appear to work for Lloyd & Co. He thanked all heartily for their kind wishes.

Mr. Lloyd then proposed the *employees*, stating that they were all staunch and true, working admirably, and he was deeply grateful to them all. The firm of late had grown much, and was still growing. He was especially indebted to his managers, Messrs. Ives, Jarvis, and F. W. Lloyd.

Mr. Ives, in a neat speech, responded, and said that he was pleased to be present and see old and new faces, which he hoped to meet again next year.

The company then adjourned to the grounds, where were provided various amusements, including dancing.

In the evening the party was increased in number by the arrival of ladies and gentlemen from town. Among the visitors present were Mr. Leonard Halsey, Mr. Woolf, of the Boro', and Mr. H. T. P. Johnson, formerly Chatham agent for Lloyd & Co., but now representing Boyd & Co.

The party arrived home just before midnight without the slightest mishap, having made the best of a very wet day.

The Howe Company.

WE have received from the New Howe Machine Company, Limited, several photographs of their factory. As is well-known these works are located in Bridgeton, Glasgow, and although from a personal visit we know them to be of large area, we are surprised to hear that the buildings comprise 6,500 square yards.

We are pleased to hear that the new company are fast gaining ground, and hope soon to recover the reputation previously held for both Howe sewing machines and cycles. They are possessed of ample capital, and the Directors are men of considerable commercial experience.

Dealers would do well to write the Company for copies of their new lists. The Cycle catalogue specially is one of the best in the trade, and here we find it stated that the Howe factory is the only one in the world wherein a cycle is made throughout. Quite a number of new designs are illustrated, and in all forms of tyres.

The Howe manufactures have always been distinguished for strength and durability, and we are pleased to hear that another quality, viz., lightness, is being studied in the cycle factory.

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CARRIAGE**
SOLD BY ALL PERAMBULATOR DEALERS



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Failures and Arrangements.

E. H. SEYMOUR, machine dealer, Sidbury, Worcester.

On the 14th July, at the office of the Official Receiver, Worcester, a meeting of creditors was convened under the failure of Edward Henry Seymour, sewing machine factor, Sidbury, Worcester. No creditors appeared, nor the debtor, whose wife came to say he was too ill to attend. The statement of affairs showed gross liabilities £111 15s. 6d., estimated assets £22 9s. 3d.; deficiency £71 16s. 3d. The Official Receiver in his observations stated that the debtor commenced business as a machinist and sewing machine factor in 1888, with a capital of £15. His effects, which were estimated to produce £13 9s. 3d., had been sold under a distress for a half-year's rent due March 25th, and after satisfying this claim and the costs of the levy, a sum of £2 4s. 3d. only had been paid him. The only book kept by the bankrupt was a record of his sales on credit. The bankrupt, who was seriously ill, stated that he had been unable to attend to his business for some months past.

The wife, in answer to questions by Mr. Cox (Assistant Official Receiver) said debtor had been ill for four months, and the deficiency represented what it had cost him to live in the meantime.

In the afternoon debtor came up for his public examination before Mr. Registrar Allen. Debtor was represented by Mr. Matthews, and Mr. Tree appeared for the White Sewing Machine Company.

In answer to the Official Receiver, debtor stated that he was in a situation as manager to Messrs. Steel up to 1888, when he started in business on his own account with a capital of £15. He had a good connection, and as he did all the work himself, and the expenses of the business were therefore small, he thought he should be able to get on. It was a hard struggle at first, but he kept his debts paid up as well as he could, but for twelve months or more he had been ill, and for four quite laid up, during which time there had been scarcely any business. He should have been able, he thought, to have met all his engagements if he had not been ill. The examination was closed.

ARTHUR WILLIAM BROWN, furniture and sewing machine dealer, 513, and 521, Fulham Road, London, S.W.

In the foregoing bankruptcy the following are creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Balley Wringing Machine Company, London ...	10	3	6
Bryan William, London ...	10	0	0
Birmingham Woven Wire Mattress Company, Birmingham ...	28	9	3
Churchward & Co., London ...	11	13	0
District Hardware Company, Birmingham ...	19	0	0
Eppin C. H., London ...	16	14	4
Hard & Austin, London ...	10	6	9
Johnson J., London ...	325	0	0
Lloyd & Co., London ...	32	3	4
Lefever H. C., Jun., London ...	29	6	8
Mattison & Smart, London ...	18	19	6
Metzer E., London ...	10	0	0
Maxfield W. A., London ...	10	15	0
Marston E. & Co., Leicester ...	11	2	3
Sewell & Sewell, London ...	22	1	0
Star Manufacturing Company, London ...	22	15	2
Summercales & Sons, Keigley ...	12	15	0
Tapling Thomas & Co., London ...	26	0	0
Winfields —, Birmingham ...	17	19	11
Walford T. J., Birmingham ...	10	0	0
Walker John & Co., Glasgow ...	10	11	0

H. J. WILSON, sewing machine dealer, Sheffield.

The foregoing has just been adjudicated a bankrupt.

JAMES CATHCART HENRY, hardware merchant, Newry.

The above has petitioned for an arrangement. Among the creditors are the following:—

	£	s.	d.
Midland Perambulator Company, Birmingham ...	5	4	9
Simmons & Co., London ...	14	19	8

CHARLES L. EGELSTAFF, ironmonger, Bristol.

The above has been adjudicated a bankrupt.

Messrs. W. Summerscale & Sons are creditors for £23 14s.

A Bill of Sale for the sum of £45 was filed on June 24th against Archibald Ludlow Mitchell, sewing machine agent, Luton House, 84, Lawrence Road, Southsea, Portsmouth, in favour of the Southern Bank.

On May 29th, a County Court Judgment for the sum of £12 16s. 6d. was registered against A. Lewis Jones, sewing machine dealer, 67, Berners Street, Leicester.

How to Buy.

THE buyer who limits his "view" of the market to the inspection of the stocks offered by a few houses is not wise, says an experienced writer, and is not entitled to be called a business man; and when his partner or his employer discovers his methods, neither can reasonably have any more use for him. If the buyer is in business alone, he is not accountable to anyone for his course, with the possible exception of his creditors, who may sometimes be considered—in case of failure, but that is immaterial, as the following remarks do not apply to a buyer thus situated. The buyer, upon whose judgment depends the success or failure of others, cannot properly place his orders until he has carefully and conscientiously examined the stocks offered by every reputable house in the market; friendship, prejudice, and other influences frequently lead to the contrary course. A buyer will travel two or three thousand miles, at great expense in money and time, and then refuse to go a few blocks out of his way, or it may be, climb a flight or two of stairs, to inspect goods offered by A 1 houses—because

he thinks he "knows it all," or because he happens to like A and does not particularly care about B. Such a buyer is not honest towards his partners or employers, and is not even just to himself. There are such buyers, and sooner or later their firms find that they cannot compete with their neighbours, who always buy "here a little and there a little," going through the whole market, and purchasing only what is best, cheapest, and most desirable, and who not only buy but conduct their entire business on business principles. Firms who have their purchasing done for them by partners or *employés* should investigate their buyer's methods. The time devoted to the investigation will be profitably spent in more instances than one.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS FROM THE SEWING MACHINE NEWS.

SEE if cam rollers are worn, arm very loose, shuttle worn, driver and link, and driver slide, throat-plate, take-up, needle bar loose, foot shaky, main shaft plays endways, if in time. Such is generally the case with old machines of the Howe A, and the question is asked, What is the first thing to be done on an old machine like this?

Answer.—First, if the machine is dirty or gummed up, take down the machine, boil the works in soda water, wipe dry, then examine each part for wear and tear, and you will generally find it will need a new roller and stud for the needle-arm and shuttle lever, a new needle bar piston, and a shuttle carrier and link. With these parts new you can take up and fix up the rest by bushing.

If the needle-bar is worn, the outside face-plate can be filed off to suit the bar.

Question.—How should the "take-up" spring be adjusted, tight or loose?

Answer.—The function of the "take-up" is to give enough slack thread so as to allow the shuttle to pass through the loop freely, and to take up the slack thread after the shuttle passes through the loop, therefore the strength of the pull must be regulated to accomplish this movement.

Question.—What is the cause of the machine dropping stitches? The needle, I think, is set right, as it throws the loop square into the path of the shuttle, and the machine is on time and the shuttle is good, yet it drops stitches.

Answer.—Much depends, in the proper working of sewing machines, upon having the needle right. A needle may be set correctly in height, not too high or too low, and at the right angle, yet with all this the needle may not work close enough to the shuttle. See that the needle works close to the shuttle, as close as it can be without touching. It can be regulated by loosening the adjuster cam-screw; you can move it to suit the case. Examine the point of the shuttle and see that it has a good point; a dull point is one of the causes of dropping stitches.

Question.—What is the cause of the needle breaking continually? It does not strike the throat-plate, as I have watched closely, and the throat-plate does not show any signs of it, nor does the shuttle.

Answer.—Sometimes it is the fault of the operator pulling the goods in such a manner that the needle in its upward movement strikes the plate. Another cause is too much play in the presser foot. Sometimes the needle bar is worn too much, which allows the needle to dance around the throat-plate hole, and sometimes it causes the needle to strike the presser-foot. Examine the needle bar while it is down; when the needle is down in the throat-plate hole, then shake it, and you will find where the fault is.

**STAR
CRADLE
CARRIAGE**
SOLD BY ALL PERAMBULATOR DEALERS



LEON L'HOLLIER,



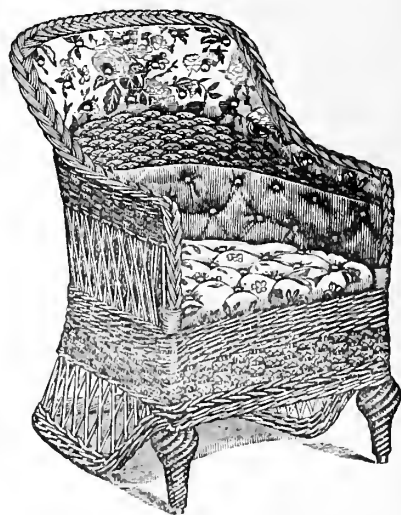
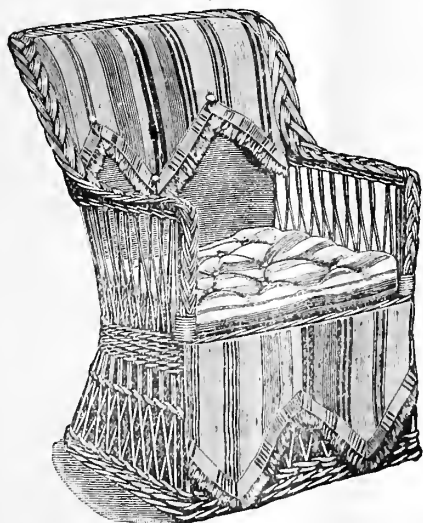
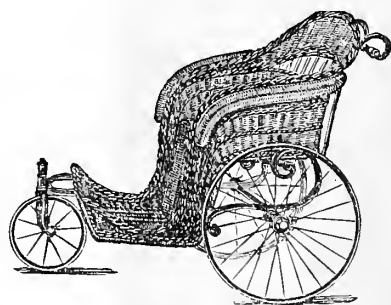
THE
Renowned Perambulator Maker.

IS ALSO

The most Important Manufacturer in England
OF

*WICKER, CANE, and RUSH FURNITURE,
CHAIRS, TABLES, STANDS, plain, and
upholstered in all kinds of materials.*

English and Foreign Baskets in Tens of Thousands always in Stock.



Write for L'Holliers' Complete Wicker List.

4, 5, 6, 7 & 8 BATH PASSAGE, BIRMINGHAM.

ESTABLISHED 27 YEARS.

TAYLOR & WILSON'S

CELEBRATED

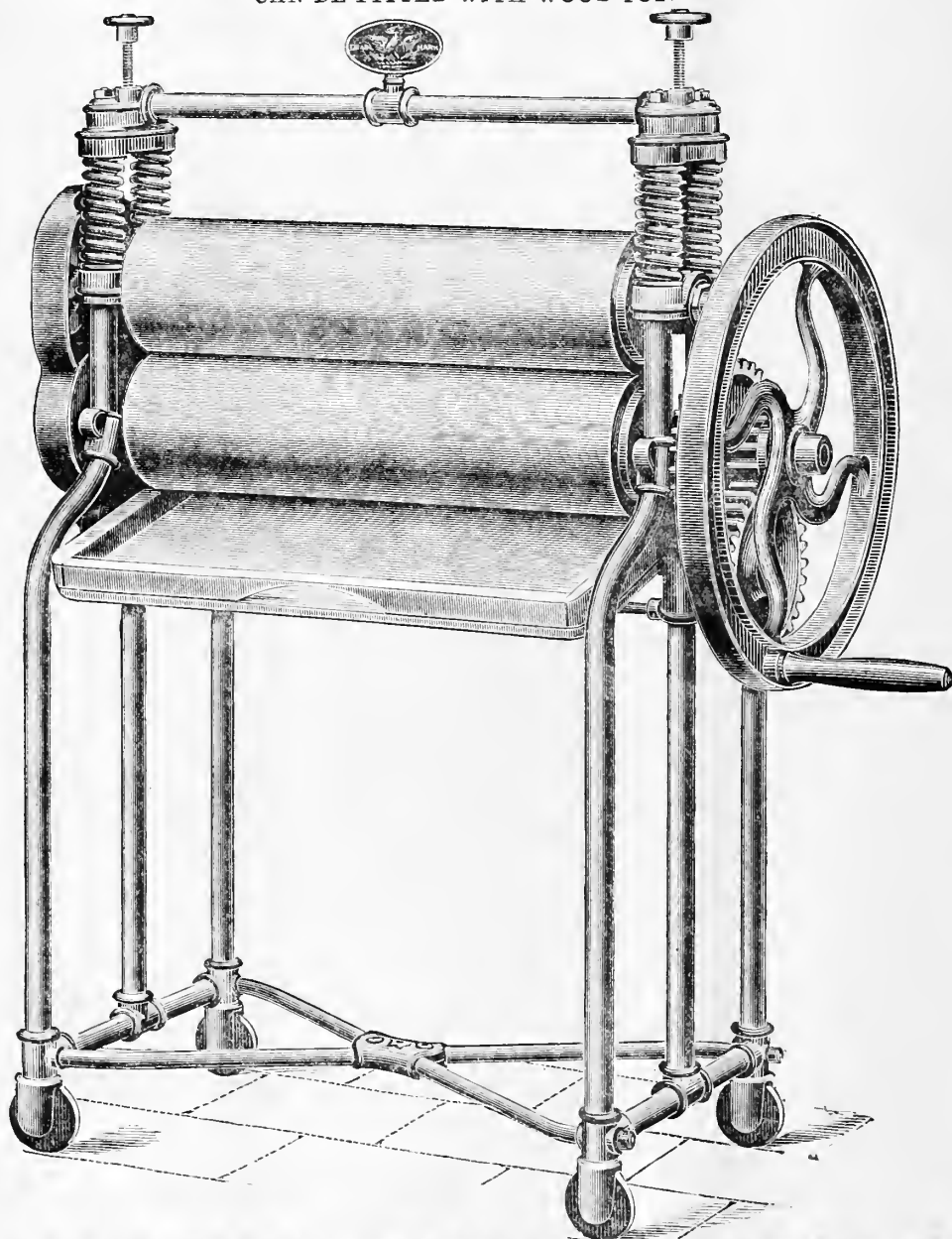
Washing & Wringing Machines.

OVER 200 MEDALS!

Including all leading Exhibitions at Home and abroad

The "DERBY" Wringer and Mangle.

CAN BE FITTED WITH WOOD TOP.



Fitted with Patent Roller Bearings at a small extra cost.

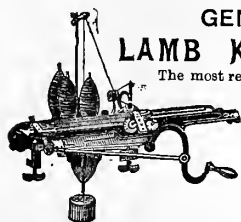
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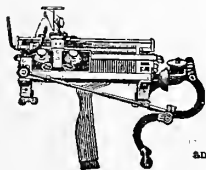
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Papers on Subjects not Generally Understood.

No. 3.—PHOTOGRAPHY.

THE jubilee of photography now being at hand, and that art being now indispensable in commerce, it is quite time that its origin should be settled once and for all. Most persons who have given this subject any consideration at all have taken it that to a Frenchman named Daguerre is the world indebted for the beautiful art of photography. Mr. W. H. Sherman, who is recognised on all hands as an authority on this matter, does not admit this, and has furnished the *Photographic Times* with the following:—

Truly this is an age of innovations. But, as John Randolph, of Roanoke, once said: "Change is not always reform." These photographers, as it appears, have decided to depart from the old and time-honoured custom of giving "honour to whom honour is due," and to confer the title of Father of photography upon one who had nothing to do with the discovery or invention of the art which they propose to commemorate. This event, we are informed, is to be consummated on the 15th of the present month (August), by unveiling in the national

Capital, in front of the Smithsonian Institute, an imposing monument in granite and bronze to Daguerre, intended, without doubt, to transmit his name to future ages so associated with this art that there shall be no question as to its real founder. In the appeals made to the photographers of America, Daguerre is called the Father of photography. The president of the Memorial Committee says in his circular or open letter, "He was the author who we all know fixed the visible image on a given surface," a remark which savours more of pedantry than of perspicuity, but which is probably intended to mean that he solved the problem which gave photography to the world, "or words to that effect." The President of the Photographers' Association of America speaks of the monument as "a tribute of respect from American photographers to the Frenchman who originated our beautiful art."

Now, with all due respect to such high authorities, I beg to inquire what has been handed down to us photographers of the year of grace 1890 by Daguerre? In other words, what process or appliance have we in use to-day that is directly or indirectly due to anything he did or suggested?

Did he hand down to us the developed negative? No.

Did he hand down to us the positive proof on paper? No.

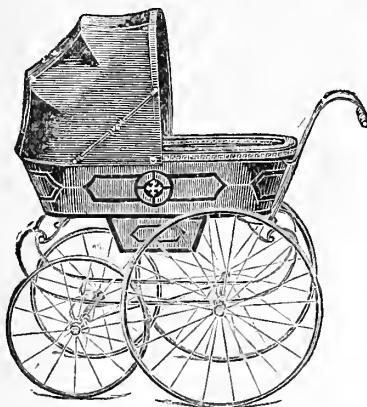
Did he hand down to us the autotype, the phototype, the photographe, the photo-lithograph, the photo-zinc etching, the photo-engraving, or any other process now in use in the vast field of photography which, in fact, encircles the earth? No, not one.

What might have been handed down to us from Daguerre, if it had been furnished by its creator with sufficient vitality to survive half a century, was dead and buried before most of the photographers now living were born. The sole invention of Daguerre belongs to a past generation. It is a lost art. Although the Daguerreotype was a species of photograph, it is now an extinct species, of which nothing exists but its fossil remains.

In speaking of "the originator of our beautiful art," it must not be forgotten that it is, and always was, distinct and independent, both in origin and growth, from the art which Daguerre gave to the world. The one did not grow out of the other in any sense. They were two streams, each issuing from a different source unknown to each other, which flowed near each other for a time, until one sank into the earth never to reappear on the surface, while the other flowed on ever widening and deepening until now nothing can stop its course. Photography has become one of the great factors of civilisation and progress. It lends its aid to all the arts and sciences. Through its agency nature copies itself. It reproduces painting, sculpture, architecture, as the printing press reproduces literature. It even reproduces books more cheaply than printers' types. It is fast monopolising the engravers' domain, and is well-nigh as indispensable as the art of printing. Great as are its achievements now, what will it have accomplished at the end of another half-century.

It is a proud distinction to be justly called the Father of photography, a distinction which ought to be conferred only upon the man to whom it belongs. It is an unprecedented, unheard-of thing to glorify the

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Second Award, Melbourne Exhibition, 1888.

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BIRMINGHAM.

hero of a failure as the champion in the strife which ended in that failure. It is disheartening to think that the followers of "this beautiful art" should, on the occasion of their first jubilee, turn their backs upon its originator, and ignore the very existence of his name in history. In all the literature of the "Memorial," in all the appeals for aid, in all the exhortations to loyalty, the name of the author and founder of the living and growing photography of to-day has not been so much as once mentioned. I will take the liberty to mention a few facts, and challenge their contradiction.

In 1835, Henry Fox Talbot, an able scientist of England, had succeeded in obtaining and fixing prints on salted and silvered paper of images of external objects formed in the camera. This was prior to the discovery of Daguerre. His process was published in January, 1839, more than six months before the secret of the other was divulged to the world. Continuing his researches in the same direction, he succeeded in obtaining developed negatives on paper in 1840, and was the first to make known to the world the process by which that object was accomplished. It was then and there that the great problem was solved. The negative and non-reversed positive were found. Sir John Herschel stood godfather at the christening, and presented the newborn invention with its first hypo bath, which has been used by its descendants to the present day with great regularity.

Such was the origin of the photography that survives and will survive until the end of the present order of things. The latest improvement in film negatives is only a natural outgrowth of Talbot's first paper negative, and every silver print ever made has been closely and unmistakably related to the first print made by him on paper prepared with chloride of silver. Meanwhile, Daguerre's process was patented in England, where it was represented by a skilful operator and artist, Claudet, and where it came into immediate contact with that of Talbot. It appears there was no claim of interference on either side, in fact there was no point of contact between them. They were like two lines which were never to meet, only one had no future before it, the other had before it immortality. This last was the process of Talbot. It is to him alone to whom belongs the unique right to be named the father of photography.

Daguerre was the father of an only child. The child was a photograph, but it was not *photography*. When Daguerre's little silver plate went over to England it found photography already there before it. But the sprightly little French cousin was not charmed with the coarse features and unpolished style of its older relation, and whatever may have been the views of the latter respecting a matrimonial alliance, such a thing was never brought about, and so it was that Daguerre did not become even the father-in-law of the English heir. Both the Frenchman and his pretty child died about the same time, the latter of a broken heart. *Requiescat in pace*. Before this will be read in print the memorial will have been dedicated. I have chosen not to oppose those who were working for it, but now desire to enter my protest against the claim which it is intended to perpetuate. I call on all

photographers who "know the right and dare maintain it" to disavow the right of Daguerre to the title which incontestably belongs to his English contemporary. Our art needs no myth to decorate its early history. The simple truth is wonderful enough without any mirage of fiction. It is glory enough for Daguerre that he discovered his own beautiful art, and, although it fell before its more powerful rival, both he and it will always hold an honoured page in history. None the less must Talbot be awarded his just share of fame. When that is done his name will lead all the rest.

Iron Piano Frames, and How They are Made.

MANY owners of pianos are not only affectionate admirers of these pleasure-giving instruments, but are also curious about their mechanism, and will open the lid, as the small boy opened his pet dog's mouth, "as wide as possible so as to see its works." One of the questions with which such people ply the periodic tuner, or the music dealer, or the pianoforte teacher, will certainly relate to the iron frame on which the metallic cords are strung to vibrate the melodies of Mendelssohn or Chopin. The pianoforte frame is as important to the pianoforte as the keel timbers are to a ship. Strength, balance, soundness, finish, lightness, must all be present in it, and it is obvious that a pianoforte cannot be a good one without a good plate.

There is an extensive plant in Connecticut devoted especially to the manufacture of pianoforte plates and brackets for holding the action. The amount of detail in pianoforte manufacture has, indeed, caused such a subdivision in the processes of manufacture that there is only one large pianoforte firm in the country which casts its own plates. There is, besides the domestic demand, a considerable export trade for plates. It need not be added that the tariff has encouraged this industry materially, as it does all manufactures of iron.

The best quality of iron, of different kinds combined, enters into the plate, a few shillings of extra cost for the best material not being worth considering in a work demanding the highest perfection. About fifteen tons of iron are melted each day in the furnace. Near to the furnace is a small building in which the beginnings of the plate are to be seen in many valuable wooden models, carefully cut to suit the requirements of different makers of pianos. These wooden models are used to secure a casting for the iron pattern; and the latter, when perfected, is used to make all the impressions in the moulds for plates of that form. This particular firm has made an innovation by preparing the wooden models themselves, so that makers have only to send their drawings and specifications in order to receive plates to suit them.

The Largest Stock of Rubber Wringers in Europe is to be found at the
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The Manufacturers of the Bailey Wringing Machine Co., include the
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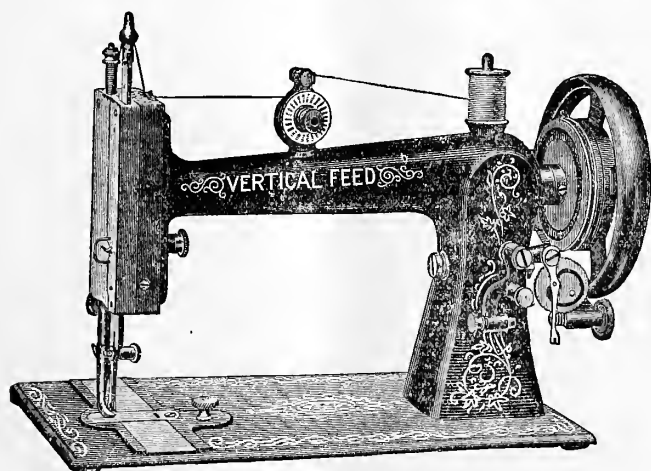
HOUSEHOLD, EMPIRE,
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For any of which we shall be glad to receive Orders. Wholesale only.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

The Sun that Dims the Stars.

THE "VERTICAL FEED."



Success beyond Kings, Queens, Singers, Earthly Saints, and Royal Crowns. Unequalled for simplicity, durability, and range of work. Dealers make more money in handling the VERTICAL FEED, because its excellence and beauty commands best prices.

THE HANDSOMEST CABINET WORK

In Walnut, Antique Oak, and Hungarian Ash. The VERTICAL FEED is the only Machine that performs the great range of practical and ornamental work now in demand for family and manufacturing purposes.

The VERTICAL FEED has several recent improvements.

The VERTICAL FEED attachments are known all over the world to be far superior to any others, and are automatic in their action.

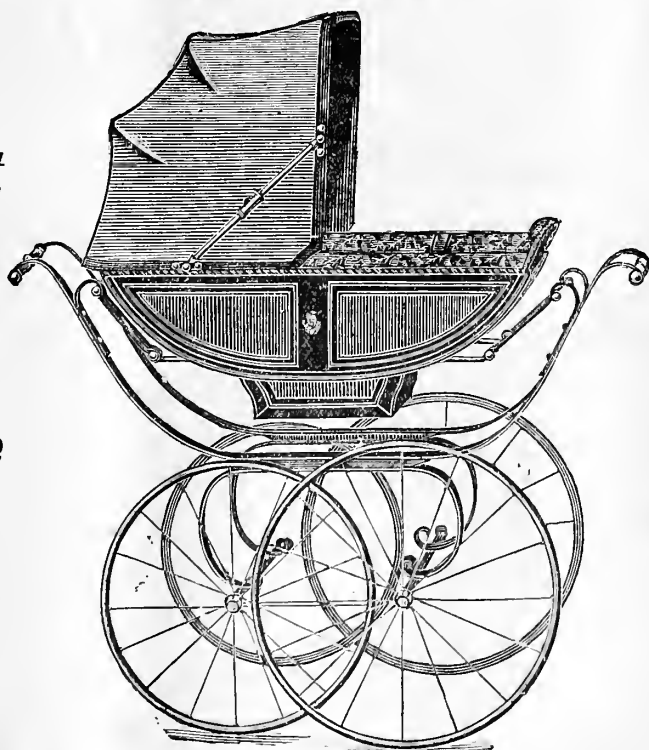
The New No. A Manufacturing Machine was immediately accepted by manufacturers, and by them pronounced the best for all purposes that has ever been produced by any company.

Dealers who want to control prices, territory, and a trade that will be profitable and enduring, will make no mistake in handling the VERTICAL FEED.

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GEO. H. WELLS,
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PHOENIX WORKS, 151 & 153, BISHOP STREET, BIRMINGHAM

On entering the foundry one sees long rows of dingy boxes on the floor, each being about eight feet square, and filled with sand, which has become the colour of coal-dust by use. There are one hundred and thirty men employed at the works, counting the day and night force. It is in the morning that one sees the deft preparation of the moulds. The sand is moistened and trodden to the proper consistency, carefully smoothed, and then the iron pattern is pressed into the yielding bed. The impression secured is still further perfected by an expert workman, who touches up rough portions with delicate tools, using all the care and skill of a sculptor or modeller in clay. He moistens his tools with his breath, and keeps patiently smoothing and patting the sand until his critical eye is satisfied. The mould being declared perfect, top and bottom (known as the "knowl" and the "cope") are joined, and accurately secured by corner pins, and half a dozen apertures left in the sand in which to pour the melted iron. A slight sprinkling of powdered graphite or black lead is used as a coating to the mould to make the sand separate easily from the casting.

The afternoon brings a weird scene, when the moulds, being all closed and ready, the dusky foundry is enlivened by gangs of men hurrying with pots of melted iron from where it runs in a fiery stream from the furnace retort to the long rows of waiting moulds. Each gang of six men takes six moulds to fill. A foreman directs the movements, and all begin to pour and all stop at the word of command. Meanwhile, from the apertures in the moulds, jets of gas spring into the air, and these, lighted with a red hot rod by a young son of Vulcan, add to the fascinating lights and glooms of the interior. The casting remains in the sand about five hours, being weighted to prevent warping or straining.

Night brings another force of men, who open the moulds and put the plates in a connecting room to cool. From here they are taken in hand by men who carefully chip off, file, sandpaper, and brush away all the inequalities, and pass the plates on to the drillers.

A pianoforte plate contains several hundred holes, and these must be bored with exactness to hold the turning pins, wire pegs, framing pins, &c. A pattern is clamped to the frame, and the centre for each hole stamped through the pattern on the plate. The latter is now started on a journey across the room, and one size of hole is drilled in it at each table where it stops. The plate rests on a table, and this again on a platform that slides or rolls either way, enabling the operator to bring the exact spot under the drill. The latter is brought down by a cord affixed to the foot heel of the operator (who looks as if he were being served like an unruly cow doing penance for jumping). The drills are energetic little machines, and eat through the casting in a few seconds.

The first process is japanning, a liberal coating of the sticky fluid being applied, when the plates are piled in enormous big ovens, and heated to 400 degrees to give the hard, dry surface desired. Pumice stone perfects this process, and now the plates are more or less gilded or bronzed, and receive a final coat of varnish. Some are highly decorated by hand with delicate tracery in colours. Just before shipping, a boy hammers in the small pins, over which the ends of the wires are fastened.

The contrast of the pig iron in the yard, and the smooth, artistic, harp-like plate, with all its musical possibilities, is a striking one. The designs are themselves handsome. The curved arms and braces, an interlinking network, while designed only to secure strength, lightness, and resonance, have by some correspondence of law, also developed a design of beauty, which is heightened by the decoration. The plates weigh on an average about 200 lbs. each, yet the strain of the pianoforte wires when tightened runs up into many thousands of pounds. The firm sends its castings occasionally to the Stevens Institute to be tested; and, while ordinary cast iron has a tensile strength of about 21,000 to 22,000 lbs. per square inch, the metal of the plates has been tested up to 27,000 and 28,000.

The Chickerings were the first to develop the idea of whole cast plates; but until the last thirty years they were not used greatly, as thinner wire and less severe strain in stringing were used in the old time pianofortes. Especially since the upright piano has become popular in recent years the making of whole plates has grown greatly in importance. Skilled students have worked over the problems of resonance, resistance, the composition of the iron, &c., until the business has become one of itself; whereas it used to be a side issue in foundries primarily devoted to other casting.

The other metal fittings of a piano, brackets, &c., are cast, nickel plated, and polished in a small extension of the foundry mentioned. The whole area of the buildings is about four acres, the street frontage being 475 ft., while every operation is conducted on the ground floor. The foundry was erected for this special purpose, and the furnace being placed outside the main building gives a cool room for casting. The pig iron starts at one end and comes out a finished plate at the other, and there is no waste of time and labour in moving and hoisting. The operators work by contract or piece, each man taking the plate from the next man under him, and all are as busy as bees in a system that looks the perfection of economical production. The number of firms to which the plates go is surprising. Cast on the plates are not only the names of well-known New York pianoforte makers, but manufacturers in Canada, the far west, Europe, or Australia.—*New York Tribune*.

Embezzlement by a Collector.

At the Eastbourne Police Court, last month, George Martin, a young man belonging to Fletching, was charged with embezzling various sums amounting to £10 12s., the moneys of his employers, The Singer Manufacturing Company.

Mr. G. D. Wansbrough appeared to prosecute.

Caroline Stagg, living at St. Andrew's School, Meads, said she knew the prisoner as an *employee* of the Singer Company, and had had a sewing machine through his agency. On the 3rd November she paid the defendant £4 9s. in respect of the machine, and took his receipt for the same. (The receipt was produced.)

Margaret Eliza Lynxon, living at St. Saviour's Choir School, South Street, deposed that she had a machine on hire from the Singer Company. The 19th January was the last time of her seeing the prisoner, and on that date she paid him half a sovereign. He signed his name to her book for that amount.

Jane Groombridge, living at 11, Pevensey Road, said she was book-keeper in the Eastbourne Agency Office of the Singer Company. The prisoner's duty with regard to money was to pay it in to her on the same day that he received it. He was supposed to enter the cash received on a slip. On the slip for the week ending November 8th, there appeared the name Stagg, and the amount £1 10s., which he paid her. Witness had not received any part of the balance paid to the prisoner by Miss Stagg, nor had he accounted for it in any way. Prisoner's cash account for the week ending January 24th contained no mention of the 10s. paid by Miss Lynxon, and that sum had never been paid in.

In reply to the Bench, Mr. Wansbrough said there were a large number of other cases, but he did not propose to proceed with any others.

George Nicholson, of 13, Mayfield Place, in charge of the Eastbourne agency, said the prisoner absconded at the end of January. "When the prisoner was arrested, he came and saw witness; he said he 'knew he was wrong,' and was very sorry for it. He asked witness if he thought the company would overlook it by his paying the money. Witness replied, 'No, he felt sure they would not.'"

The prisoner pleaded guilty.

Mr. Wansbrough said the accused was a single man and earned about 30s. a week. The prisoner had been in the company's employ since June, 1890. There were satisfactory references with the prisoner when he was taken into the company's service.

Prisoner said he was led away by bad company and drink. He was very sorry he had thus committed himself.

The Chairman said the Bench were glad to hear that the prisoner formerly bore a good character, but this embezzlement had evidently been of a systematic character, and, as the prisoner held a responsible position, the offence was a serious one. The accused must go to prison for three months' hard labour.

Interpleader Case.

At the Epsom County Court on July 17th, Messrs. W. J. Harris & Co., Limited, sued H. King (whose wife claimed goods taken in execution as her property) for a debt. Plaintiffs were represented by Mr. Tudor's managing clerk, Mr. Hitchins, who cross-examined the defendant's wife as to her title to the property in question. Judgment was given for the plaintiffs, with costs.

Machinery at the Morpeth Agricultural Show.

Amongst the many novelties exhibited at the Northumberland Agricultural Society's show at Morpeth on the 23rd July, none created more interest and attraction than the display of domestic and manufacturing sewing machines of the Singer Manufacturing Company. Many beautiful samples of art work were exhibited, and the manifold uses of the sewing machine were exemplified by the local staff. Miss Bennett in particular was frequently complimented upon the skillful and rapid manner in which she manipulated the various accessories for producing both useful and ornamental sewing, and the interest increased when Miss Bennett wrote the names of the admiring onlookers on pieces of ribbon with the machine, and also presented them with splendid designs of various kinds of flowers, elaborate in their shades, seasoned on small cards for the purpose. The exhibition, which certainly proved a welcome addition to the attractions of the show, was under the control of Mr. D. Gull, the local manager.

We are pleased to notice that the company's local groom secured the 2nd prize in the competition for tradesmen's liveries, &c., for a neatly appointed and well-groomed mare, harness, and trap, attached to the branch office at Morpeth, a highly creditable performance, as he had very little time for preparation. The animal shown had only just returned from a heavy two days' journey in wet weather.

The company are to be congratulated on the successful termination of this enterprise.

MESSRS. AD. RIES & Co., the well-known watch and clock importers, also agents for Messrs. Junker & Ruh, inform us that they now produce their "Minerva" sewing machines with high arm, and that they can also be had on wooden base with cover. Besides these machines, they manufacture a medium with high arm and cover, and have a powerful manufacturing machine with high arm and cover, which they call the "Titania." Messrs. Junker & Ruh, we understand, have greatly improved their machines of late, and their agents, as above, are prepared to supply the same to dealers on favourable terms.



The NOVELTY for 1891.

BY HER MAJESTYS' ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

THE STAR CRADLE CARRIAGE.

Combining Innumerable Good Points.



THE STAR PATENT CRADLE CARRIAGE.

This is our leading novelty for the new season. It combines all the advantages of the well-known Hammock, type of carriage, with perfect safety, reliability, and rigidity, together with an entirely NEW MOVEMENT, by which it can be converted in a moment into a Cradle or Swing Cot, and locked again with equal ease and rapidity. Owing to the position of its principal handle it is easy to lift over kerb stones and as the body rests on our Star Patent Cushion Springs, which are fitted into sockets in the supporting tube, the carriage rides most luxuriously. We feel sure the Star Patent Cradle Carriage will command an immense sale, as it combines artistic proportions with novelty, comfort, and easy running qualities.

THE STAR CATALOGUE FOR 1891.

Our New Catalogue is now ready. It is the handsomest catalogue ever produced in the Perambulator Trade either in Europe or America, and contains many new designs and first-class ideas.

THE STAR MANUFACTURING CO.

Goodinge Rd., Cattle Market, Holloway, N.

Jottings.

Mr. Isted, who for many years had a sewing machine depot Above Bar, Southampton, which he closed a few month ago, has not gone entirely out of the trade. He still sells sewing machines from his private residence at "Glendower," Gordon Crescent, Southampton.

Mr. G. Steel has opened a domestic machinery depot at 15, Fawcett Road, Southsea.

Mr. Hermann Loog has ceased to represent Messrs. Seidel & Naumann in this country, and the manufacturers have themselves opened a warehouse and offices at 19, Chapel Street, Milton Street, London, E.C. We understand that these are only temporary premises, and that permanent premises have been taken at 23, Moor Lane, E.C. Further announcements will be issued in the course of a week or two.

Mr. G. W. Ash, the well-known Portsmouth sewing machine and musical instrument dealer, has opened new premises at 63, Palmerston Terrace, Southsea. They are said to rank among the finest buildings on the south coast, being located at the junction of two streets, and having a glass frontage 85 feet long.

We hear of the death of Mr. T. Bland, the well-known sewing machine repairer, at Luton.

One of the oldest employees of the Singer Company has just died. His name was James Stewart, and he entered his company's service at Dundee in 1871, and has acted as mechanic and general hand, ever since. He was taken ill several months ago, and was paid full wages for two to three months, and then half wages down to the time of his death, which occurred just after he had informed his employers that he would almost directly return to work.

Messrs. Benson, Lees, & Co., who recently erected a factory at Dukinfield, called the Bridge End Rubber Works, inform us that they have already been very successful in creating a trade with their perambulator tyres. They have shown us samples and they are of splendid value. This firm also make rubber rollers for wringing machines.

Mrs. M. Grayhurst who for many years was saleswoman at the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company's Birmingham depot, has commenced business as a sewing machine dealer on her own account. Although her depot is at Stephenson Place, the Wheeler & Wilson Company's old address, she is not their accredited agent, as Mr. F. J. Cocks, of Worcester Street, represents the company.

The Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company have introduced a new advertising novelty. It is a small mirror in a celluloid frame and cover of oval shape, and very handsome in appearance.

We hear on all sides that the late summer has been severely felt by perambulator makers, several of whom do not expect their production this year to be much more than one-half their average. Complaints against the past weather are universal, and it is expected that firms supplying the makers will have cause to remember 1891 season as one of the worst on record.

Quite a number of makers of perambulators have informed us that prices this season rule much higher than has been the case for three or four years. The craze for "cheap stuff" appears to have quite died out, and quality is now in demand in places where it had quite been ignored from 1887-1890.

At last! The Official Liquidator of Hermann Loog, Limited, has just declared a first and final dividend of 4½d. in the pound. This miserable composition, after 4½ years winding-up proceedings, has given great dissatisfaction to the creditors, particularly as in February, 1890, the Receiver, referring to this estate, stated before Baron Huddleston that "he estimated the debts, with stock £6,500, to realise £31,954." The total amount available for dividend has at length dwindled down to about £1,800! Where is the remaining £30,000? That is a question that the creditors are endeavouring to solve, and we advise them not to rest content until they have a satisfactory answer.

The creditors in the short-lived Co-operative Trading Company have just received 2s. in the pound, and but faint hopes are held out of more than a couple of shillings additional dividend.

The visit of the German Emperor to the City last month gave Mr. Henry Raper an opportunity of inviting friends of the Singer Company to his company's Cheap-side depot from whence to view the procession. The energetic Singers' London manager took full advantage of this opportunity, and many persons are under obligations to him for his kindness.

Mr. E. Crowley, watch maker and sewing machine dealer, of Criterion Buildings, Tottenham, N., has opened a depot in Stroud Green, N.

Mr. A. Taylor has been promoted from the management of Bradbury's, Praed Street, London, depot, to the management of that Company's Glasgow branch. He has been succeeded at Praed Street by Mr. T. Taylor, late manager of Jones' Camden Town depot.

In mentioning the improvements in the fitting of the Vertical Feed Sewing Machine heads to stands, in our last issue, we omitted to state that certain improvements have also been introduced into the machine, with a view to reduce noise. We are able to state that it is now an exceedingly quiet machine.

PRESERVING PIANOS.—A slight moisture is said to be good for pianos, and one authority claims that a single growing plant in a room will give out all that is necessary to keep a piano in proper condition.

THE WANZER AND DEFRIES PATENT SAFETY-LAMP MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, have purchased the stock, book-debts, patents, machinery, and premises of the business carried on by the Defries Safety-Lamp and Oil Company, and subsequently by Wanzer, Limited.

PROTECTING PIANOS FROM HEAT.—According to the *Piano Organ, and Music Trades' Journal*, a novel idea has been hit upon by a musical instrument company in St. Paul, Minnesota, who had experienced difficulty in shipping pianos for long distances, on account of extremes of temperature. The firm in question determined to try sending the pianos in refrigerator cars, and the experiment was quite successful, the pianos coming through in perfect order.

HOW TO CUT GLASS.—Cabinet-makers making glazed doors may note the following, from the *Post Dispatch*, of St. Louis:—"One can cut glass with a pair of scissors as easily as though it were an autumn leaf. The entire secret consists in plunging the pane of glass into a tub of water, submerging also the hands and the scissors. The scissors will cut in straight lines without a flaw. This result is achieved in consequence of the absence of vibration. If the least portion of the scissors be left out of the water the vibration will prevent the glass cutting."

Agents Wanted.

Sewing Machine Dealers should apply for agency for ZEELEO, a Waterproofing Oil for Boots, Shoes, Footballs, &c., which renders leather waterproof and soft without interfering with its polishing properties. 6d. and 1s. per bottle. Particulars free from the

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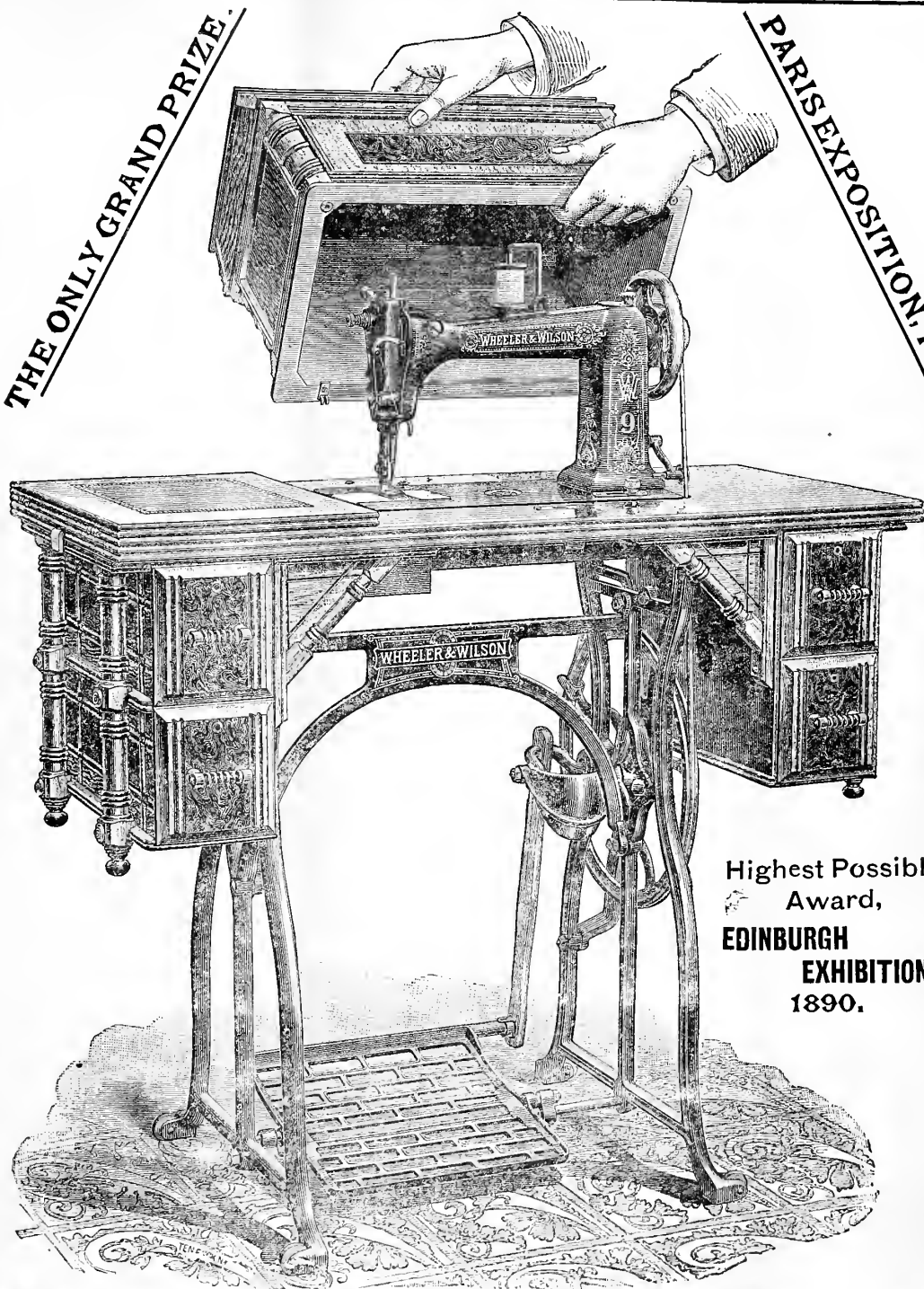
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A DEFENCE OF THE HIRE SYSTEM, based on Legal and Commercial considerations. Price 1s. Publishers, SEWELL & Co.



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Cabinet Work in Oak and Walnut.

These Machines are high class in every respect, are warranted for five years by the Company, and can be fully recommended.

We solicit correspondence from all first-class dealers desiring to take up the sale of this Machine, and to whom Liberal Terms will be given.

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO.,

21, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Hints on Repairing and Adjusting Sewing Machines.

REPRODUCED, COMPILED, REVISED AND NEW ADDITIONS MADE.

By WM. FUNK in the "*Sewing Machine News*."

REMARKS ON THE NEEDLE.

AN old expert claims that a good needle must have a deep, narrow groove on the side opposite the loop-taker, about one-third the diameter of the needle in width, and two-thirds deep. The eye should be as long as the groove is deep, or two-thirds the diameter of the needle, and as wide as the groove all the way through.

A bad needle, or one too small or too large, will break thread. If the needle is bent it will often cause skipping of stitches, and sometimes uneven stitches.

If the needle breaks it is more than likely your own fault, caused by pulling the stitches to or from you in such a manner that the needle strikes the throat-plate. The needle may, however, break in trying to sew extraordinary heavy seams, when the pressure on the pressure-foot is not heavy enough.

If the stitches are not even it may be sometimes caused by using too fine a needle with too coarse or uneven thread.

If the needle is set too low or too high it will cause drop stitches.

The needle, when descending, should occupy the exact centre of the needle hole.

Use as fine a needle as will permit the thread to pass freely through the eye.

Much care should be taken to adapt the size of the needle to the size of the thread; so that in passing through the fabric the thread will lie in and fill the groove without crowding.

Upon nothing does so much depend, in the proper working of sewing machines, as having the needle set right.

If the needle is set too low, there will be loose stitches; or if too high, the thread will break. The machine may miss stitches because the needle sets too far from the shuttle. A blunt needle causes a thumping noise and makes the machine work badly.

The time of a machine should be, that the needle, when it has completed its descent and ascended one-tenth of an inch in its first motion up, the point of the loop-taker should cross the needle to take, in its forward movement, the thread which has been carried down by the needle and thrown across the track of the loop-taker.

These instructions are considered by experts to be both accurate in every particular and applicable to all lock-stitch machine sewing. No beginner should fail to understand them thoroughly. The operator who understands these things will save much time and trouble, and never be at a loss to know exactly what to do in a critical juncture.

It is very often neglect of the simplest things that causes a machine to work badly, and a beginner must not lose patience and fret if at first the machine does not run as well as if in experienced hands. And a machine must never be *forced*—in fact it cannot be. Knowledge and patience must discover the trouble, and remedy it.

The causes of most of the difficulties are easily remedied, and usually will be found in the improper setting of the needle, the use of poor thread, or thread too large for the needle, imperfect needles, or wrong adjustment of the tension. First see that the machine is properly oiled, so it can run lightly and easily, then thread it up with the proper size thread, to correspond with the needle.

On thick or spongy fabrics, raise the feed a little, and have a greater pressure on the presser-foot than on thin goods.

Dropping stitches occurs when the needle is too high or too low, when the thread is too large for the needle, when the needle is not straight, sharp, and perfect, when the stitch is too fine for the work, when the needle is too far from the shuttle. Have a good stock of needles; sharpen the dull ones on an oil stone.

Breaking of the upper thread happens when the thread is too large for the needle, when the eye of the needle is imperfect, or when the tension is too strong, or when the

long groove of the needle is set toward the right, or when the needle is set too high or is bent, or running the machine the wrong way, using rough or poor thread.

Breaking of the under thread is caused by the thread catching between the slides when not closed; or by having the bobbin too full, or uneven; by winding the bobbin loosely, causing the thread to get over the end of the bobbin; by having too strong a shuttle tension; by using poor or glazed thread.

Irregular stitches generally result from poor thread or too loose a tension; from letting the work drag the feed, or too short a stitch; from pulling the work with the hands, or thread too coarse for a needle; too light pressure of the presser foot; breaking a needle will always result from drawing the point away from the needle hole, or using a bent needle so that it strikes the plate.

It is undoubtedly best to use the needle made expressly for the machine, but there are times when the dealer, canvasser, and repairer runs short of "sorts," and in such cases there are a few kinds of needles that are alike, or so nearly alike, as to fit the same machine and serve the purpose.

The following table I can recommend for those who have not the time to order the needles desired, and wish to substitute those that they have on hand. It is the result of practical tests, and will, no doubt, prove very useful to sewing machine men, both in the office and repair shop. Many machines are now in use, the manufacture of which has been discontinued, and they are rapidly finding their way to the scrap pile, being traded in at a very low price, as part payment on some modern and greatly improved make of machine. A little courtesy in the way of supplying needles (for pay) prolonging the use of these old machines a few weeks, or perhaps months, will give the obliging agent the best chance when a new machine is wanted.

SINGER MEDIUM.—Can be used in the Singer A, Levitt, Etna, old style; Empire, old style; Greenman, Whitney, and Grover & Baker, No. 9.

SINGER, N.F.—Can be used in the Bles, Home, and Avery, O.S.

SINGER, V.S.—Can be used in the New Home, and Crown.

SINGER, I.F.—Also fits the Singer V.S. No. 2.

HOWE.—Can be used in the Empire, Home Shuttle, Ladd & Webster, Buckeye, Keystone, and Wilson.

WEED.—Can be used in the Domestic O.S., St. John, Dauntless, Queen, Gardner, and Wheeler & Wilson, No. 4.

NEW HOME.—Can be used in the Crown. New Avery, and Singer V.S.

DAVIS, O.S.—Can be used in the White, Howe "C," and Weed Manufacturing.

WILCOX & GIBBS.—Can be used in the McLean & Hooper, and Post Combination.

AMERICAN, O.S.—Can be used in the Independent, New England, Little Giant, Folsom, Chicopee, Reliance, Keystone, and Home Shuttle.

WHEELER & WILSON, CURVED.—Can be used in the Elliptic, Beckwith and Germania.

WHITE.—Can be used in the American, B.H. Davis O.S., and Howe "A," "B," and "C."

There are other needles that can be used, but not so well, as they require more care in setting them. The "Domestic" needle will answer for the Helpmate, Weed, Hartford, and Remington.

The "Household" needle can be used in the Jennie June.

The New Home needle is almost like the Royal St. John and Davis, the New Home being the shortest.

The "Union" and Howe "G" are almost alike. The "Union" needle can be used in the Howe "G."

The new Remington needle fits the "Springfield."

The "Domestic" needle will answer for the Eldridge "A" O.S.

(To be continued.)

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THE above drawing only conveys in a faint degree the important and valuable advantages of this machine. It is gracefully suspended on four coiled springs from the sides of the body to the extended handles. Consequently, when the carriage is passing over kerbstones or any rough surface of the least kind, the springs are at once brought into play, and a gentle swinging up and down motion occurs. By this motion the most delicate infant receives the cosiest form of nursing and riding combined which the mind can possibly conceive.

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Domestic Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Messrs. G. F. Redfern & Co., Patent Agents, 4, South Street, Finsbury, E.C.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

1891.

10110. E. Cornely and R. Cornely, for a new embroidery seam.
 10188. B. Poole, for improvements in children's mail carts.
 10194. E. J. Hall, for improvements in, and relating, to needles for use in sewing machines.
 10196. C. M. Hiné, for improvements in sewing machines.
 10197. C. M. Hiné, for improvements in sewing machines.
 10225. W. P. Thompson, a communication from T. Ames, of United States, for improvements in apparatus for sewing carpets.
 10350. F. O. Jerram, for improvements in, or connected with, sewing machines.
 10666. R. Bowker, for improvements in steering perambulators and other similar articles.
 10688. A. V. Deshayes, for a new or improved machine for sewing, embroidering, and other kindred operations.
 10710. A. S. Muir and J. Muir, for an improved collapsible mail cart.
 10792. V. Witte and S. B. Cochrane, for improvements in button-hole and other sewing machines.
 11100. C. B. Prest, for improvements in sewing machines.
 11161. H. J. Allison, a communication from C. Culley, J. M. Denton, J. Sanderson, and B. Muirhead, of Canada, for improvements in sewing machines.
 11213. J. Steiger-Meyer, for improvements in machinery for embroidering.
 11321. R. C. Thompson, for improvements in children's mail carts, perambulators, hand trucks, and other light vehicles.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

POSTAGE 1D. EACH EXTRA.

8669. *Embroidery Machines.* R. Weiss, of 139, Noel Street, Nottingham.—Dated June 4th, 1890. Price 11d.

This is an apparatus to be used in combination with embroidery machines in which series of needles produce groups of designs on a tissue which is stretched on a frame, which frame is moved by a pantograph or otherwise. The apparatus has for purpose, to enable the machines to do "cording" or "braiding."

9548. *Latch needle Knitting Machines.* J. W. Watts, of Countesthorpe, Leicestershire.—Dated June 25th, 1890. Price 1s. 7d.

Relates to various improvements in this class of machines, amongst which may be mentioned improved web or fabric holding devices for preventing the fabric rising up the stems of the needles while knitting is being done. Improved apparatuses for automatically fashioning heels and toes upon all kinds of latch needle knitting machines. An improved needle ring is also described, as well as improved cams and means for operating them.

13666. *Knitting and like machines.* B. Hague, of Roden Street, Nottingham.—Dated August 30th, 1890. Price 8d.

Consists of an improved tension device which shall also act as an automatic feeder of the yarn or thread from the bobbin to the machine.

19277. *Sewing Machines.* G. A. Howell, of Atlanta, U.S.A.—Dated Nov. 26th, 1890. Price 1s. 3d.

Relates to sewing machines of the kind describe 1 in the specification of a patent No. 11417 of 1889, wherein the operating parts are actuated by energy stored in one or more suitable springs kept in tension while the machine is at work by occasionally operating a suitable lever. An important feature of the present invention is improved means whereby the motion of the parts can be at once arrested, or the speed thereof controlled with great facility and precision.

3517. *Sewing Machines.* M. Gardner, of Aurora, Kane County, Ill., U.S.A.—Dated March 3rd, 1891. Price 11d.

Relates to sewing machines, and more particularly to the feed and stitch forming devices of such machines. The invention is shown applied to a machine having a plurality of needles and shuttles, commonly termed a gang machine, but some of the improvements can be applied to single needle machines.

4276. *Foot and Shoe Sewing Machines.* A. Eppler, jun., of 112 South Street, Boston, Mass.—Dated March 10th, 1891. Price 1s. 3d.

Relates to machines employing a curved needle reciprocating in the arc of a circle, and consists in providing a simple and effective machine of this class, in which a welt guide is combined with the stitch forming mechanism to hold a welt in the proper position on the upper and towards the inner sole in forming the stitches.

No. 6644. *Mail Carts.* W. H. L. McCarthy, of Lombard House, Walthamstow.—Dated April 17th, 1891. Price 8d.

The carts are so constructed that they can be readily folded to occupy a small space when not in use. Simple means of adjustment are provided, and the wheels can be readily secured to the axle and detached therefrom.

No. 6879. *Knitting Machines.* H. H. Lake, a communication from R. W. Gormley, of Troy, New York, U.S.A.—Dated April 21st, 1891. Price 6d.

Relates to the blades or wings of knitting wheels, and consists in providing some of the blades of such wheels with a presser-bit integral with the blade, whereby the construction of wheels having presser-bits is cheapened.

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

ISSUED AND DATED JUNE 9TH, 1891.

45373c. A. W. Cochran, Birmingham, Ala., knitter for sewing machines.

453837. N. A. Hull, Peru, Ind., sewing machine case.

454010. W. J. Devall, Pittsfield, Mass., trimming mechanism for sewing machines.

ISSUED AND DATED JUNE 16TH, 1891.

454043. C. M. Hiné, Pittsburg, feeding mechanism for sewing machines.

454044. C. M. Hiné, Allegheny, Pa., feeding mechanism for sewing machines.

454067. J. H. Reid, Lynn, Mass., button-hole stitching and barring machine.

454068. J. H. Reid, Lynn, Mass., button-hole stitching and barring machine.

454250. H. H. Barnard, Syracuse, N.Y., binding attachment for sewing machines.

454251. M. M. Bostick, Washington, D.C., combined chair and sewing machine top.

ISSUED AND DATED JUNE 23RD, 1891.

454520. J. E. Gibbs, Jonesborough, Tenn., quilting frame for sewing machines.

454540. W. A. Neeley, Lynn, Mass., sewing machine.

454610. H. Cook, Chillicothe, Ohio, device for controlling the shuttle thread of sewing machines.

454708. J. T. Bowyer, Winfield, W. Va., sewing machine.

454718. M. C. Denne, Eastbourne, and T. J. Denne, Hemel Hempstead, England, shoe sewing machine.

ISSUED AND DATED JUNE 30TH, 1891.

454952. A. Talbot and J. Matot, North Adams, Mass., attachment holder for sewing machines.

455115. A. Routke, Chicago, Ill., shuttle driving mechanism for sewing machines.

455190. H. H. Fefel, New York, N.Y., sewing machine.

455207. A. Helwig, London, England, button-hole sewing machine.

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What is Steel?

STEEL has been defined as any kind of iron which, when heated to redness, and suddenly plunged into cold water becomes hard; and every kind of malleable or flexible iron that can be hardened by that process is steel. But this definition, says "An Occasional Contributor" in the *Mechanical News*, is not applicable to the steel of mild quality now made for many mechanical uses. One of the requisites for this mild steel is that it will not harden after being heated to a cherry red and plunged into water. To include all the kinds of steel now used in the agricultural and mechanical industries, the better definition of steel will be, a malleable iron combined with a percentage of carbon. Chemically considered, steel occupies a half-way position between wrought and cast iron, wrought iron being simply iron almost entirely free from carbon, while steel that is to be tempered contains 1 to 1½ per cent. of carbon.

The reason why this very slight change in the chemical construction should produce such wonderful results in the properties of iron and steel, is as yet an unsolved mystery. We know that a bar of iron converted into steel becomes more granular or open, and while it loses to some extent its toughness, it gains, instead, elasticity, greater strength and closeness of fibre.

Blister steel is made by heating bars of iron, packed in charcoal, in a furnace for a period of from six to ten days. When the metal is withdrawn the bars are found to be of crystalline texture, and have a blistered surface—hence the name. Cast steel was formerly made of blister steel broken into fragments, melted in crucibles and cast into ingots; but the modern practice is to charge the

crucibles with pieces of good Swedish or American bar iron, adding charcoal and black oxide of manganese. The heat of the furnace soon seals the lid of the crucible, and the melting iron absorbs carbon from the fumes of the charcoal, thus shortening the tedious process of making "blister" bar. The cast steel is rolled or hammered from the ingot to any desired bar, sheet or plate.

The chief characteristic of steel consists in its capability of being hardened and tempered; and when exposed to heat it takes on in succession the following colours:—

- (1) A faint yellow, which indicates a proper temper for lancets or small cutters that require the finest edge, with but little strength of metal.
- (2) A pale yellow, which indicates the temper for razors and surgical instruments.
- (3) Full yellow for pen knives, &c., with increased toughness.
- (4) Brown, with purple spots—that being for axes and carpenters' tools.
- (5) Bright blue, for swords and watch springs.
- (6) Full blue, for fine saws, daggers, &c.
- (7) Dark blue, for large saws or instruments that may be sharpened with a file.

The above colours are based on steel suitable for the requirements. A piece of steel suitable for razors, lancets, &c., would not take the colour indicated for large saws, as that quality of steel is but little above the "blister" quality. The finer steel is, the less heat it will temper at, requiring a lower temper of colour. Recently there have been some valuable discoveries in tempering, welding, and restoring steel, both from burnt or a low grade.

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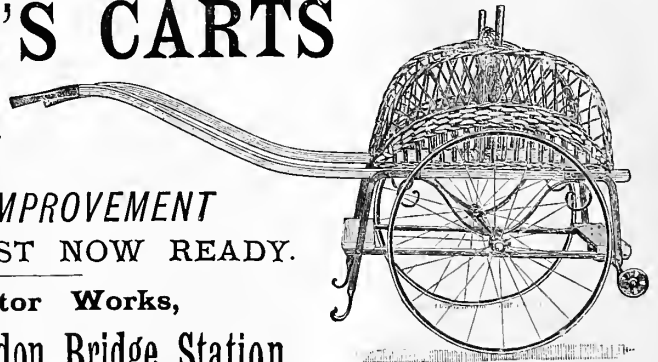
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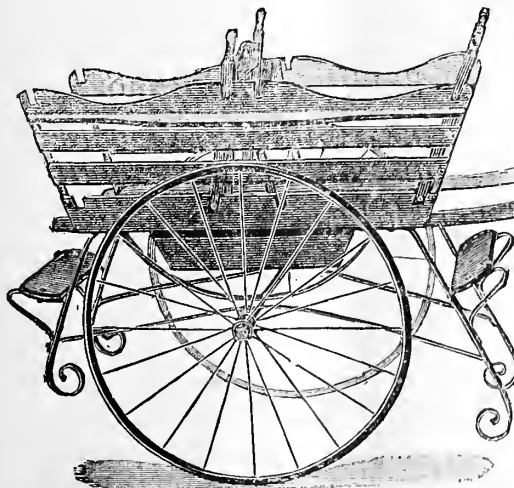
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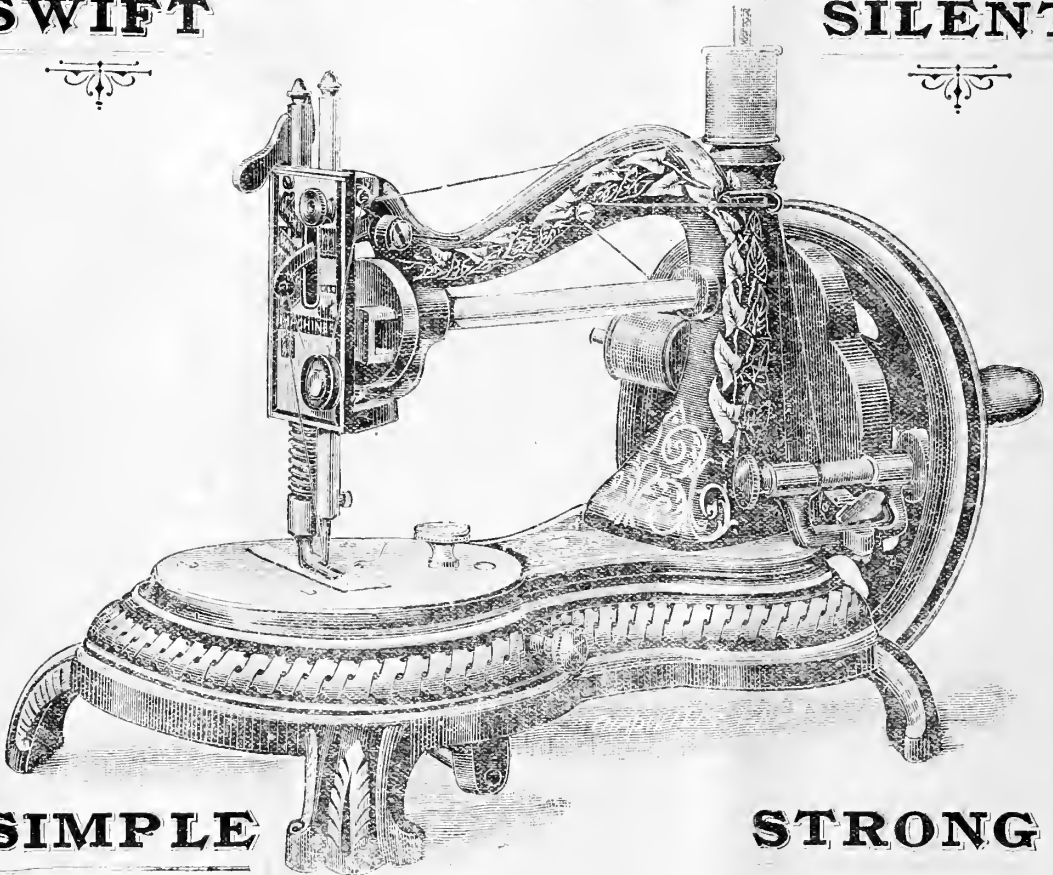
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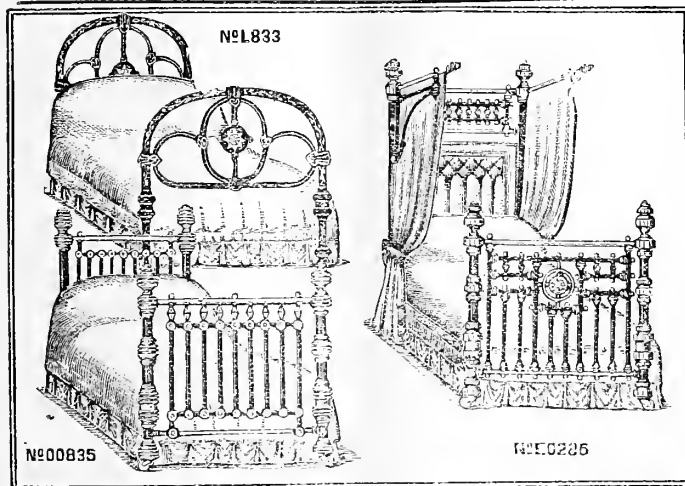
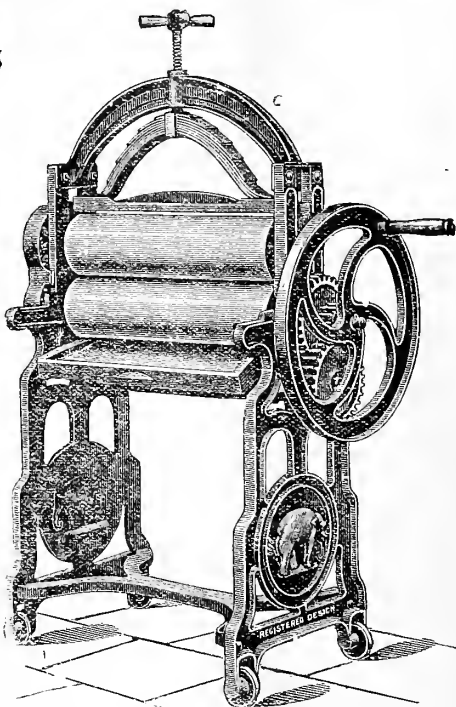
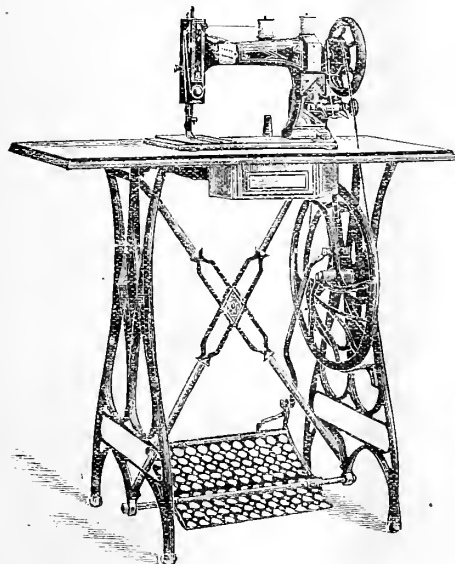
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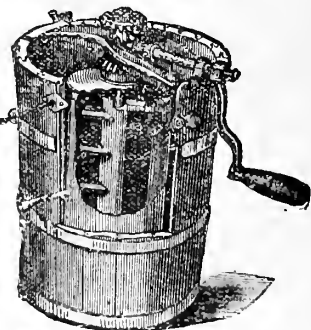
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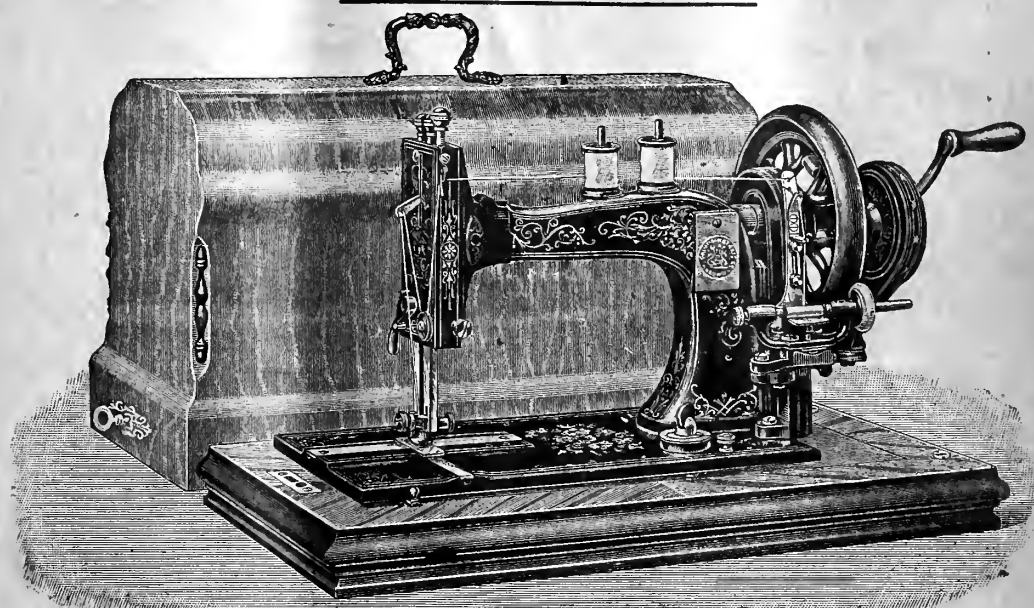
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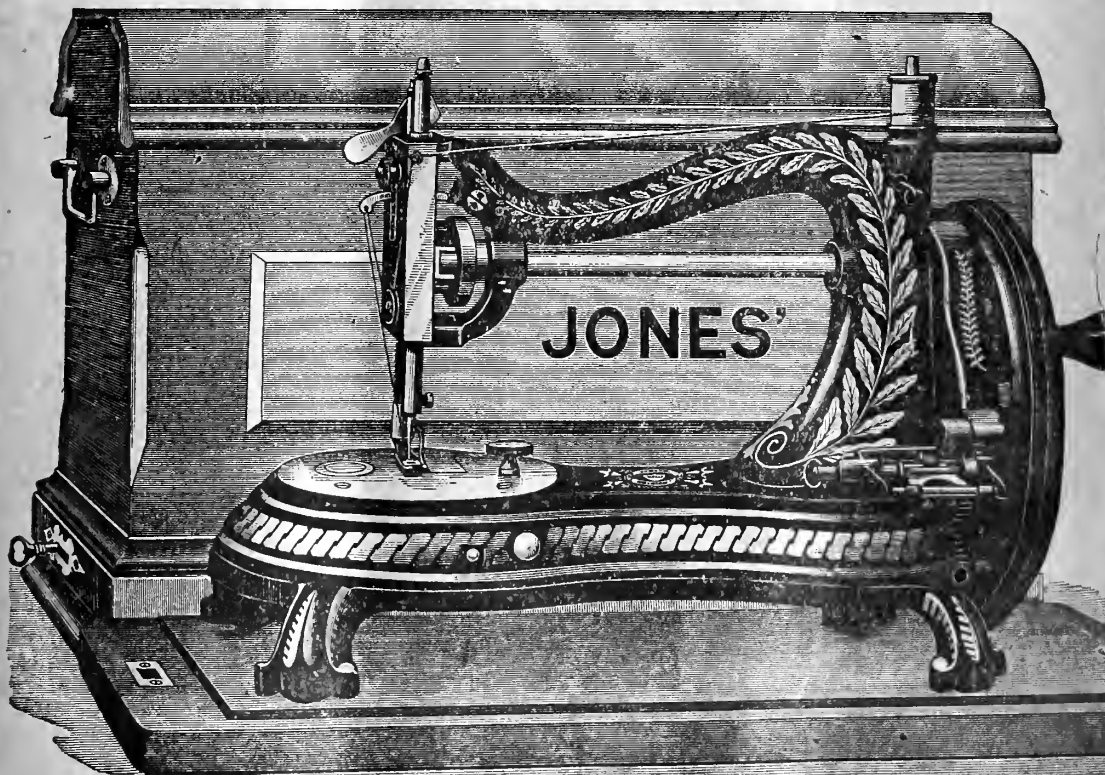
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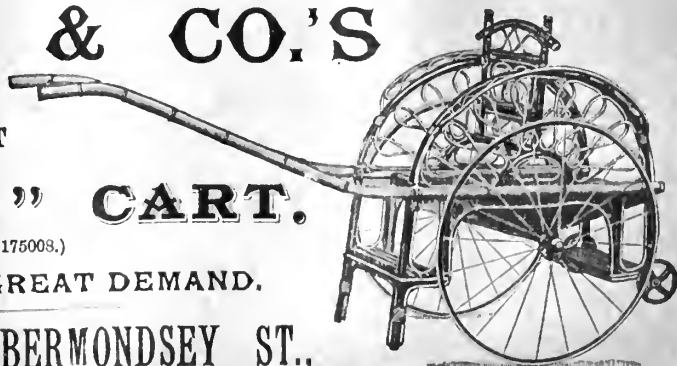
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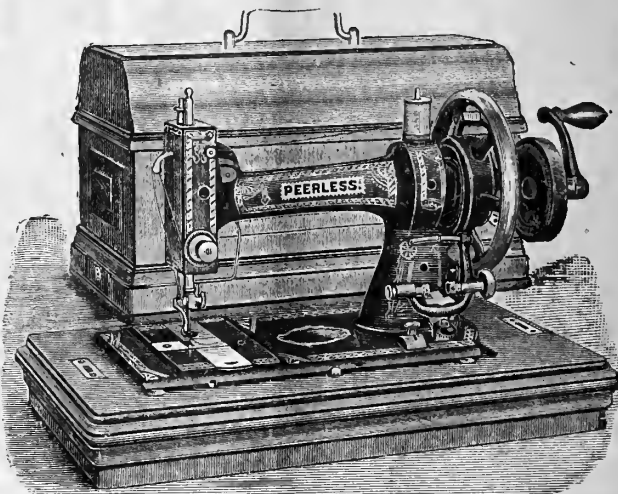
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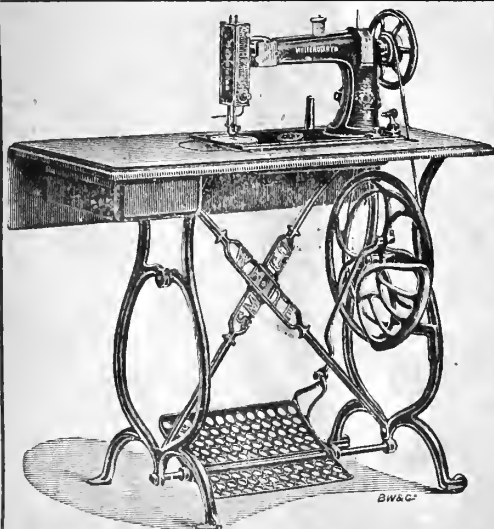
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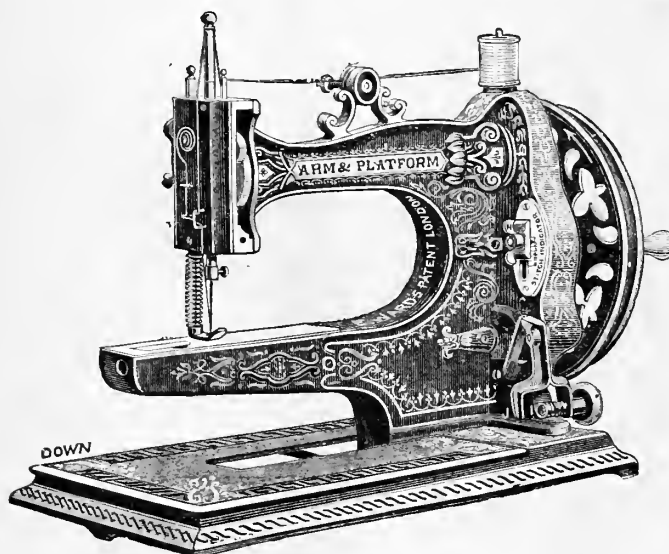
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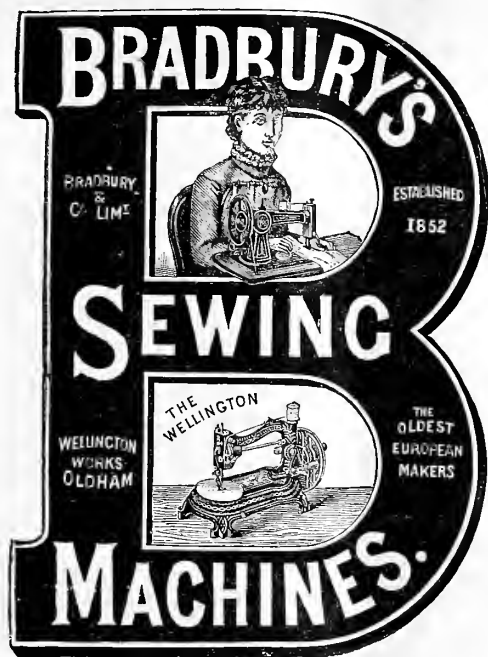
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BRADBURY'S NO. 30.



BRADBURY'S NO. 25.



Handsome wood body has oval ends with an ornamental leading the sides, elegantly painted in coach style, is upholstered in the best woollen carriage cloth. The body is suspended by strong straps to C shackle springs, mounted on 25-in. and 20-in. rubber tyre bicycle wheels, is fitted with brass handle levers. China handles, registered pattern, well-cover, three loose cushions, cloth lined straps, and reversible hood with twisted brass joints. The body is made of well-seasoned timber, and is lacquered shape at both sides and ends. It is beautifully painted, and is made as light as possible consistent with strength. Being suspended to C springs, it gives a carriage the most elegant appearance, and prevents all vibration when in motion.

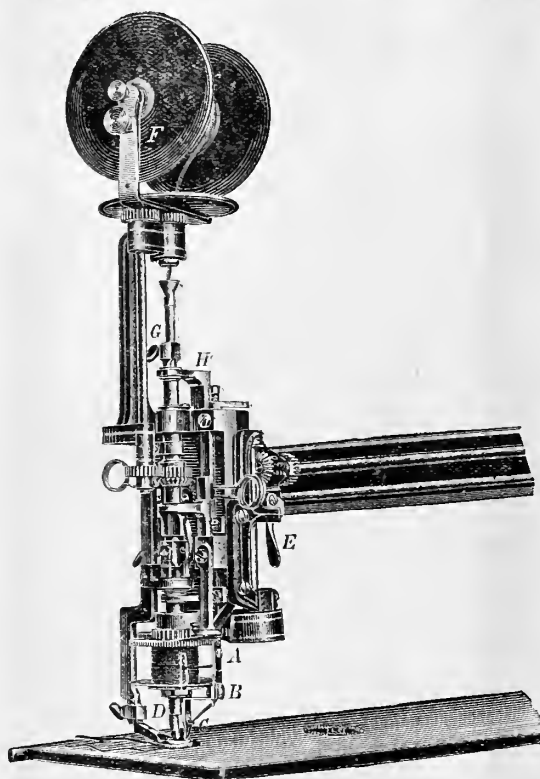
Handsomely-painted Wood body, oval ends, upholstered in Crotchet leather, mounted on steel shackle springs, 25-in. rubber tyre bicycle wheels, fitted with China handle, well-cover, three loose cushions, straps, reversible hood, with twisted brass joints, and finished in good style. The body is light, strong, and spacious, and is most elaborately painted.

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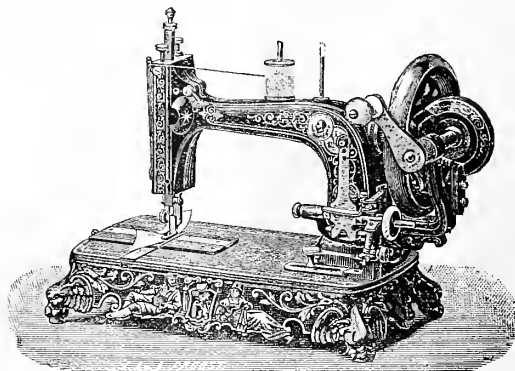
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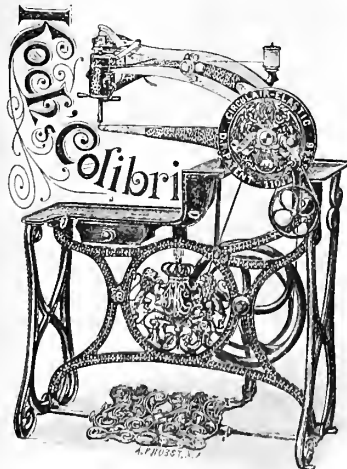
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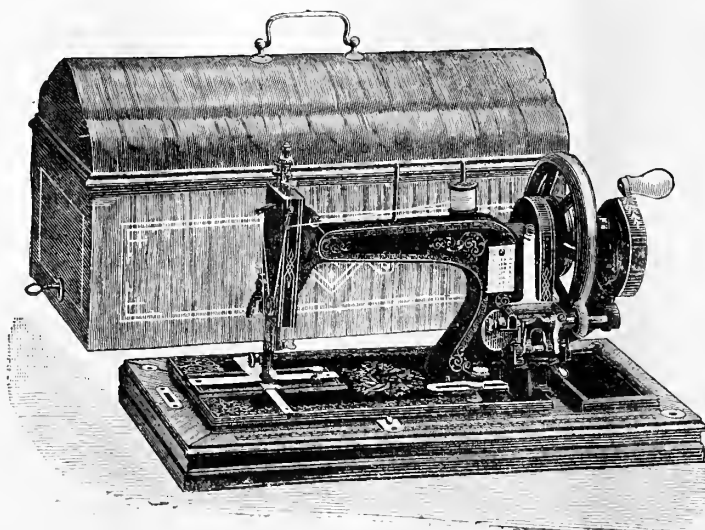
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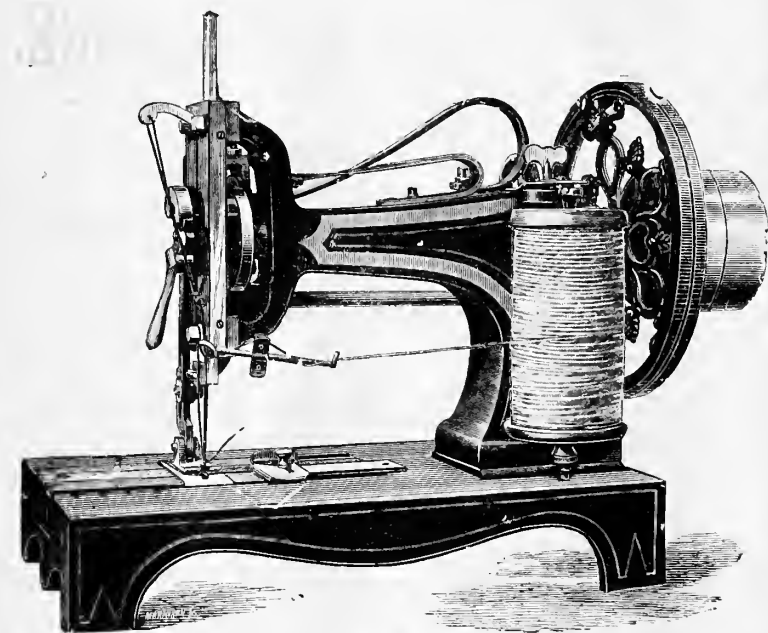
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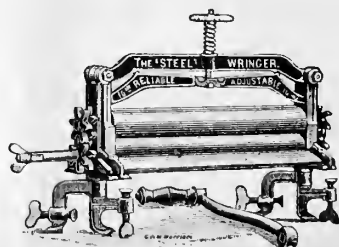
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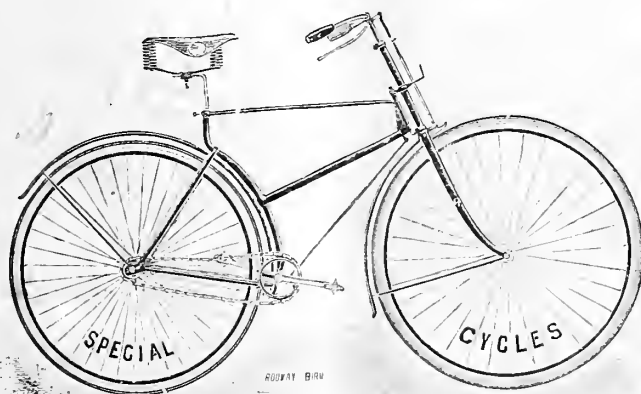
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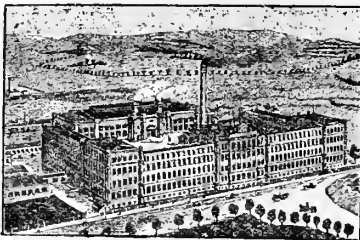
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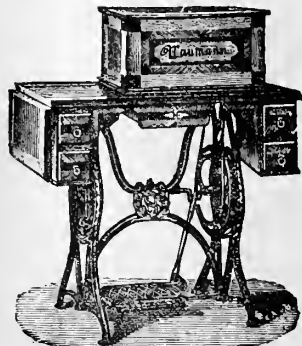
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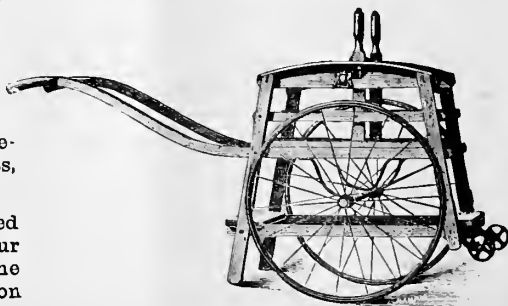
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Correspondence.

** * This column is at the service of all classes of readers for the discussion of trade matters. We need not say that the insertion of a letter from a correspondent does not necessarily imply that we endorse the views expressed. The responsibility rests entirely with the person signing the letter. As an independent Journal we offer facilities to all parties to ventilate their grievances or express their views on the condition that the right of reply be allowed anyone who feels himself aggrieved or considers an explanation necessary.*

TAXATION OF MACHINERY.

To the Editor of the Sewing Machine Gazette.

SIR,—“Darkest before dawn” may be said of the prospects of many fiscal reforms which have advanced the welfare of nations and mankind.

Humanity is yet so selfish as often to be blind to its true interests and to learn wisdom only by dearly bought experiences. The Americans are paying very dearly for theirs, in the advanced prices under the M’Kinley tariff regime.

The United States, Germany, France, Greece, Portugal, Spain, Italy, Austria, and the Argentine have not been able to improve their financial positions through an increase of Customs tariffs. They do not appear to be increasing in wealth through the restrictions and fines they impose upon its production and the exchange of one form of wealth which they can spare for other forms of wealth which they require, but are beginning to wonder why they have not got richer by taxing themselves.

English manufacturers and merchants will have nothing to fear from the newly-imposed M’Kinley and other tariffs, if they are freed from threatened burdens at home. If they can now be enabled to manufacture goods only a little cheaper they will be in a position to reduce their prices so as to sell as many and more goods in highly-protected countries than before. This cannot be done by lower wages or longer hours of labour, for neither tend to excellence or cheapness of products. They don’t want bounties or subsidies, like the Germans and the French, and would not get them if they did. There is, however, one source from which most practical and just aid to the industries of Great Britain might come, and that is by the removal of taxation from machinery and factories. The cost of producing goods would be so considerably lessened, if this were done, that the foreign or export trade of the country would be immediately increased. Home consumers would get the benefit in the lower prices of home-manufactured goods, while owners of property would be benefitted by the increased demand, tradesmen by increased sales of goods, and the labouring classes by having more work.

The present proud position of England as the greatest of all commercial, banking, and maritime nations, has arisen through the removal of the restraints of taxation upon her manufacturers one by one till but few remain. If now the remaining burden upon her industries be removed, England will take a grander leap forward than ever before, and astonish the world with her prosperity.

While other nations are binding their hands and feet with protective tariffs, which increase cost of production and shut them out from competing with us in other countries, now is the time for England to free her industries and commerce from all such burdens, and thus to completely and quickly win the race for a commercial supremacy from which other countries will not be able to dislodge her when they awake and realise their lost opportunities.

The grey dawn of the American awakening has already appeared in the west with the triumph of those who call themselves tariff reformers. The free trade wave is rising higher every day, and promises to sweep the custom houses away in a few years.

England will then have to compete with a nation of the most energetic manufacturers in the world, whose industries are much lighter taxed than those of Great Britain, and who, in very many cases, are entirely free from taxation on machinery and plant.

It is a common custom of municipalities and villages in America to offer great inducements to English manufacturers to settle among them on account of the increased business and prosperity which they bring to the trade of the places where they are located. It is very common for them to promise exemption from taxation on their factories and plant or buildings. Similar policy is adopted in Austria and other countries and in some cases land is given free of rent.

If England wishes to give an enormous impetus to her manufacturers and commerce, and to create a greater demand for labour and better condition of workmen than ever before, let her require local authorities to exempt from rates or taxes all machinery and buildings used by manufacturers.

Any localities offering such inducements to manufacturers would soon become the busiest and most prosperous in the kingdom. The cost of production would be decreased by the amount of the tax taken off industry. English manufactured goods would then be cheaper to her people at home, and could be sold so cheaply abroad as to defy the competition of foreign protected manufacturers.

No member of Parliament can do a better thing for the prosperity of the country generally than to support the Bill exempting machinery from taxation, and to insist that the Government no longer permits an interested minority to obstruct its progress session after session to the great prejudice of all interested in the prosperity of the country.

Yours, &c., S. M. BURKROUGHS,
(Burroughs, Wellcome, & Co.)

Snow Hill Buildings,
August 4th, 1891.

Hints on Repairing and Adjusting Sewing Machines.

REPRODUCED, COMPILED, REVISED AND NEW ADDITIONS MADE.

By WM. FUNK in the *United States “Sewing Machine News.”*

GENERAL REMARKS.

THE difficulty which most canvassers encounter in country towns is getting new parts for machines at the time they need them.

When a machine is brought for repairs, it is expected to be done at that moment. If a new piece has to be sent for to a distance, there will be a delay of a week or more. For such cases a few hints may assist in fixing up the old parts so they will answer the same as new.

The first step towards repairing old machines is a thorough knowledge of taking up lost motion, and repairing the parts when the new cannot be had at the time they are needed. In old machines the needle-hole is often worn into notches, sometimes it is worn very large, and of an irregular shape, causing the thread to hang in loops, and giving other trouble to the operator. The most common way to fix them up is to file out a square hole about a quarter of an inch, then fit in a piece of steel, iron or brass, and solder it in. A paper pattern should be kept of the plate, showing where to drill the hole. The hole should be drilled smaller than the desired size, then reamed out to suit. To file a hole square it is necessary to reverse the work very often, a square file should be used, and the hole should be finished with a half-round file; this leaves the corners square.

When the needle-plate will not admit of putting in a piece, you can fill the old hole up with silver solder, and then drill it out.

In most of the old machines the feed-bar generally wears at the place where the cam, or other device, strikes in the up or lifting movement. To remedy this, bushing is necessary, when the feed point is not moveable. The feed point is another part which becomes worn and blunted. Before you sharpen it, draw the temper by holding it, with a pair of tweezers, and with a blowpipe directing the flames upon it till sufficient heat is communicated to take out the temper; after it cools, dress up the teeth, then temper it in the usual manner.

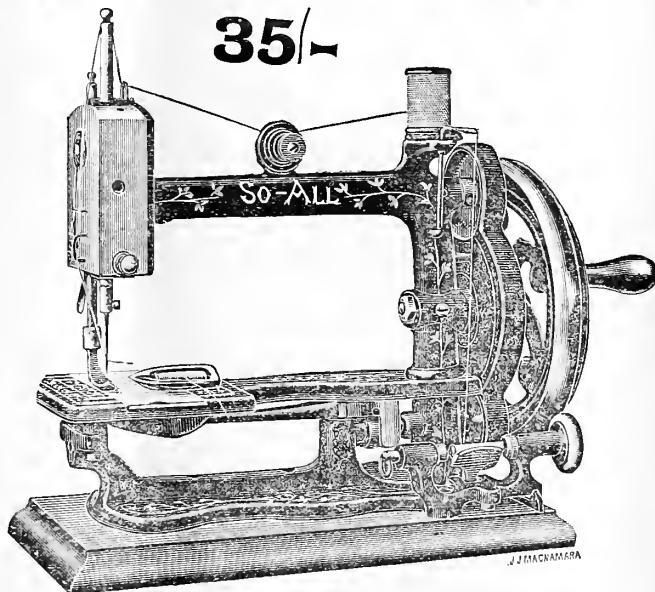
In machines with vibrating shuttles, levers forked at one end to receive the ball or eccentric movement, generally give way at the fork, and cause lost motion, which, when much worn, cause the shuttle lever to work with a jerking motion. The most common way to take up this lost motion is to file the fork until the wear disappears—until it is a smooth surface, and if it has no take-up-lost-motion screws, put in a vise and draw it up until it will fit the ball or eccentric. It is best to put a block in the fork, while you are drawing it up, for fear it should draw it up too much and break the lever.

After several years’ wear the band-wheel journals become worn, allowing the wheels to wobble, so that they rattle unpleasantly. Every repairer has his own method of putting them in order. The best plan is to put in one of the patent journals which have been invented for taking up the lost motion.

If you simply wish the machine to run for a few months, and have no wish to produce a job that will look workmanlike, about as quick a way as any is to upset the journal, and ream out the hub of the wheel.

Every repairer, canvasser, and dealer in new and second-hand sewing machines needs all the information he can obtain on the subject of the business in all its details.

It is to their interest and welfare not only to understand repairing and selling machines, but also the art of putting them in a saleable condition. People seldom purchase an article with a dirty or shabby appearance, and especially a sewing machine. The information given below on old machines will apply to new machines which have been rented for months, or have been put on trial a dozen times or more, and have been badly used. As such information is needed, I think the directions and

SO-ALL**LOCK-STITCH****SEWING MACHINE.****Best British Manufacture.****HAND MACHINES.****35/-****35/-****35/-****35/-****IN POLISHED BOX WITH ACCESSORIES.****TREADLE AND WALNUT STAND AND LOCK COVER 25s. EXTRA.**

These wonderful Machines, equal in style and finish to the best, work as well as the most expensive Machines.

Being simple and made of few parts, they are very easy to learn, and are not liable to get out of order.

SHIPPERS AND THE TRADE SUPPLIED ON LIBERAL TERMS.

The Times of April 14, 1891, says:—"The So-all is a marvellous machine, well and soundly constructed."

Showrooms—3, OXFORD ST., LONDON, W.

instructions for making old and new machines look attractive will prove valuable.

The woodwork on sewing machines which have been carelessly used for years, generally is very dirty, greasy, dented, scratched and stained.

I have tried almost everything for cleaning and polishing the woodwork of sewing machines, and find that it is best, first to clean the woodwork thoroughly with a weak solution of sal-soda, just strong enough to take the grease and dirt off—if it is too strong it will take out the filling; and after it is cleaned, to use a polish of alcohol, 1 pint; gum copal and shellac, of each 1 oz.; dragon's blood $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Apply with a sponge three coats, say about twenty minutes apart. Although this polish is intended more for old work, it is also excellent for reviving new work that has become shop-worn. It is not a good plan to varnish sewing machine woodwork, unless you use a varnish made of shellac, which puts on a finish the same as new work. When old tables have become dented and scratched, it is best to plane them off; if it is veneer work, scrape it. When the work is planed, or scraped, you will be compelled to use a filler to bring up the polish.

Woodwork finished in oil should receive a filling consisting of equal parts, by weight, of whiting, plaster of Paris, pumice stone and litharge, mixed with one part of

Japan, two parts of boiled oil, and four of turpentine ground fine. Filling can be bought at any paint store.

Lay the filling on with a brush, rub it in well, let it set twenty minutes or more, rub off clean, and when hard, rub smooth, finish with linseed oil, and rub to a polish with cotton.

The next thing to look after is the iron stand, which, when black with a polish, adds much to the look of an old machine. Asphaltum, or black varnish, can be bought already prepared in almost every town. If it cannot be had you can make a good air-drying black varnish having a polish, by mixing pulverised gum asphaltum, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound; gum benzoïn, 1 oz.; spirits of turpentine, 1 quart; shake often; shade to suit with finely ground ivory black. This is only used on the iron stands, not on the head of the machine.

The heads of machines are covered with successive coats of Japan, and subjected to a baking process after each application; a flowing coat of varnish is put over the whole.

Of course, it is not to be expected that dealers or repairers will take the trouble to re-Japan the heads themselves, but the other work they can do at odd times. Every dealer in the business can, with a little work, make some of the old machines saleable and bring a better

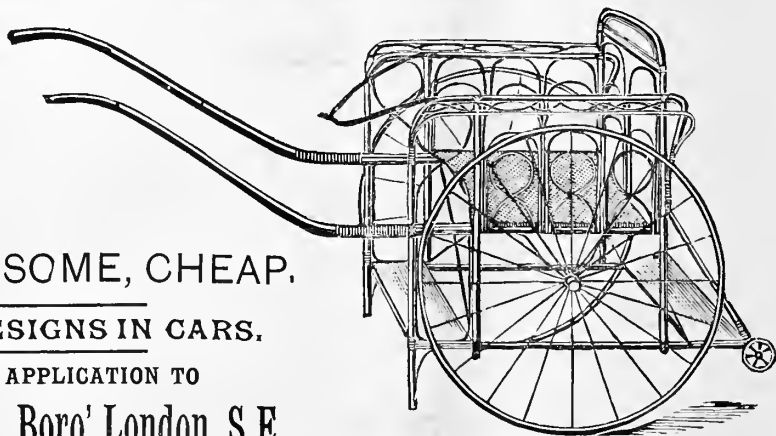
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price. As long as there is a demand for second-hand machines they will be sold, and the repairer can make up his mind that all the old machines traded in will not be broken up.

The Development of the Sewing Machine.

By E. WARD.

(Continued from our August Number.)

MR. BELFORD obtained a patent for an invention communicated to him from abroad dated the 13th December, 1854. This invention relates to the class of sewing machines wherein two threads are employed to form the stitch, one thread being carried through the cloth and left protruding in the form of a loop, so as to receive the second thread, thereby producing the interlocked or shuttle stitch. The improvements here consist principally in the substitution for the ordinary shuttle of a thread case so arranged relatively to the line of motion of the needle that, instead of requiring, like the shuttle, a movement of its own, to carry the locking thread through the loop of the needle thread, this loop is drawn over it by the withdrawal of the needle, thus simplifying the construction of this machine.

Mr. Elmer Townsend obtained a patent on the 11th of January, 1855, for certain improvements communicated to him from abroad. The improvement in question relates to that class of sewing machines wherein a hook needle ascends through a hole in the material previously punctured therein, by an awl or punch, and catching the thread, which is properly presented to it by a guide or

carrier, draws it, in the form of a loop, through the material and through the previously formed loop, which is thus released from the stem of the needle; each successive loop remaining on the stem until it is released by the needle descending, in order to draw the loop through it. The chief improvements for which the patent was obtained consist in certain peculiar arrangements of parts for feeding the material, and holding the same during the operation of sewing—a grooved needle holder, for communicating a vertical reciprocating motion to the needle, combined with a semi-rotary or rotary movement of the needle on its longitudinal axes, and of means for ensuring a proper and uniform tension of the thread when a waxed thread is employed.

Mr. Joshua Kidd obtained a patent on the 21st of February, 1855, for constructing sewing machines in such manner as to render the same capable of producing the ordinary chain stitch, and the double or cross chain stitch, by simply changing the needle or thread carrier. The principal operating parts consist of a straight needle, formed with an eye to receive the thread, descending at equal intervals through the fabric or material, and worked in combination with a needle or thread carrier, and appendages placed beneath the bed or table of the machine and moving in a horizontal direction. In making the cross chain stitch the thread passed by the upper needle through the fabric is interlooped with a thread carried by the lower needle, but when a single chain stitch is required the second thread is dispensed with, and the upper needle in its next descent will carry a new loop through. This invention also includes certain methods of feeding the fabric and thread, and regulating the stitch, which, however, are not sufficiently important for detailed notice.

Charles Heaven obtained a patent on the 10th of March, 1855, for an embroidering machine whereby an embroidery stitch similar to the button-hole stitch is produced, but as we do not see the application of this machine to sewing or uniting fabrics we pass it over without further notice.

(To be continued.)

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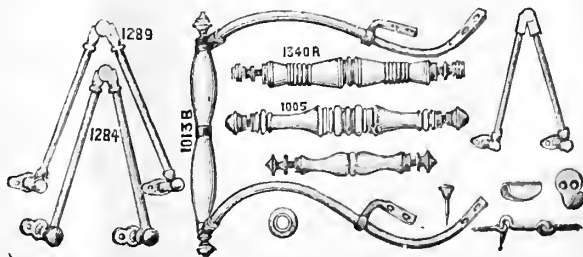
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How a Sewing Machine Company was "Promoted."*

JOHN W. POST has come to the surface again, this time as the inventor of a steel tubular car, for the manufacture of which he is endeavouring to "promote" a stock company in the East. Sewing machine people will remember him in connection with the "Post" sewing machine of several years ago, which he unloaded on a stock company in Washington, D. C., and sundry reminiscences of which are now lying around the country in sewing machine dealers' cellars, or back sheds, or wherever they keep their stocks of uncalled for rubbish. It had a short and not merry life. After his first machine was disposed of, Post got up another sewing machine, a small one, which he persuaded a few people could be built at an astonishingly small cost, and sold at a miraculously large profit, in which feat of persuasion, however, he has had several competitors in the sewing machine line since he retired from that industry.

Eastern papers have had considerable to say recently about Mr. Post and his schemes, and a New York paper in a late issue indulges in the following reminiscences concerning his former attempt to "promote" his cheap machine stock company.

John W. Post, the inventor of the Steel Tubular Car Company's patents, who caused the arrest of Architect Brican in Buffalo, acquired some notoriety in this city in 1885. Post was anxious at the time to sell a sewing machine to dealers for 4 dollars.

Mr. Z. D. Lausing, a broker, of No. 18, Broadway, recalls the history of the scheme, which involved a loss of about 30,000 dollars to a number of confiding capitalists. The reason Mr. Post did not make it more was due to the loss of confidence on the part of the stockholders and his subsequent arrest. Here is Mr. Lausing's story:

"I had known Post in a casual way for some years. I loaned him my name to the extent of 3,000 dollars, which he repaid promptly, and this inspired me with confidence. When he called in the early part of 1885, and showed me a sewing machine for which he owned the patents, I thought it could be made a valuable paying investment. According to his statement, the machine could be manufactured for less than 4 dollars, and sold at a handsome profit at that figure. It was so simple it was called the Child's Sewing Machine.

"I became interested, and sought capital to manufacture the machines. Through my influence the firm of Gifford & Son, of Hudson, iron founders, invested 10,000 dollars in the stock of the company, with the understanding that this was to be invested in a plant. Post accordingly purchased a factory from a man named Beebe, of Middletown, Conn., but he never put in any machinery, nor made a single machine. The only machines he had were ten or twelve which he had made by hand in Connecticut. These he used for exhibition purposes. He had elegant apartments somewhere in Twenty-second Street, near Sixth Avenue. His president was John S. Orr, the same man who poses as president of the Tubular Car Company. Post was secretary and treasurer.

"After he secured the factory in Middletown, Post managed to obtain 2,500 dollars in cash, and a mortgage for 15,000 dollars on the property of a Poughkeepsie school teacher, whose name has escaped my memory, he converted the mortgage into cash. All this time he was telling his clients he was perfecting the plant and the machines would soon be ready for the market. He secured some other money from other parties, and managed to keep his head above water until the latter part of December. During all this time he told me he was putting up all the money for the concern, and that the other gentlemen were very slow in responding.

"But the people who had trusted him with their money finally became suspicious, and one day he came to me and said he did not wish his address to be known for a few days. In case a dispatch came for him in my care I was to bring it to the Stevens House. The dispatch arrived and I went to the hotel with it. I was not aware a detective was following me, and when I handed the telegram to Post, he was arrested by a couple of detectives and two deputy sheriffs. The papers on which he was

arrested charged him with having defrauded the Giffords and the teacher out of the sum I have named.

"Post was equal to the emergency. He simply told his victims that he would assign all his patents to them, along with the stock still in his possession, if they would release him. He also agreed to resign from the Directory and obtain the resignation of Orr. Let me say of Orr, that when he came here he did not have even a decent suit of clothes. In fact, he seemed more a tramp than a wealthy Pennsylvania capitalist, as Post led me to believe. I was also a director, and I agreed to resign, but the prosecution of Post would not consent.

"Well, Post escaped imprisonment, secured his release, and then went to Canada. When the Giffords came to look into matters a little more closely, they found that Post had evaded them by failing to assign one of the most important patents to them. They discovered this too late, for Post was in Canada, and would see neither them nor their lawyer.

"President Orr, however, appeared and caused so much trouble, that finally the Giffords were compelled to pay Post 7,500 dollars in cash to get the patent and some other stock which Post had not given up, on the plea that it belonged to an innocent party. Post demanded this boldly on the ground that he had been made to give up his property while under duress. After he had the legal proceedings dismissed against him, he even intimated that he might proceed against the Giffords for having forced him to a settlement under duress. Post got about 30,000 dollars in all, and the capitalists have his patents and his stock.

"While Post was exhibiting his machines, he invariably had one or two very pretty girls in his employ. They were engaged to operate the sewing machines, but Gerry's Society complained against him three times, the facts being reported briefly in the papers at the time. On one of these occasions he secured bail pending his examination, and engaged a lawyer named McLellan, or McLennan, who proposed to get him off if he would pay him 400 dollars for the use of his influence. Post gave me the money to give to the lawyer, but the latter would not accept it, because it was to be used for bribery, and Post afterwards gave the money to the lawyer personally, but his influence was not of the right sort, and Post had to secure Orlando L. Stewart, who made a fight and won the case after a fashion.

"The Gerry Society is well acquainted with Post's history. In addition to causing me a great deal of trouble and annoyance by being connected with him, Post succeeded in getting 500 dollars from me on a note, which I shall have to pay. He plundered several rich men in Washington through similar schemes. His history in Canada is no better, I am told."

The Repairer's Column.

A SHORT time ago we were asked by a sewing machine mechanic if we would start a column for questions and answers on machine repairing and adjusting. We at once expressed our readiness to comply, and our correspondent has sent us the first batch of questions, which we herewith accompany with complete answers. We shall be pleased to receive from our readers from time to time similar questions for answer in this column. We shall in all cases endeavour to get the questions answered by the best possible authorities. In the present case Mr. Arthur Clegg of 48, Fore Street, E.C., has himself supplied the answers for which we tender him our very best thanks.

THE CLEGG MACHINE.

To IV. N.—To time the machine, as a rule set the needle to the mark level with top of yoke, and set the hook in such a position that when the needle rises the point of the hook shall be about 1-16 in. above the eye of the needle. This is the general rule, but the true one is that the cotton should throw off, that is to say, leave the hook when the eye of the needle is level with the top side of the fabric to be sewn.

If the hook is set too late—that is to say, when the needle eye has entered the fabric, the cotton will snap; if too soon, a very poor loop will be made and cause miss-stitches.

The hooks have always been made exactly the same, but in course of years—it must be a great many—the hook

* *Sewing Machine Advance.*

becomes shorter, and a short hook should always be replaced.

The spool cases have always been made so that the inside case should almost touch the face of the hook. The makers allow a thickness of paper only as clearance, but as sometimes the spool cases get bent, it would be as well to take notice that the spool is in the exact centre of the loop—that is to say, divides the loop, so that on each side the cotton is equal in relation to it.

The little spring in the spool case is not intended as a tension, but simply to incline the spool so that it may the more readily come in line with the loop.

If a flat foot be on the machine, and the heel of the foot touches the feed, the work is drawn, and the material will be perfectly flat, and no puckering or gathering occur. If, however, the foot should rest on the front, the feed pushes the work towards the needle with a gathering effect.

The whole and sole cause of gathering in a sewing machine is the position of the foot on the plate.

Be careful in all cases to avoid tightening up centre screws. If you have to alter screws, first loosen short lever screw.

Templates are used in Clegg's works, to see that every part is made to gauge, but they are unnecessary for ordinary adjustments.

The Lord Mayor's Visit to Kilbowie.

DURING the past month the Lord Mayor of London visited the Singer Manufacturing Company's mammoth factory at Kilbowie, near Glasgow. First looking into the extensive foundry, the party were taken through the milling department, over the despatch-room (where 7,000 machines are being packed for Italy), and into the needle department, which proved highly interesting to the ladies of the party.

At the conclusion, a service of cake, wine, and tea (prepared by Mr. White, Gordon Street), took place in the commercial-room, and the Lord Mayor there took the opportunity of returning thanks to the Singer Company and to the Messrs. Thomson for the kindness extended to himself and the Lady Mayoress and the Sheriffs of London.

Mr. Anderson (manager of the Singer Company's factory) and Mr. James Thomson, shipbuilder, briefly replied, remarking how much they had enjoyed the visit of the Lord Mayor and party.

The train was drawn up in front of the works, and some six thousand workers at that time came out and gave the party a hearty demonstration.

The Lord Mayor, speaking to the crowd, remarked that he did not know what the ladies of England would do without the great industry of "Messrs. Singer & Company."

As the train moved off loud cheers were raised.

We might add that several handsome specimens of work done on the sewing machine were presented to the visitors, and for which thanks were returned in the following letters:—

The Central Station Hotel, Glasgow,
August 20th, 1891.

The Lady Mayoress presents her compliments to the Director of the "Singer" Company, and begs to thank him most warmly for the very beautiful cushion which has so kindly been sent to her. She will value it exceedingly, not only for its intrinsic beauty, but as a memento of her visit to the factory, which greatly interested both her and the Lord Mayor.

She would have acknowledged it sooner but has only just returned from the visit to Loch Kaurine.

Central Station Hotel, Glasgow,
August 20th, 1891.

Lady Farmer presents her compliments to the Manager of the "Singer" Manufacturing Company and thanks him for the handkerchief satchel, as a souvenir of her visit on Thursday, 18th August.

CYCLE OILS, Burning and Lubricating, Loose or Bottled. Knitting Machine, Wringer, and Pram Oils. All kinds of Machinery Oils.—Lady Bridge Oil Works, Spring Street, Hull.

OILS.—Our Cash Prices for Sewing Machine Oils are: 2 oz. 14s., 3 oz. 16s., 4 oz. 18s. per gross, in panelled bottles. Oil guaranteed the best, or oils matched.—Address The Manager, Lady Bridge Oil Works, 54, Spring Street, Hull.

End of a Machine Dealers' Association.

ON the 10th of last month the German Sewing Machine Dealers' Association ceased to exist. It was started several years ago with the object of getting the retailers to try and put a stop to wholesale firms selling retail, also by a combination to prevent under-selling.

For three years past the officers have worked very hard to achieve the objects before named, but without success, which is due very largely to the absence of support from the retailers as a whole. At the annual meeting recently held at Dresden only 26 persons attended out of a membership of 192 in spite of the fact that the object of the meeting was of vital importance. The Chairman, Herr Röhrig, of Dresden, made a powerful speech to the effect that the Association had done good in several ways, and could achieve much more in the future, but the members felt that the objects of the association were unattainable. Hence, when Herr Hirsch, of Crimmitschan, moved, that as the Association had not met with success it should cease to exist, all present voted for the proposition.

We might add that the income of the association for the past year was £143 8s., and the balance in hand, after paying all expenses, was £49 16s.

Notes by an Old Mechanic.

The Bachelder feed had three terms of life, as it was twice extended by means best known to those concerned in it; and yet this thing, upon which so much money was expended, was simply a leather band studded with short steel points passing over two rolls operated by mechanism to produce an intermittent feed. It was no more a four-motion feed—taken in the sense of the A. B. Wilson patent—than a buckboard is a Pullman palace car. Yet upon this monstrosity—as it would be considered to-day—there were spent by the people of the United States millions of dollars during the last four years of its existence; and it is doubtful if a single machine, outside of the model patented, was ever made using the device.

The Wheeler & Wilson, Howe, Singer, and Grover & Baker Companies formed what was so long known as "The Combination."

Hunt was one of those inventors who were not compelled to depend upon his daily labour for a living, but was a sort of gentlemanly mechanic of rare ability who did not realise the full value of his inventions; and it is owing to this fact that his name does not stand foremost in the list of sewing machine inventors. He afterwards invented the imitation stitch on paper collars.

While it seems strange to us to-day that an invention of such importance as the sewing machine should not have aroused more enthusiasm, it is but a repetition of hundreds of others of a similar nature.

In closing let me say a few words about some things that may not be generally understood, and perhaps the treadle spring may be better comprehended.

A machine cannot, *under any circumstances*, create power; it cannot, in fact, transmit the full amount of power applied to it. We speak of the six mechanical powers, but there are no such, they are only instruments for the application of power. Really the lever, the pulley, and the inclined plane cover all the so-called mechanical powers. All resistance—to be overcome—no matter what it may be—is reckoned as weight. Motion will only take place when the power applied is sufficient to overcome or move the weight.

If the treadle were hung centrally and the heel and toe compelled to do equal work, would it not seem that anything assisting the toe would do so at the expense of the heel? If the spring had sufficient force to relieve the heel altogether, would not the toe have to do double the work? For, as no machine or device transmits power until it is first applied to it, and as a certain amount of power is required to make a revolution of the wheel, how can your spring be of any assistance in the matter since it is very evident that the spring has no power that does not come from without? And with this query I leave the matter.

Failures and Arrangements.

Re HIRAM ROTHWELL, perambulator dealer, Halifax.

The first meeting of creditors under this failure was held at the offices of the Official Receiver, Halifax, on the 5th August. The statement of affairs filed by bankrupt disclosed liabilities amounting to £3,227 17s. 1d., and assets estimated to produce £1,984 18s. 9d., thus leaving a deficiency of £1,242 18s. 6d. It appeared that the debtor commenced business about nineteen years ago, with a small capital. The debtor alleged his failure to have been caused by a fire, the damage amounting to £830, and consequent injury to trade. He offered a composition of 6s. in the pound to the meeting, but this was refused, and he was adjudged bankrupt. A resolution was afterwards passed, appointing Mr. Charles Thomas Appleby, of Huddersfield, as trustee, to act with a committee of inspection.

The debtor appeared for his public examination at the Halifax Bankruptcy Court on the 14th ult., before the Deputy Registrar. In reply to the Official Receiver, the debtor said he had been in business seventeen years. Owing to the fire on his premises in August last he was unable to produce full accounts of his trading, as several of his books were destroyed. He was assisted in the business by his son. In December last Mr. A. B. Spenser, accountant, made out his accounts on behalf of a party at Sowerby Bridge, who was negotiating with regard to a partnership. The accounts drawn up by Mr. Spenser showed a surplus of over £400. This money had been entirely lost in trading expenses. Prior to the petition being filed he called a private meeting of creditors, through his solicitor, but nothing came of it. After he had been questioned respecting certain payments made to Messrs. Crowland and Sons shortly before his petition was filed, he was allowed to pass his examination. CLEMENT POPE, perambulator dealer, Wellington Street, Gloucester.

The statutory meeting of the creditors interested in the above failure was held on the 5th August at the offices of the Official Receiver, Gloucester. The business was of a purely formal nature, as no proofs had been lodged, consequently no resolutions could be passed. The debtor's statement of affairs showed liabilities amounting to £113 9s. 5d., and assets nil. The debtor alleged his failure to have been caused by want of capital, bad trade, and illness of self and family. The report and observations of the Official Receiver were as follows:—The receiving order was made on the debtor's own petition, and he consented to an immediate adjudication. According to the bankrupt's statement, he started business about five and a half years ago in Worcester Street, Gloucester, with about £40 capital, and continued there for about three years, when he removed to Southgate Street. He has received from his mother at different times about £200. He has never kept any books of accounts, and it is impossible for him to state how he stood at any time. About twelve months ago he prevailed upon some of his creditors to accept 4s. in the pound. His liabilities at that time amounted to about £100, and his assets £4. He has disposed of all his household furniture and effects at different times to pay instalments on debts due, and he is at present living with his mother. He has had at different times three committal orders against him, and on the date of the receiving order, he was arrested under one. According to the deficiency account filed, the debtor says he was insolvent a year ago, to the amount of £60 3s. 5d. Since then, he has spent in household expenses £62 16s., and £5 10s. in medical expenses, making a total of £128 9s. 5d. The Midland Perambulator Company, of Birmingham, are creditors for £10.

HENRY JOHN WILSON, sewing machine dealer, 47, West Street, Sheffield.

The statutory meeting of the creditors under this failure was held on August 13th, at the offices of the Official Receiver, Sheffield. Mr. L. J. Clegg, Official Receiver, presided. It appeared that the debtor commenced business in 1874, with a borrowed capital of £100, which was still owing. The business was not a large one, and the takings were small. The statement of affairs disclosed liabilities amounting to £293 6s., of which £31 10s. 9d. was due to preferential creditors. The assets, which consisted of book debts, were estimated to produce £20. The debtor's furniture and stock-in-trade had been sold by auction, to pay the rent due to his landlord. Mr. Neal, who appeared on debtor's behalf, said he had no offer of composition to submit to the meeting, and as there were not sufficient creditors present to form a quorum, the matter was left in the hands of the Official Receiver for summary administration.

Re LOUIS LLOYD, perambulator-maker, 77, Oxford Street, Birmingham.

A meeting of the creditors of the above bankrupt was held on the 18th ult., at the office of the Birmingham Official Receiver, under the presidency of Mr. Woollett. The statement of affairs showed the liabilities to be £122 15s. 8d., and the assets nil. The Official Receiver's report stated that the bankrupt commenced business without capital in 1886, at Conybere Street, and in 1888 he removed to 77, Oxford Street. In September, 1889, he became aware he was insolvent, and on the 2nd December he executed a deed of assignment, and Mr. Richards was appointed trustee. The liabilities according to the deed were about £260. A dividend of 1s. in the pound, amounting in all to £7 7s., was declared, and paid to some of the creditors, but others sued the bankrupt, and in one or two cases, after judgment had been obtained, were paid sums on account. The bankrupt's father-in-law purchased the effects and a part of the furniture from the trustee under the deed, and since then the bankrupt's wife had carried on the business, and traded under the style of "Lloyds." She appeared to have employed the bankrupt as her manager, at a salary of 25s. per week. The remaining portion of the furniture was claimed by her as having been her own property prior to the marriage in 1883. The receiving order was applied for in consequence of the bankrupt having been taken to Winslow Green Gaol under a committal order issued by the Court. The insolvency was attributed to bad debts. This being a summary case, the Official Receiver is the trustee.

HENRY RIPLEY, perambulator-maker, Great Wilson Street, and 16, Gathorne Terrace, Roundhay Road, Leeds.

A first and final dividend, of 1½d., is now being paid in the above, at the Official Receiver's, Batley.

GEORGE NOBLE, Temple Hurst, near Selby, late 35, Pasture Road, and formerly of Church Street, Goole, sewing machine dealer, now out of business.

This debtor was granted his release on May 14th. The trustee is the Official Receiver, Wakefield.

ALLISON & HOOKE, furniture dealers, Clyde Place, Glasgow.

The above firm have opened negotiations for a private arrangement to pay 6s. 8d. in the pound. The liabilities are given at £345 19s. 6d., preferential creditors £30, and the assets are estimated at £132 13s. 6d. Among the creditors is Mr. John Wilde, Birmingham, £13.

BRISTOL & CARDIFF FURNISHING COMPANY (John Jacobs), furniture dealer, 82, Tylacelyn, Penygraig; 47 & 48, Dunraven Street, Tonypandy.

The above debtor has executed a deed of arrangement. The unsecured liabilities are given at £942 19s. 5d., the estimated net assets £840, and secured creditors £500. Among the creditors are the Midland Perambulator Company, Birmingham, £22.

ERNEST ALBERT SEAGER, furniture dealer, 737, Old Kent Road, S.E.

The above debtor has executed a deed of arrangement. The unsecured liabilities are given at £1,100 11s. 3d., and the estimated net assets £409 7s. 8d. Messrs. Simmons & Co. are creditors for £14 19s. 9d.

TIMES FURNISHING COMPANY (John Gershon), furniture dealer, Ivegate, and 21, Grove Terrace, Horton Road, Bradford.

The above has executed a deed of arrangement. The unsecured liabilities are given at £1,173 7s. 3d., and the estimated net assets £484, and the secured creditors at £5.

Among the creditors are Messrs. Watson & Whalley, Keighley, £72 4s. 10d.

JOHN ALFRED DELANY, ironmonger, &c., 1, Walsall Street, Market Place, and 71, Church Street, Wednesbury.

The above debtor has filed a petition in bankruptcy. The total liabilities are estimated at £518 2s. 5d. There is a preferential creditor for £47 19s. 3d.

Among the creditors are Taylor & Wilson, Accrington, £10; Summerscales W. & Sons, Keighley, £12 3s. 4d.

Sewing Machines and Technical Education

AT the meeting of the Amble Local Board of the 11th August, the clerk stated that he was in receipt of a letter from one of the local agents of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, referring to the nomination by the Technical Education Committee, and stating that they were prepared to give lessons in the use of the sewing machine to the girls at any school. That was the substance of their letter, and they asked for a reply.

The Chairman: Will they provide the machine?

The Clerk: I should think so. It will be free of charge and during school hours.

Mr. Williamson: The School Committee will have that to deal with.

Mr. McInnes: Better address it to them. They can easily adopt arrangements which we cannot.

Mr. Tuck: I should think it will be for the district committee that was appointed for technical education to consider.

Mr. McInnes: They were only nominated—have you any reply?

The Clerk: No reply.

Mr. McInnes: You were not asked to appoint them. They cannot act until they get instruction, at any rate. I should think the School Committee could handle that.

Mr. Williamson: I don't think it is for the technical education classes.

Mr. Tuck: It refers to that.

Mr. McInnes: I don't think there is anything to prevent the committee of any of the schools adopting that offer.

Mr. Tuck: I don't think the schools committees will have anything to with it unless it is in connection with the technical scheme—a part of the business.

Mr. Williamson: He says any school.

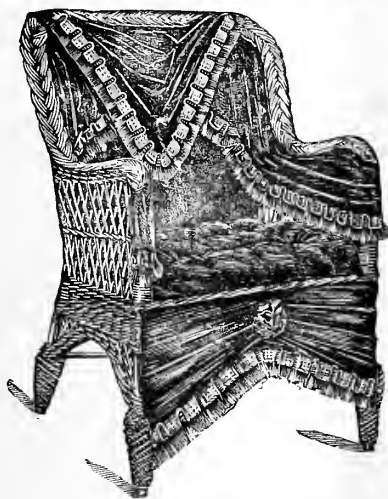
Mr. Tuck: But in connection with the other, that is my opinion of it. I move that the matter lie over.

Mr. Williamson: If they ask for a reply, it would only be common courtesy to acknowledge receipt of the letter.

Mr. McInnes: They are an enterprising company—it is a sort of advertisement, you know.

It was agreed that the letter lie over, but be in the meantime acknowledged.

LEON L'HOLLIER,



THE
Renowned Perambulator Maker.

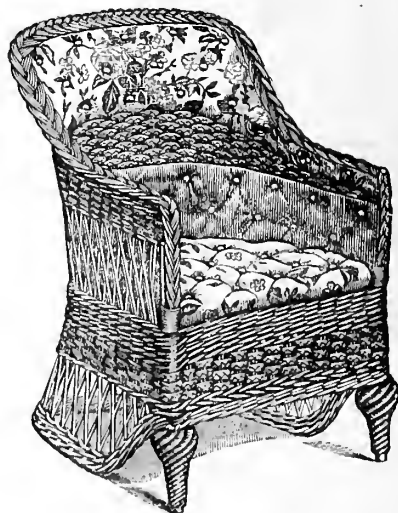
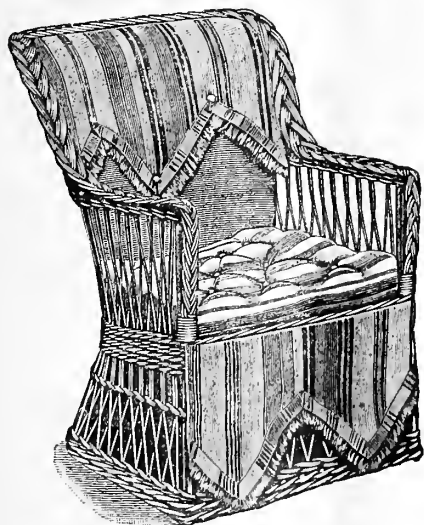
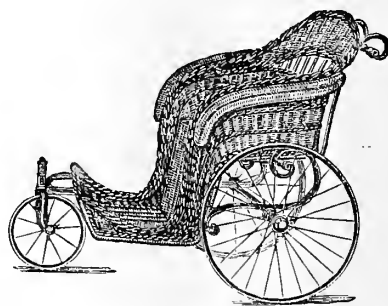
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*WICKER, CANE, and RUSH FURNITURE,
CHAIRS, TABLES, STANDS, plain, and
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English and Foreign Baskets in Tens of Thousands always in Stock.



Write for L'Holliers' Complete Wicker List.

4, 5, 6, 7 & 8 BATH PASSAGE, BIRMINGHAM.

ESTABLISHED 27 YEARS.

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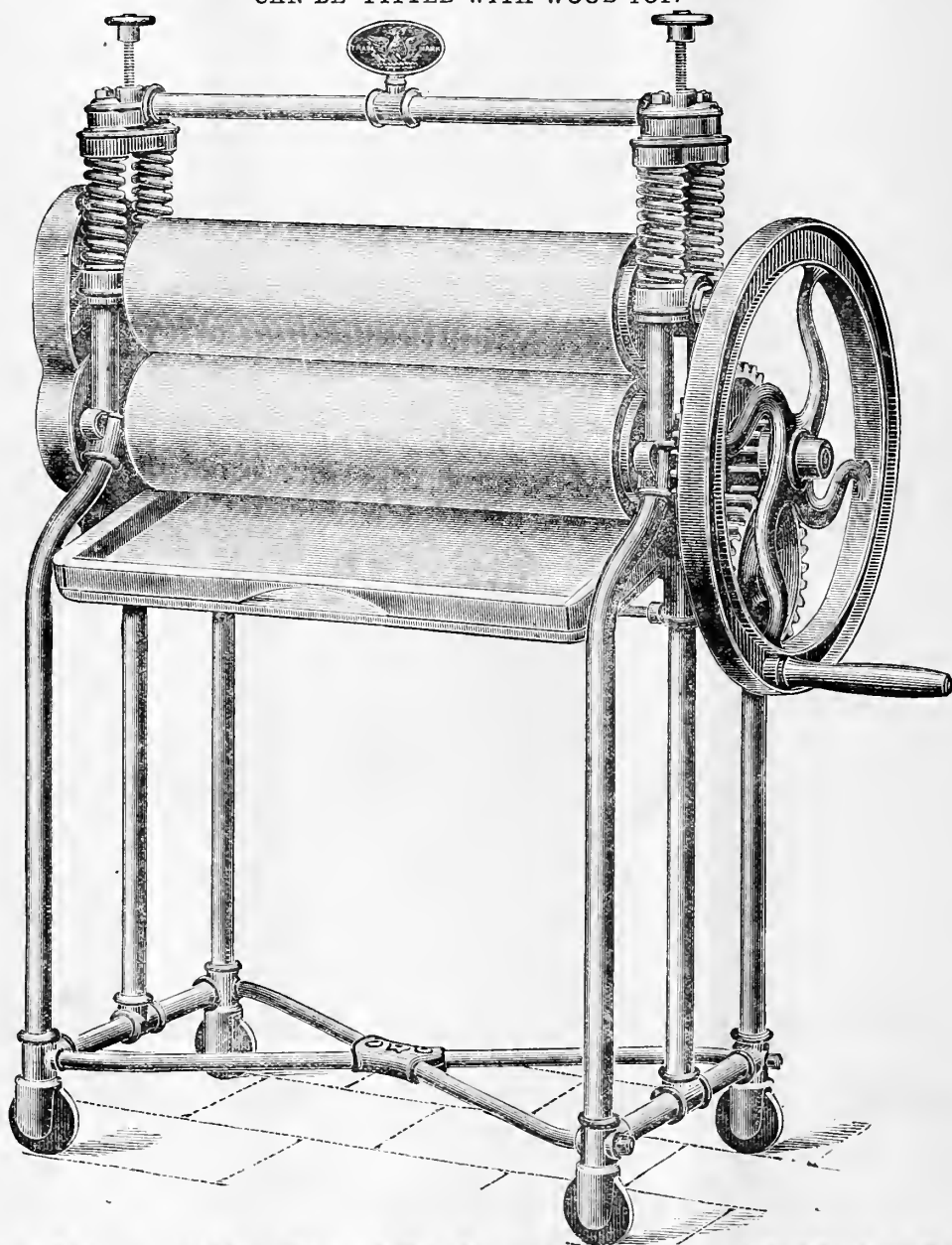
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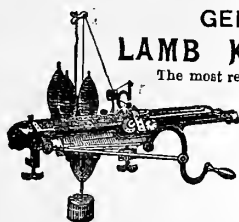
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Who will give prompt attention to all enquiries, and send complete Catalogue



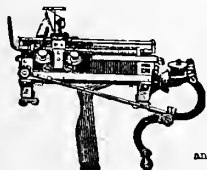
GENUINE AMERICAN LAMB KNITTING MACHINE.

The most reliable and most easy running Stocking and Glove Knitter in the Market.

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For all kinds of Garments, with special automatic attachments.

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NEW HARRISON

SWIFT GOLD MEDAL

KNITTER

KNITS Stockings ribbed or plain.
GLOVES and CLOTHING IN
WOOL, SILK, or COTTON. INSTRUCTIONS FREE. Lists 5d. per post.

TRIUMPHANT AWARD at PARIS. The only

WINNER in the WORLD of 4 GOLD MEDALS
and 22 other Honours. HARRISON KNITTING MACHINE CO.
Works: 45, Upper Brook St., Manchester.

Exhibition at South Shields.

A GRAND Exhibition comprising commercial, model, and scientific exhibits has been going on at the Royal Assembly Hall in Shields the past fortnight. All the leading tradesmen in the town, and several from Newcastle, occupy stands, and in every case have made special efforts to render them as striking and effective as possible. The exhibits include knitting machines (by Joures & Maltman) which show the full process of stocking manufacturing.

The well-known firm of Runciman & Co. have an elaborate display of prams, mail carts, wringers, bicycles, and the Ewhank carpet sweeper, the last named being considered by many visitors as a most useful item for the household. Space will not permit us to give details of every stand, but we cannot forbear to mention Weightman's patent ventilated secret beds, for which is claimed the following advantages: secrecy, ventilation (open or closed), comfort, being fitted with a special spring mattress, and cleanliness; the mattress can be lifted out in a moment leaving the inside of the bed quite open. Considerable attention was given to these beds by the visitors, and words of praise were frequently heard. Mr. W. Wigg exhibited organs, pianos, &c., and Mr. Harford, bicycles, tricycles, &c.

The Singer Manufacturing Company had a splendid display of machines, and of work done by them. This stand was, without doubt,

the centre of attraction, and is crowded with visitors to the Exhibition every evening.

Here may be seen some choice specimens of crewel work, etching, frilling, writing, &c., the machines being in actual operation by the company's experts. Many expressions of wonder were given utterance to by the visitors, at the beauty of the work done by the aid of sewing machines. Considerable praise is due to the local manager of the company, who, we understand, had charge of the arrangements, and also to the staff of workers in connection therewith, by whose courtesies numbers of the visitors had the working of the various machines explained to them. A unique feature in connection with this exhibition is the fact of the public themselves being constituted the judges of the exhibits. This idea has taken well with the visitors, who have not failed to subject the various stands to close scrutiny. Each visitor, upon entering the hall is presented with a voting ticket, upon which is printed six spaces for the visitors to fill up with the names or numbers of the stands they consider best. To the successful six a gold medal will be presented, and where every stand is in itself perfect it is not an easy matter to forecast the likely recipients. S. S.

Jones' Sewing Machine Co., Lim.

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT.

THE second annual meeting of the above company was held at their works, Guide Bridge, on the 13th August, at 3 o'clock, when the following report was presented:—

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS,

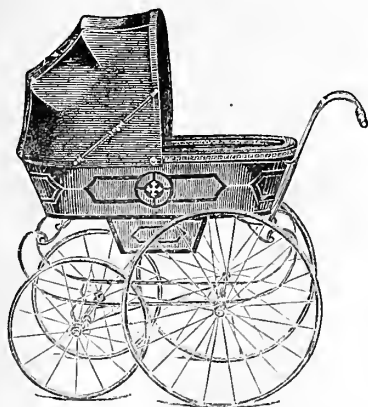
The directors have pleasure in presenting their second annual statement of accounts, which shows that after allowing a sum of £2,035 6s. 3d. for depreciation, the profit on the year's trading amounts to £16,718 11s. 10d. The interim dividend paid in February last, together with interest on the debentures and the directors' fees, absorbed £8,700. Your directors recommend the appropriation of the balance amounting to £8,018 11s. 10d., as follows:—£2,000 to reserve fund, raising it to £5,000—a dividend upon the preference shares for the half-year at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and upon the ordinary shares at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, and the balance of £318 11s. 10d. to the reduction of formation expenses.

For the directors,

WILLIAM JONES, CHAIRMAN.

The report, as presented, was carried, and the two retiring directors re-elected

LLOYD & HILL,



Patentees & Manufacturers. Perambulators. Invalid Furniture.
HOME. Combination Mail Carts. **EXPORT.**

Second Award, Melbourne Exhibition, 1888.

LOWER HURST STREET,

LONDON REPRESENTATIVE—

Mr. W. T. KNIGHT, 8a, CITY ROAD.

BIRMINGHAM.

BALANCE SHEET, 31st May, 1891.

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.				PROPERTY AND ASSETS.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Nominal capital—				Land, buildings, machinery, plant, fixtures, furniture,			
13,000 six per cent. cumulative preference shares of £5 each.....	65,000	0	0	tools, goodwill, and formation expenses	67,924	7	9
19,000 ordinary shares of £5 each.....	95,000	0	0	Stock-in-trade, book debts, cash in hand & at bankers	136,866	3	10
32,000 shares	160,000	0	0				
Subscribed capital—							
13,000 six per cent. cumulative preference shares of £5 each	65,000	0	0				
15,000 ordinary shares of £5 each.....	75,000	0	0				
28,000 shares	140,000	0	0				
Reserve fund	3,000	0	0				
Five per cent. first mortgage debentures—800 of £50 each	40,000	0	0				
Creditors	13,771	19	9				
Balance of profit and loss account	8,018	11	10				
	£204,790	11	7		£204,790	11	7
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.							
	£	s.			£	s.	d.
Interest on debentures	2,000	0	0	Net profit of the working, from 1st June, 1890, to 31st May, 1891.....	16,718	11	10
Directors' fees	1,000	0	0				
Interim dividends, paid February, 1891...	5,700	0	0				
			8,700				
Balance as per balance sheet—							
Recommended to be disposed of as follows :							
Reserve fund	2,000	0	0				
Dividends	5,700	0	0				
Reduction of formation expenses...	318	11	10				
			8,018				
			£16,718				£16,718 11 10

Examined and approved, and in our opinion the foregoing Balance Sheet is a full and fair statement, and exhibits the true position of the Company's affairs.

SAMUEL ASHTON & SONS, AUDITORS.
WILLIAM JONES } DIRECTORS.
JOHN EDWARD MELLOR }
EDWIN SLANEY, SECRETARY.

Ashton-under-Lyne, 31st July, 1891.

The Largest Stock of Rubber Wringers in Europe is to be found at the
Warehouses of the

BAILEY WRINGING MACHINE COMPANY.

26, SOUTHWARK STREET, LONDON, S.E.

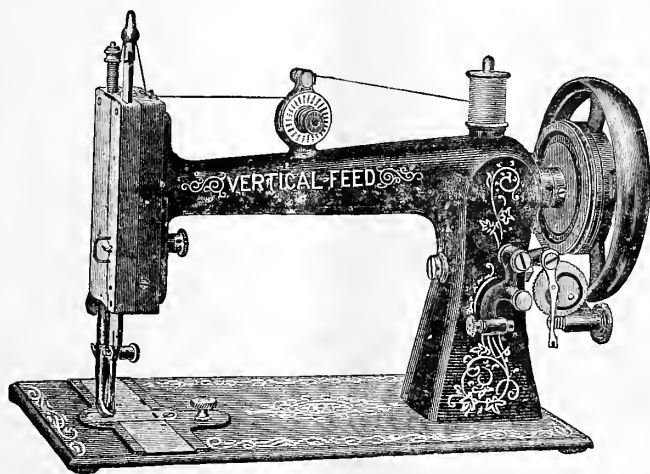
The Manufacturers of the Bailey Wringing Machine Co., include the
following well-known Wringers.

HOUSEHOLD, EMPIRE,
NOVELTY, ROYAL,
SUPERIOR, UNIVERSAL,
EUREKA, KEYSTONE.

For any of which we shall be glad to receive Orders. Wholesale only.
PRICES ON APPLICATION.

The Sun that Dims the Stars.

THE "VERTICAL FEED."



Success beyond Kings, Queens, Singers, Earthly Saints, and Royal Crowns. Unequalled for simplicity, durability, and range of work. Dealers make more money in handling the VERTICAL FEED, because its excellence and beauty commands best prices.

THE HANDSOMEST CABINET WORK

In Walnut, Antique Oak, and Hungarian Ash. The VERTICAL FEED is the only Machine that performs the great range of practical and ornamental work now in demand for family and manufacturing purposes.

The VERTICAL FEED has several recent improvements.

The VERTICAL FEED attachments are known all over the world to be far superior to any others, and are automatic in their action.

The New No. A Manufacturing Machine was immediately accepted by manufacturers, and by them pronounced the best for all purposes that has ever been produced by any company.

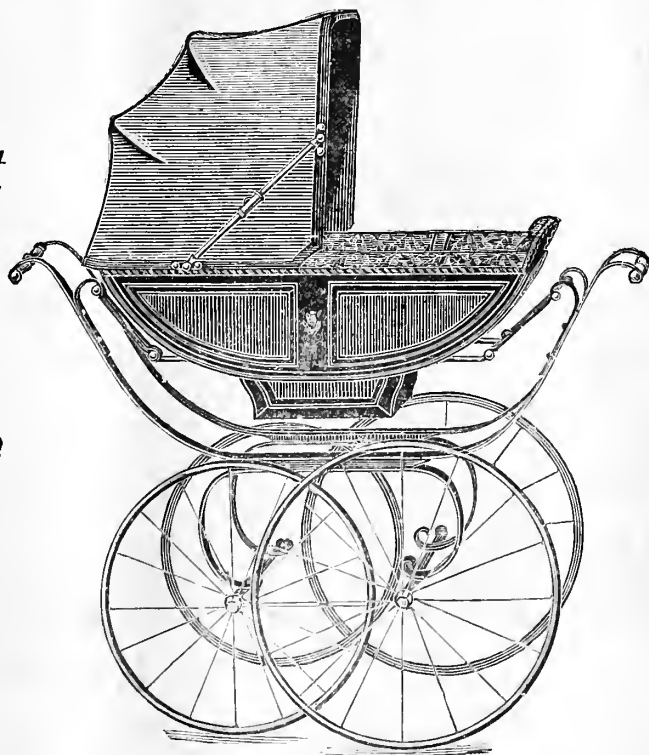
Dealers who want to control prices, territory, and a trade that will be profitable and enduring, will make no mistake in handling the VERTICAL FEED.

THE
VERTICAL FEED SEWING MACHINE CO.,
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in the
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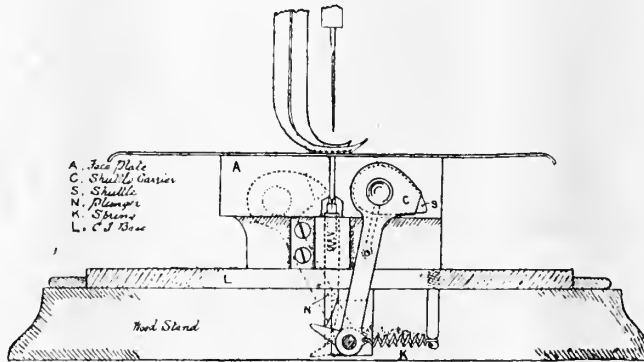
*Send for
Price List
free on
application.*

PHOENIX WORKS, 151 & 153, BISHOP STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

The "Lea" Sewing Machine.

We have recently inspected a sewing machine which possesses several novel features which render it economical to produce, light running and noiseless. It is the invention of Mr. Ernest Charles Lea, engineer, of Silverdale, Kingston-on-Thames. Patents have already

At the top of a cylinder or plunger N are two small steel jaws, meeting at an acute V, and the needle in its downward stroke engages between them, pressing the plunger down upon the cam or lever at the foot of the shuttle carrier C, throwing the carrier and the shuttle S, and extending the spring K to the position shown by the dotted lines; upon the needle ascending, the carrier is drawn forward to its first position, the shuttle passing



been obtained in Germany and America, besides other countries, which are evidences of novelty sufficient to entitle it to careful examination by the trade.

The patent is for working and controlling the motion of the shuttle through the medium of the needle, and is applicable to any top feeding mechanism, having a simple reciprocating needle.

The under mechanism of the machine is shown in the accompanying sketch, which gives a vertical section in front of the face plate A.

through the loop in the top cotton in the usual manner, the motion being very smooth and quiet.

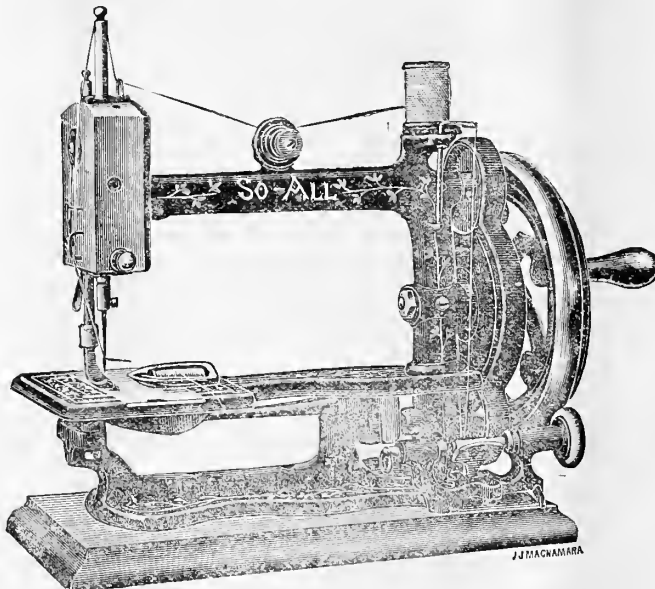
On pressing the carrier a short distance beyond the position indicated by the dotted lines, the shuttle drops out.

The needle is of an ordinary size, and apparently is not affected by the work allotted to it. The actual point of the needle does not engage with the steel jaws before-mentioned, only the thick part being used to operate the shuttle carrier. The tension obtained is quite even and regular.

The So-all Machine.

DURING the past month the preliminary steps were taken towards turning the business of the So-all Lockstitch Sewing Machine Company into a limited liability concern. Mr. Postans, the manager, claimed for his machine, at the Press inspection, the following advantages:—

But, better than publicity, we are able to state they have received an order for 10,000 machines from one of the largest French houses. This will make a considerable stir in the sewing machine trade, and the other orders coming in besides are overwhelming the proprietors' resources. It has, therefore, been decided that the public shall shortly be allowed to subscribe a certain amount of capital, in order that the machines may be put before the public generally without delay. When the prospectus of



1. Simplicity—few working parts,
2. Economy.
3. The machine is of British manufacture.

The Stock Exchange Times, of the 15th ult., contained the following note on this subject:—"The So-all Sewing Machine Company, which we referred to last week, have been very successful in quickly obtaining the result they aimed at in giving their Press demonstration—publicity.

the proposed company arrives we shall carefully consider the various points involved, and make a few notes upon the venture as a probable dividend-paying property. From the figures put before us, we should say that, with a moderate capital, a very handsome return can be made. There will be "no company-promoting plunder," as it is called, paid to useless nominees, Mr. Postans being a man of singular straightforwardness."

The NOVELTY for 1891.

BY HER MAJESTYS' ROYAL LETTERS PATENT:

THE STAR CRADLE CARRIAGE.

Combining Innumerable Good Points.



THE STAR PATENT CRADLE CARRIAGE.

This is our leading novelty for the new season. It combines all the advantages of the well-known Hammock, type of carriage, with perfect safety, reliability, and rigidity, together with an entirely **NEW MOVEMENT**, by which it can be converted in a moment into a Cradle or Swing Cot, and locked again with equal ease and rapidity. Owing to the position of its principal handle it is easy to lift over kerb stones and as the body rests on our Star Patent Cushion Springs, which are fitted into sockets in the supporting tube, the carriage rides most luxuriously. We feel sure the Star Patent Cradle Carriage will command an immense sale, as it combines artistic proportions with novelty, comfort, and easy running qualities.

👉 THE STAR CATALOGUE FOR 1891. 👈

Our New Catalogue is now ready. It is the handsomest catalogue ever produced in the Perambulator Trade either in Europe or America, and contains many new designs and first-class ideas.

THE STAR MANUFACTURING CO.

Goodinge Rd., Cattle Market, Holloway, N.

Jottings.

Readers who, in renewing their subscriptions, write complimentary of the *Gazette*, must not think that we do not appreciate to the full their kind words, merely because we do not acknowledge the same. This jotting is intended especially for Mr. C. S. Rigg, who, during the past month, wrote as follows:—"P.O. value 3s. 6d. herewith. I consider your *Gazette* the best value I get for the amount in any twelve months."

We last month noted the appointment of Mr. H. T. P. Johnson, as Kent manager for Messrs. Boyd & Co., with offices and storerooms at 348, High Street, Chatham. We hear that he has already been very successful, which is no doubt due very largely to his $5\frac{1}{2}$ years experience with Messrs. Lloyd & Co., of the Borough. Messrs. Boyd & Co. are a growing firm. Established some three years ago at Harrow Road, they opened during the present year several new offices as follows:—19, Holborn, E.C. (head office), Stroud Green, Peckham, Kilburn, Guildford, Maidstone, and Chatham. They deal in musical instruments, sewing and washing machines, jewellery, &c.

Mr. John Stamp, 50, South Street, Exeter, has commenced business under the style of J. Stamp & Co., dealers in sewing machines, watches, perambulators, musical instruments, &c.

Mr. Walter Fisher has been appointed sub-manager for Bradbury & Company, Limited, at their Halifax depot, in succession to Frank Bentley, who has resigned on account of his wife's health, after having been in the company's service over three years. Walter Fisher is the eldest son of H. Fisher, manager for the same company at Bradford, and was previously engaged in the delivering of machines, &c., for a number of years at Bradford for the same firm.

The White Sewing Machine Company have just adopted a novel advertising scheme. They have had printed a large number of cards in about twenty styles, referring to the letting of rooms or apartments, and these they are open to supply, free of charge, to all sewing machine dealers or news agents who will apply for the same. Of course the White machine is extolled at the back of the cards, but the front is free of any advertisement other than the required notice.

Mr. G. Mothram, wholesale representative of Bradbury & Co., Limited, Oldham, has been appointed their manager for Leicester and Northampton districts.

Mr. P. Pitman of Withington, Manchester, sends us particulars of his "Demon" Water Motor, which will, he says, drive a sewing machine with such power only as can be obtained from a domestic water supply. If this claim can be substantiated, the patent is beyond doubt very valuable for the trade. We intend, however, testing the invention ourselves in the course of a week or two.

The Singer Co., have removed their High Wycombe branch to 22 Oxford Street; and their Middlesbrough dépôt to 3 Cleveland Place, Lynthorpe Road.

Mr. T. Potter, of Dunlace Road, Clapton, E., wholesale agent for König's machines is now supplying musical instruments to the trade.

ANNUAL OUTING.—On Wednesday the 12th August the *employés* connected with the Dundee branch establishment of Mr. George Milne, machine maker, held their first excursion. The party drove to Blairgowrie, where dinner, purveyed by Mr. Mitchell, was served in the spacious dining room of the Railway Hotel—Mr. R. Templeton, in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Milne, presiding. Craighall grounds having been explored, and tea partaken of, the journey homeward was commenced, Dundee being reached about eleven. On Thursday night

Mr. Templeton, on behalf of the *employés*, presented Mr. Milne with a handsome walking-stick bearing the inscription:—"To George Milne, Esq., from his Dundee *employés*, as a souvenir of their first picnic, August 1891."

In our report of the Morpeth Show last month, we gave the Singer Company's local manager's name as "D. Gull." We should have said P. Padfield.

Dealers will be interested to know that Lloyd & Co., of the Borough, are now making a *specialité* of perambulator canopies.

The Secretary of the Automatic Safety Lock Brake Company, Limited, writes us from 15, Hanover Street, S.E., that his company has *not* been wound-up, and they hope for a reconstruction, also to allow their patent to be worked on a royalty.

Mr. Alfred Gardiner has removed his sewing machine business to Station View, Bishop Auckland.

The perambulator factory of Mr. B. Thompson, at 151, Upper Street, Islington, London, was destroyed by fire during the past month, several firemen being injured by the falling of a wall.

Messrs. Bradbury & Co., Limited, have just declared a dividend at the rate of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.

Messrs. A. E. Downs & Co. the well-known dealers in sewing machines, &c., Dereham, are now making American organs, and have already achieved success in this department.

Mr. W. H. Johnson, of St. James' Street, King's Lynn, is now making a special feature of cycles without entirely neglecting his sewing machine department.

During the late Highland Agricultural Show the Singer Company created a sensation with their new machine for sewing on buttons. This was its first exhibition in Scotland.

The Liverpool sailmakers are trying to get up a strike against the introduction of sewing machines in sailmaking. It is said that only in the Royal Navy are hand-stitched sails preferred, and that shipowners have no such preferences.

It was stated at the reception of the Lord Mayor of London, at Kilbowie, that the Singer Company expect to make at their Scotch works 400,000 sewing machines, during the present year. Last year their total production was about 370,000.

Our readers will have noticed that Mr. Davison's *Papers on Knitting Machines* were not continued in our last number, and they are also omitted in this issue. The reason of this is, the illness of the author, who, we sincerely hope will soon recover, as his articles have been highly appreciated, and their cessation would be much regretted by a large circle of readers.

An Old Machine.

THE Singer Manufacturing Company a few months' ago offered a handsome sewing machine in exchange for the oldest machine found in London. Mr. C. H. Pohse, of 181, Junction Road, N., was the successful competitor, and the machine he sent in is now on show at the Singer Company's Cheapside branch.

Of course this machine, being forty years' old, is an unwieldy looking object, but after it had been cleaned and oiled, it accomplished some first-class sewing, several specimens of which are now before us.

The Singer Company now offer a prize for the oldest family or medium machine.

THE ONLY GRAND PRIZE.

PARIS EXPOSITION. 1889



Highest Possible
Award,
EDINBURGH
EXHIBITION
1890.

Wheeler & Wilson No. 9 (D.A.A.)

Cabinet Work in Oak and Walnut.

These Machines are high class in every respect, are warranted for five years by the Company, and can be fully recommended.

We solicit correspondence from all first-class dealers desiring to take up the sale of this Machine, and to whom Liberal Terms will be given.

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO.,

21, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

A Woman's Scheme.

NOW a clever woman worked a scheme to get a \$75 dols. sewing machine for 5 dols. is told in a recent issue of the Butte City, Montana, *Miner*, and reproduced in the U. S. *Sewing Machine Advance*, as follows:—

The defendant is a lady of mature years, long past the age at which women cease to be attractive. Her story is that she was deserted by her husband, who is 48, but a much younger-looking man than she, in St. Paul, something over a year ago, and a few months since she learned he had come to this state with another woman, and was living at Anaconda under an assumed name. She hunted him up, but it seems has so far failed to induce him to return to his allegiance, though she has taken no steps to bring him to account through a criminal prosecution.

Mrs. Fletcher was accused by the company's agent, H. M. Tichnor, of grand larceny, on May 23rd, in making away with a sewing machine, of the seven-drawer, open pattern, in antique oak, valued at 75 dols.

Mr. Tichnor, the agent, testified that the defendant came to the office of the company and said she wanted to rent a machine for a short time, and he explained to her that she could contract in the usual way to lease one, and pay 5 dols. a month for its use; that she made the lease and paid the first instalment of 5 dols.; that the machine was taken on the afternoon of Saturday, May 23rd, to 323, West Galena Street, Mrs. Fletcher's address; that subsequently he found that Mrs. Fletcher did not live there, and that the machine had been removed without notice to the company, as required.

Two ladies named Foran testified that Mrs. Fletcher had rented a room from them at 323, West Galena Street, about 2 p.m. on May 23rd; that the machine was delivered the same afternoon; that defendant paid one dollar only on account of rent, and never slept in the room or returned, to their knowledge, after that day; that between 9 and 10 p.m. that evening they were sitting in their room, the door into the hall, where there was a lamp lit, being open; that they heard a hack drive up to the door, and that immediately Mrs. Fletcher and a youngish looking man entered the house and went upstairs to her room, returning shortly after, Mrs. Fletcher carrying the cover of a sewing machine and the man the rest of it; that they went out and drove away; that they knew the woman to be Mrs. Fletcher by her being dressed the same as when she rented the room that afternoon, when, women-like, they noted what she wore, and that the light in the hall was sufficiently clear to make their identification certain.

Mrs. Fletcher's own story was that she had met her husband that eventful Saturday morning; that she had prevailed upon him to return and live with her, she undertaking to get a sewing machine by the earnings from which with plain sewing, she expected to support them both; that she went and rented the room on West Galena Street from the Misses Foran, and had then gone to the Singer sewing machine office and contracted to purchase a machine; that she went about 6 o'clock that evening, after the machine had been brought to the room on West Galena Street, to the house of Mrs. Maggie Johnson for supper, her husband having failed to show up after she saw him in the forenoon; that Mrs. Johnson asked her to keep house for her that night as she had to go out nursing; that she slept at Mrs. Johnson's house, and on the following Sunday morning, between 9 and 10 o'clock, she went to the room at Misses Foran's house and found the machine gone; that she made no enquiries of the people in the house where it had disappeared to, or who had taken it, supposing that her husband and the woman living with him had come and taken it away, and wishing to spare him any scandal; that she fully intended to pay the rest of the payments on the machine, when they became due, and trust to discovering where her husband had taken the machine, when she expected to recover it, that she had gone to Mrs. Thomas' house in Walkerville, and had lived there since until she was arrested; that she had visited all the rented rooms and boarding houses she could find in search of her machine without avail; that she was met one day on the street by one of the men belonging to the Singer company, who accused her publicly of having stolen the

machine and had her arrested, since when she has been in jail. She cannot read or write and was ignorant of the wording of the lease from the sewing machine company, except as explained to her by the agent when she got it, but she thought she was buying the machine and fully intended to pay for it.

Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Thomas both testified, in the main corroborating Mrs. Fletcher's statements as affecting them, though varying in many important details from the defendant's own story. Mrs. Johnson is a lady who, it seems, has had transactions with the same company, which did not tend to produce any friendly recollections of the business relations with the representatives of the company in the room, and rather inclined her to tinge her evidence with marked asperity when reference was made to them by Mr. Haldron, their counsel, when cross-examining her.

The defendant's counsel, Judge Lippincott, briefly summed up the evidence, and urged on the judge the fact that the contract of lease did not call for a second payment on the machine until the 23rd of last month, so that the defendant could not actually be said to owe the company anything yet, and that until she failed to make that payment, the company could not hold her as a defaulter or request the return of its machine; that she evidently did not know where the machine was; that the Misses Foran could not be positive that it was the defendant whom they had seen return with a man that evening for the machine; that their description of the man accompanying the woman on that Saturday night tallied very closely with the description of Mrs. Fletcher's husband, given by Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Thomas; that it might have been him and the woman with whom he was living who took the machine away that night, and that the judge had to consider if there had been reasonable evidence submitted by the prosecution to procure a conviction if the defendant were held to the grand jury.

Mr. Haldron, for the prosecution, urged on Judge Eddy the fact that the company had frequently to contend with just such cases as this, where apparently respectable people getting machines had disposed of them immediately and decamped. This business works great injustice to people with honest intentions, but limited means, as, if the company cannot be protected it must refuse a great many worthy people what would really prove the means of furnishing them subsistence. He maintained that the testimony of the Misses Foran had been unimpeached; that there was no doubt about the identity of the parties who came to take the machine from their house the same night it was brought there; that one witness had testified that Mrs. Fletcher had called upon his wife and bade her good-bye, saying she was going to return to St. Paul, having evidently raised the money by disposing of the machine—at least that was a fair inference. He dwelt on the discrepancies in the evidence of witnesses for the defence, and made a strong plea in favour of holding the defendant under moderate bonds to the district court.

At the conclusion of his remarks Judge Eddy admitted that some of the evidence against the defendant in the state's case was pretty strong, but that on the whole there was not enough, in his opinion, to warrant him in putting the county to the cost of going to trial on the case, and he accordingly discharged the defendant.

A Bull in a Machine Shop.

AN exciting scene was witnessed in King Street, Wigan, about half-past five on Tuesday evening, the 11th ult. A consignment of cattle from America had arrived in Wigan in the afternoon, and one of the animals, a fine bull, belonging to Mr. McEvoy, butcher, of Scholes, was being driven down King Street. It is to be presumed, says the *Wigan Observer*, that the bull was not familiar with town life, for it was evidently in an excited state, and the numerous girls who were wending their way home from their workshops, and factories manifested anything but confidence as the huge beast trotted along. Suddenly, for some reason or other, it made a sudden rush towards three girls who were walking down the street, and the terrified damsels made for the nearest place of refuge, which happened to be the depot of the Singer Manufacturing Company. The bull followed, and although one of the young ladies in the shop, with astonishing bravery, tried to push the door back in its face, he gave the door a powerful dig with his horn and forced his way in. One of the girls fell in her terror, but

DUNKLEY'S NEW SUSPENSION PERAMBUCOT.

(PATENTED JULY, 1888.)

THE EASIEST CARRIAGE IN THE WORLD!

Pronounced by Eminent Medical Men to be the Acme of Perfection.

HIGHEST AWARD, MELBOURNE EXHIBITION, 1888-9.



THE above drawing only conveys in a faint degree the important and valuable advantages of this machine. It is gracefully suspended on four coiled springs from the sides of the body to the extended handles. Consequently, when the carriage is passing over kerbstones or any rough surface of the least kind, the springs are at once brought into play, and a gentle swinging up and down motion occurs. By this motion the most delicate infant receives the cosiest form of nursing and riding combined which the mind can possibly conceive.

The Carriage is also fitted with an entirely New Patent Canopy, or Head, which can be adjusted to any angle. By a simple arrangement it can be placed at either side or either end.

Ordinary Bassinettes from 12s. 6d.

W. H. DUNKLEY, Patentee & Sole Maker, BIRMINGHAM. London Depot—72, BOUNDSDITCH.

the bull, who was too busy to notice her, trampled over her and made his way up a couple of steps into the lobby, at the end of which is the little office of Mr. Osterstock, the manager for the company. Three of the girls had fled up this passage into the office for safety, but they had made a mistaken move, for Mr. Osterstock had barely time to shut the door and press against it with his feet up against the adjacent cupboard, when the terrified and frantic animal rushed up against it with a thud which sent the lintels flying. Exerting all his strength the manager strove for several minutes to keep the animal out, the girls in the meantime being in a most pitiable state of terror, as the only way of exit was blocked by the bull. The next step taken by the intruder was to send his horns through the large glass pane which formed the upper portion of the door and to viciously grab at Mr. Osterstock's head, but he only succeeded in getting hold of his hat. The pressure against the door was so great that the manager was forced to let it go and the infuriated animal rushed into a place where, literally speaking, there was not sufficient room to swing a cat. The girls, who were crouching in one corner, were protected from much damage by the very fact that the bull had not enough room to make full use of his head, and while Mr. Osterstock, with commendable pluck, stood against its flanks, they crept along the side of the little room and so got out into the street. The manager followed and in a short time a rope was fastened round the bull's neck and he was pulled by main force from the premises. The damage committed in the office was pretty considerable, and Mr. Osterstock's right arm, as the result of his muscular exertions, was strained to a very painful extent. The exciting event attracted a large crowd, but no one, save those who really played a part in it, fully realised the state of affairs in Mr. Osterstock's little room.

The Old Clerk.

As he bends o'er the ledger that shining old head,
Which reflects every mood of the sky,
While he stealthily blackens the figures in red
(The mistakes of an age-bedimmed eye),
Oft I wonder how time will effect his release,
What he'll do when we vote him "too slow;"
'Tween the days that his use and his heart-beatings cease,
Oh, where will the old clerk go?

One can learn of the temperate days that are gone
From the rolling-pin rule and quill-pen:
And he answers to "Toby" at seventy-one
As he answered to "Toby" at ten,
From its first infant struggles, to credit and wealth,
He has watched the great enterprise grow;
But his hand trembles now, he is broken in health,
Yet—where can the old clerk go?

If each pound of success had but left him a grain,
What a nugget of rest he might own;
But a lonely old heart and a weary old brain
Are his meed for the years that have flown.
Every blossom he loved in the heyday of life
Has been withered and lies 'neath the snow;
And e'en memory's barred from this bustle and strife,
Then where should the old clerk go?

That the world has a heart none will seek to deny,
And it softens, 'tis said, year by year;
At the end of full many a walk we espy
Golden promise of comfort and cheer.
"There's a sweet little cherub" that steers poor old Jack
To a "harbour," where storms cease to blow;
But when drops for the last time the pen on its rack
Oh, where can the old clerk go?

THOMAS FROST,

Domestic Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by
Messrs. G. F. Redfern & Co., Patent Agents, 4, South Street,
Finsbury, E.C.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

1891.

11521. J. A. Claringburn and H. Clarke, for an improvement in knitting machines.

11532. H. H. Lake, a communication from L. E. Salisbury, of United States, for improvements in knitting machines.

12,125. K. Todd, for an improved feed regulator for use in conjunction with button-hole attachments to sewing machines.

12189. A. J. Boulty, a communication from J. E. Bertrand and M. Bray, of United States, for improvements in thread tension and let-off mechanisms for sewing machines.

12315. A. V. Newton, a communication from B. Fischer, on behalf of Keats Maschinen Gesellschaft of Germany, for improved machinery for sewing leather.

12,346. J. Forbes and A. K. Forbes, for a machine for creasing and folding hems on textile and other fabrics.

12377. H. S. Shaft, J. W. Ricks, and H. P. Shutts, for improvements in and relating to bobbin or bobbin case-holders for sewing machines.

12378. J. W. Ricks, H. S. Shaft, and H. P. Shutts, for improvements in, and relating to, loopers for sewing machines.

12565. W. Birch, for improvements in sewing machines.

12615. J. T. Miller, 3, Battersea Rise, Clapham Junction, London, for a convertible mail cart.

12,921. D. R. Dawson, for improvements in sewing machines.

12941. A. J. Boulty, a communication from A. Schneider, of Germany, for improvements in perambulators.

13027. E. Wattier, for improvements in embroidery machines.

13054. W. Jackson, for improvements in the construction of sewing machines.

13291. F. Schmidt, for improvements in sewing machines.

13389. E. Edwards, a communication from Preusse & Co., of Germany, for improvements in machines for sewing books, pamphlets, and the like.

13436. W. J. S. McCleary and R. J. G. Read, 14, Perth Road Finsbury Park, London, for an improved safety cart for children.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

POSTAGE 1D. EACH EXTRA.

9713. *Darning Apparatus*. S. H. Garwood, 5, Taswell Road, Southsea.—Dated June 23rd, 1890. Price 8d.

A needle holder mounted on a handle, and is constructed to hold a number of needles so as to pass them simultaneously through the material to be darned.

10,744. *Embroidery Machines*. J. Mathieu, of 5, Rue Mazagran, Paris.—Dated July 10th, 1890. Price 8d.

Consists in certain improvements in embroidery machines, by which it is possible to obtain, in the same machine, various kinds of work, and more particularly raised and flat-braid embroidery, and also embroidery with a cord formed with a core of wool, results which hitherto have been obtained only imperfectly, and by employing a special machine for each kind of work.

12879. *Knitting Machines*. T. Gadd and J. Marriott, both of Erskine Street, Leicester.—Dated August 16th, 1890. Price 6d.

Relates to circular knitting machines, especially such as are employed in the manufacture of sleeves for knitted jackets, or of other tubular fabrics, composed partly or wholly of tuck or multiple loop stitches. The object of the invention is to apply improved mechanism to operate in conjunction with the rotary head of a circular-ribbed knitting machine, to ensure the production of perfect fabric.

13510. *Boot-sewing Machines*. W. H. Dorman, of the Haw-

PRAM. RUGS, GOAT SKIN. PRAM. RUGS, GOAT SKIN

From 16s. per dozen.

White, Grey, Black or Brown Skins, mounted on different colour Cloths with pinked borders.

Send 21s. for assorted sample dozen, and four sizes,

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45, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.

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AD. RIES & CO. are also Wholesale Agents for Junker & Ruh's, well-known Sewing Machines at lowest wholesale prices. Illustrated Lists, &c., on application accompanied by business card.

E. WARD & CO.,

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Are prepared to build Cycles for Gentlemen to any design and weight required.

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Wheels Made, Frames Brazed, Hardening, Screwcutting, Balls, Bells, Lamps, Saddles, Sundries, at manufacturers' prices.

9, WELLS ST., OXFORD ST., W.

ESTABLISHED 1860

BEST MATERIALS ONLY USED.

thorns, Newport Road, Stafford.—Dated August 28th, 1890. Price 8d.

This invention is particularly applicable to that class of machines which operate by means of a curved needle, and are used for sewing the welts to the uppers and insoles of boots in what is commonly known as "welted work," and for sewing the uppers to the soles in what is called "turned work." A machine for this class of work was patented by C. J. Gardner in 1884, No. 14509, and a patent for an improvement on this machine was obtained by the present inventor in 1888, No. 18206. The present invention consists in certain improvements in the constructions of (a) the needle shield, or cast off; (b) the channel gauge; (c) the "welt guide," or "welt gauge;" and in so constructing the mechanism for giving movement to the "feed dog" that after the "welt gauge" is locked in position, the welt being in contact with the work, the "channel gauge" is given a slight inward movement, so as to squeeze the welt.

8506. Knitting Machines. G. Stibbe, a communication from E. Dubied, of Couvet, Switzerland.—Dated May 19th, 1891. Price 6d.

Comprises a new or improved system, and mode and means to enable circular knitted goods to be made on knitting machines on the "Lamb" system, without the carriage striking stop; at the ends of its traverse.

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

ISSUED AND DATED JULY 7TH, 1891.

455378. E. Wood, Johnston, guide for sewing machines.

455468. F. Briggs, Philadelphia, Pa., spring motor for sewing machines.

455535. A. Johnston, Othumwa, Iowa, hemmer for sewing machines.

455553. R. H. Wheeler, Sangatuck, Conn., Button setting machine.

455691. C. S. Reed, Boston, Mass., sewing machine.

ISSUED AND DATED JULY 14TH, 1891.

455777. J. M. Stukes, San Marcos, Tex., quilting frame for sewing machines.

456012. N. H. Bruce, Waterford, trimming attachment for machines for sewing looped fabrics.

ISSUED AND DATED JULY 21ST, 1891.

456198. C. Marks, Detroit, Mich., lap seam guage for sewing machines.

456354. L. T. Bulley, Tyler City, Conn., overseaming attachment for sewing machines.

456355. L. T. Bulley, New Haven, button hole attachment for sewing machines.

456385. H. S. Shaft, Gloversville, N.Y., bobbin case holder for sewing machines.

456467. C. P. Borton, Providence, R.J., manufacture of sewed garments.

456468. S. Borton, Providence, R.J., manufacture of sewed garments.

ISSUED AND DATED JULY 28TH, 1891.

456573. J. Irish, Bridgeport, Conn., Embroidery machine.

456619. T. Gariepy, Montreal, Canada, shuttle-driving mechanism for sewing machines.

456692. A. L. Coombs, Saugus, Mass., stay-cutting attachment for sewing machines.

456726. M. Koch, New York, N.Y., quilting machine.

456727. M. Koch, New York, N.Y., quilting machine.

456734. L. Schultz, New York, N.Y., quilting machine.

456735. L. Schultz, New York, N.Y., quilting machine.

456736. L. Schultz, New York, N.Y., quilting machine.

456737. L. Schultz, New York, N.Y., quilting machine.

456738. L. Schultz, New York, N.Y., quilting machine.

456740. L. Schultz, New York, N.Y., quilting machine.

Agents Wanted.

Sewing Machine Dealers should apply for agency for ZOELEO, a Waterproofing Oil for Boots, Shoes, Footballs, &c., which renders leather waterproof and soft without interfering with its polishing properties. 6d. and 1s. per bottle. Particulars free from the

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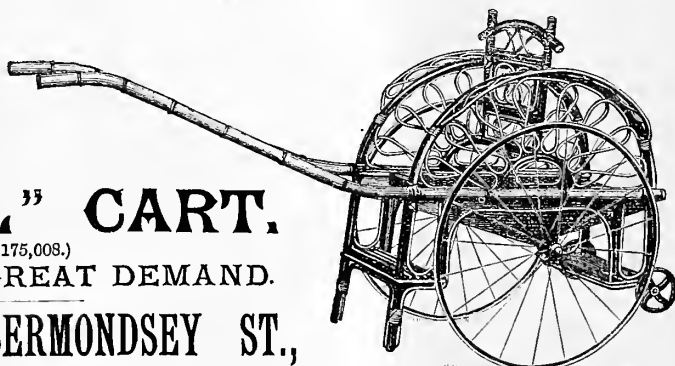
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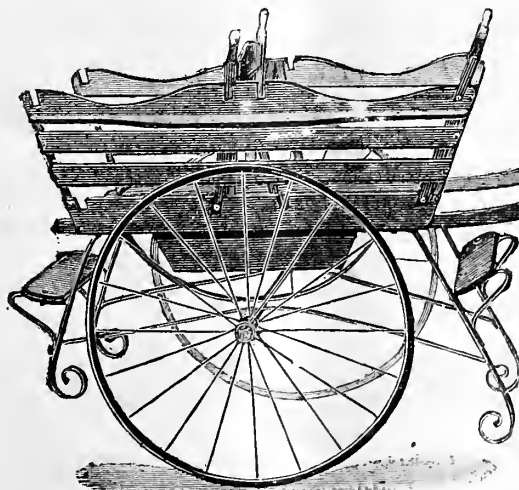
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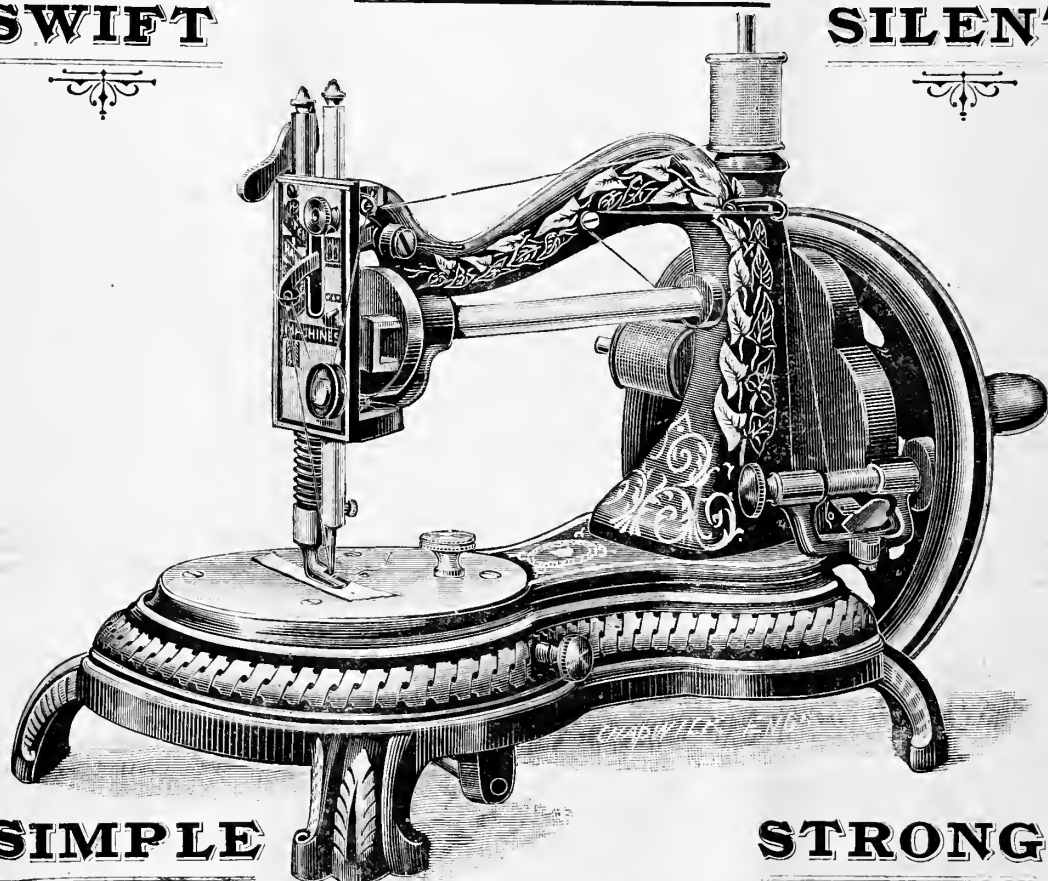
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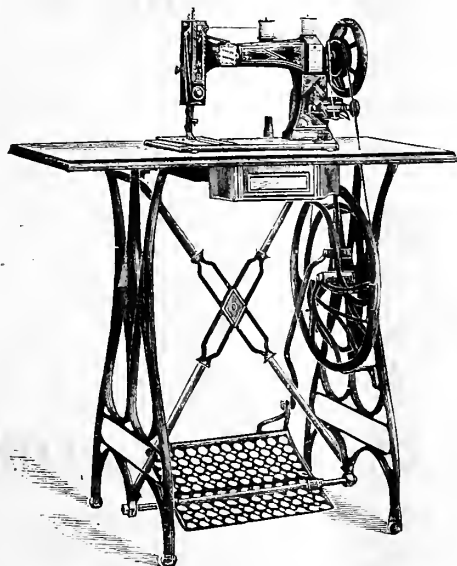
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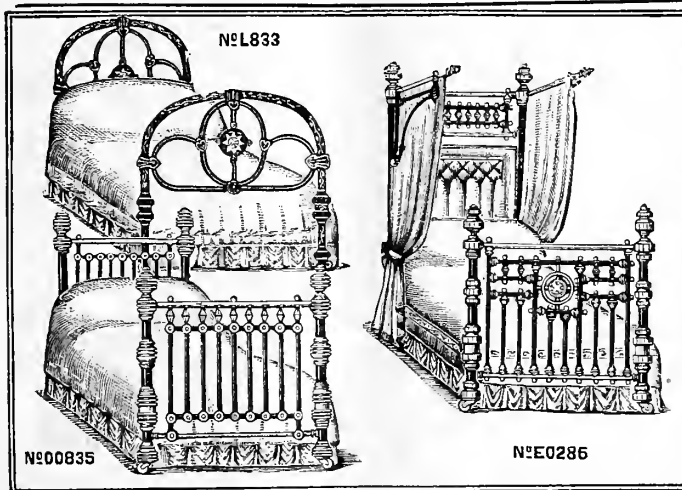
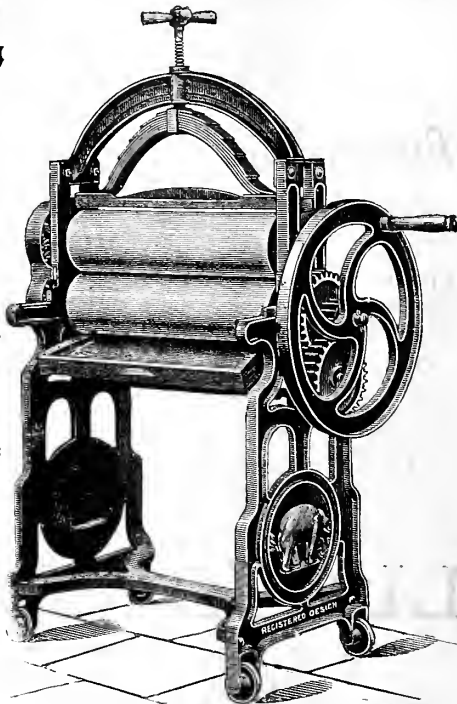
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Many DO NOT because of the ROOM they
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ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.

ALL SIZES AND

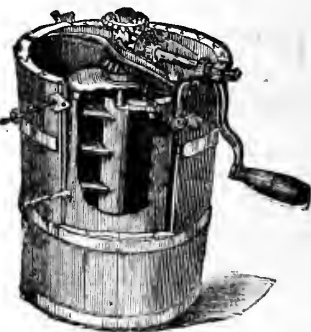
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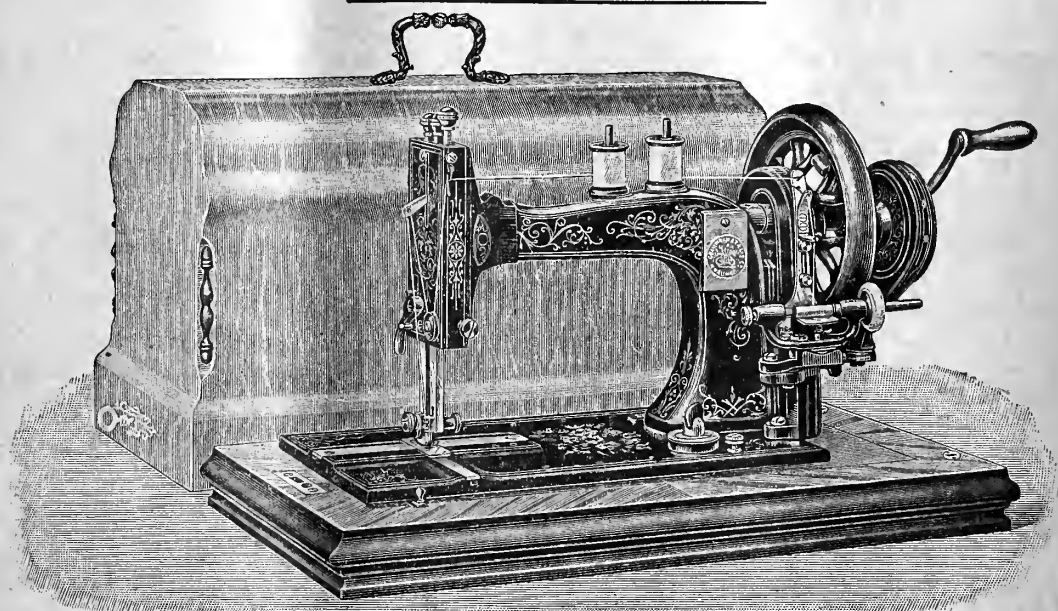
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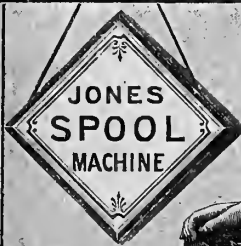
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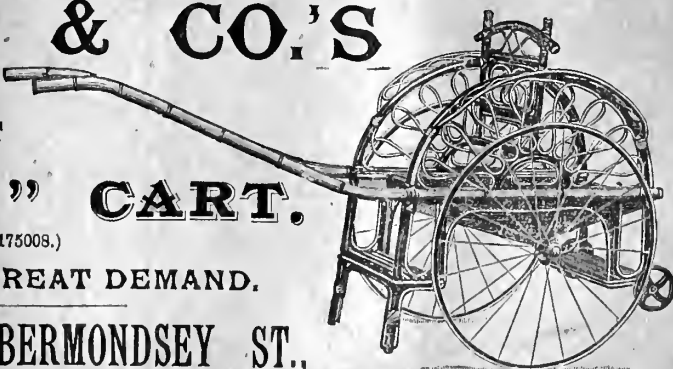
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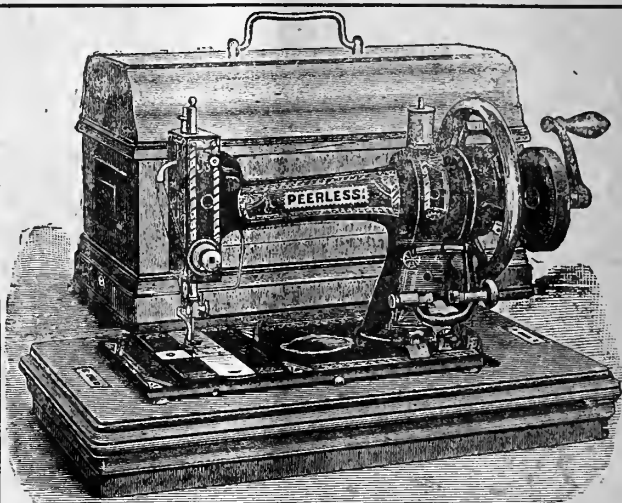
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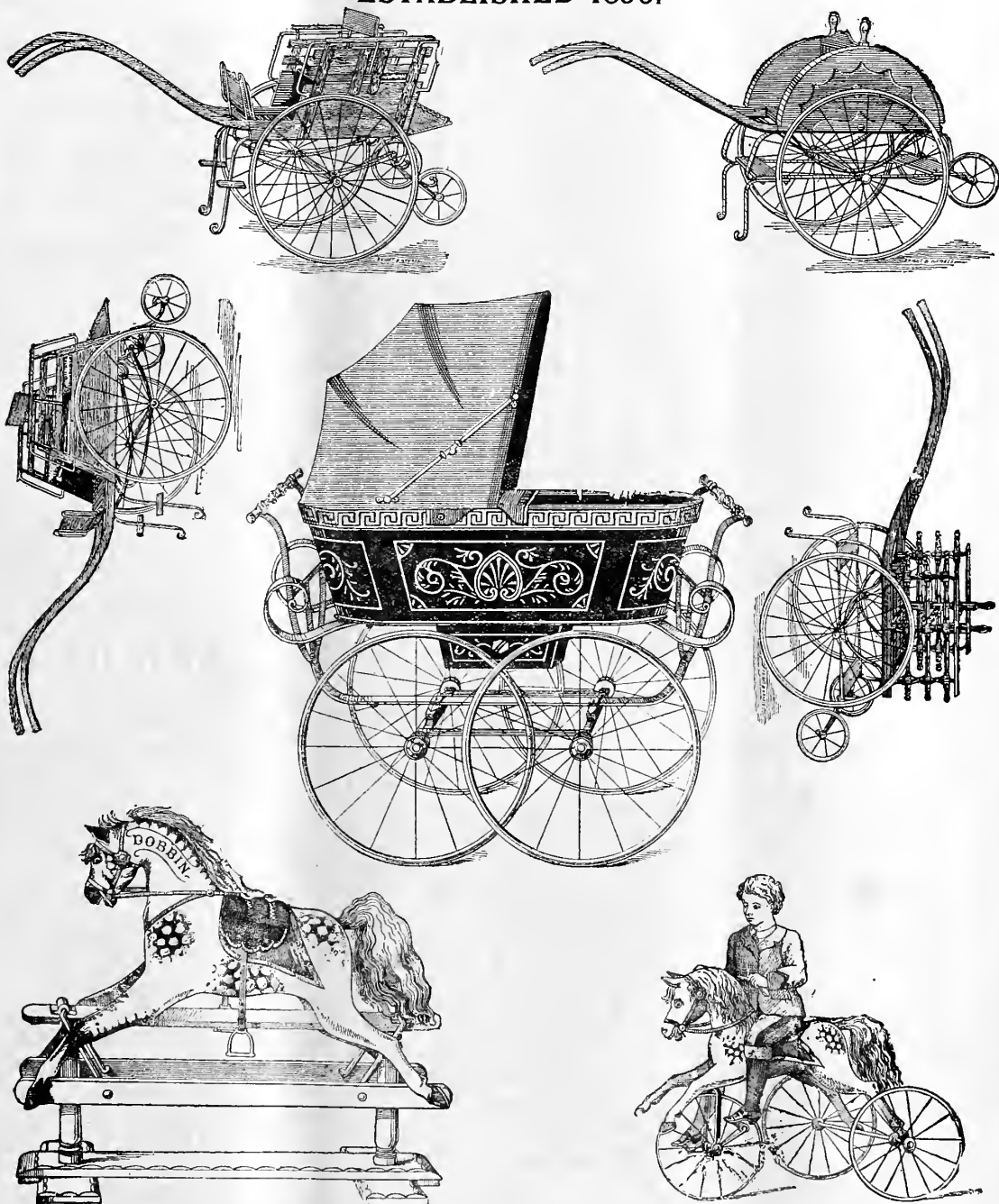
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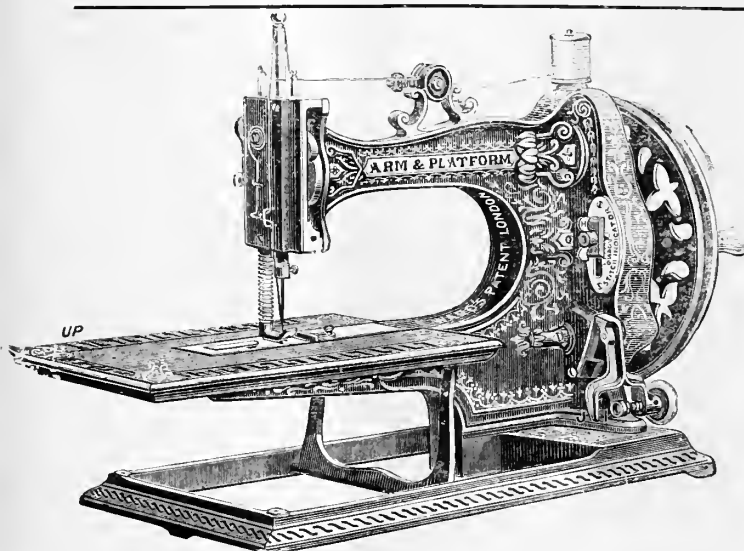
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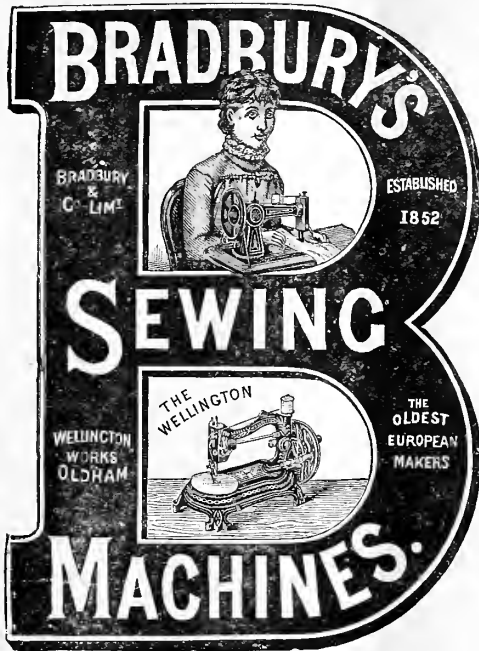
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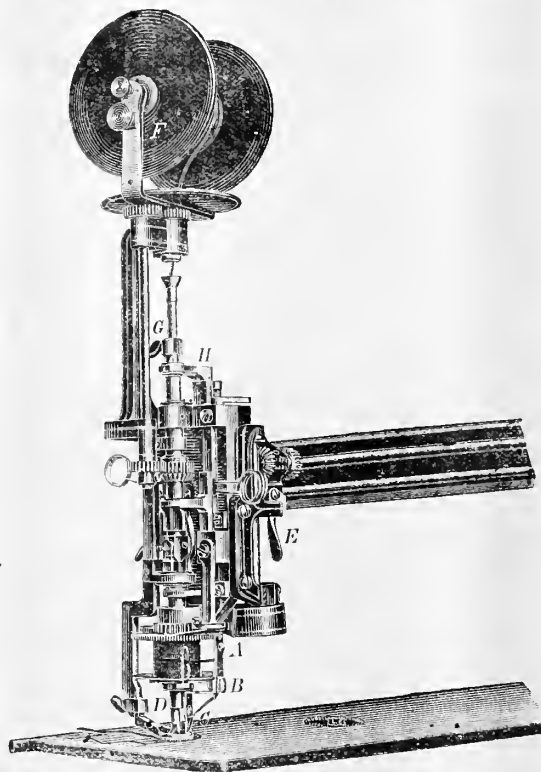
Handsomely-painted Wood body, oval ends, upholstered in Cretchet leather, mounted on steel shackle springs, 25-in. rubber tyre bicycle wheels, fitted with China handle, well cover, three loose cushions, straps, reversible hood, with twisted brass joints, and finished in good style. The body is light, strong, and spacious, and is most elaborately painted.

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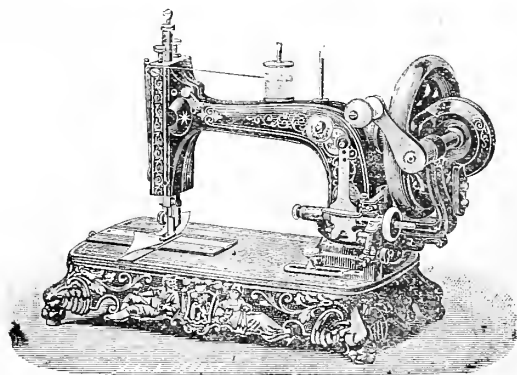
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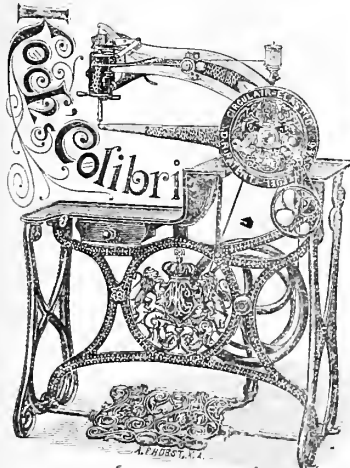
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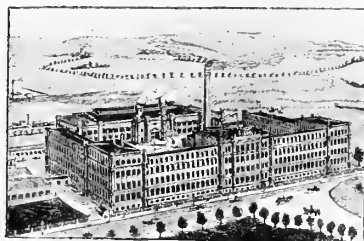
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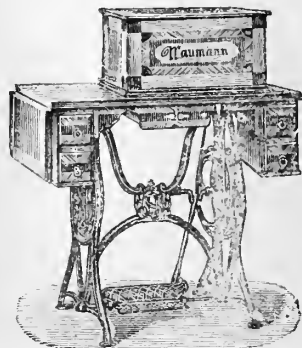
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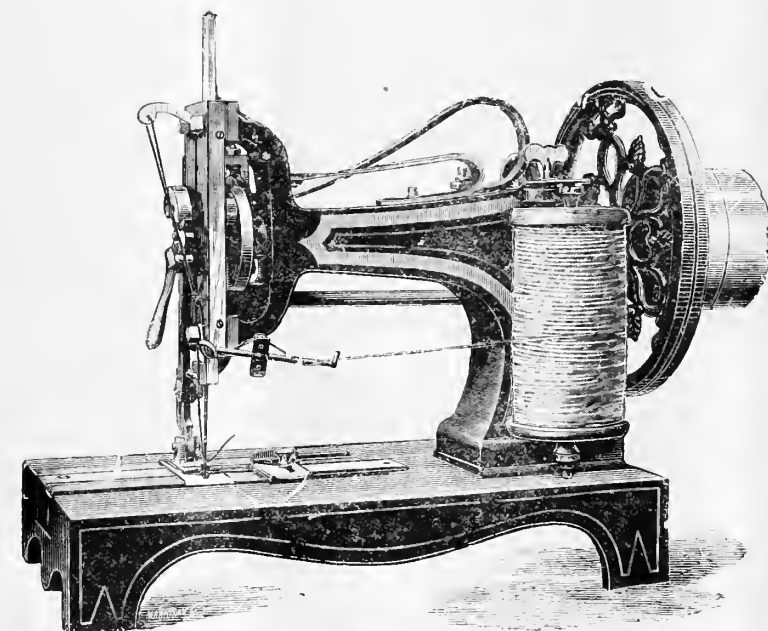
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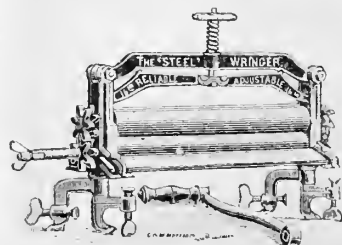
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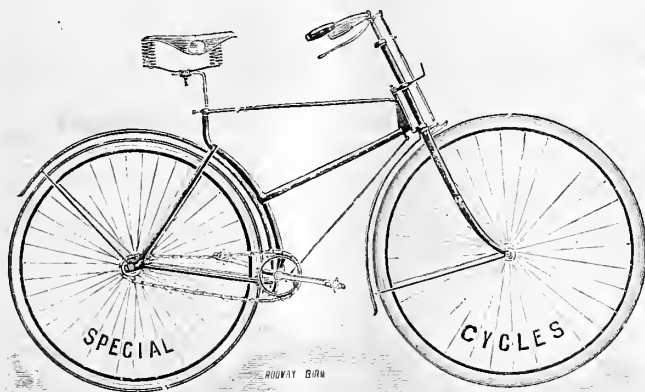
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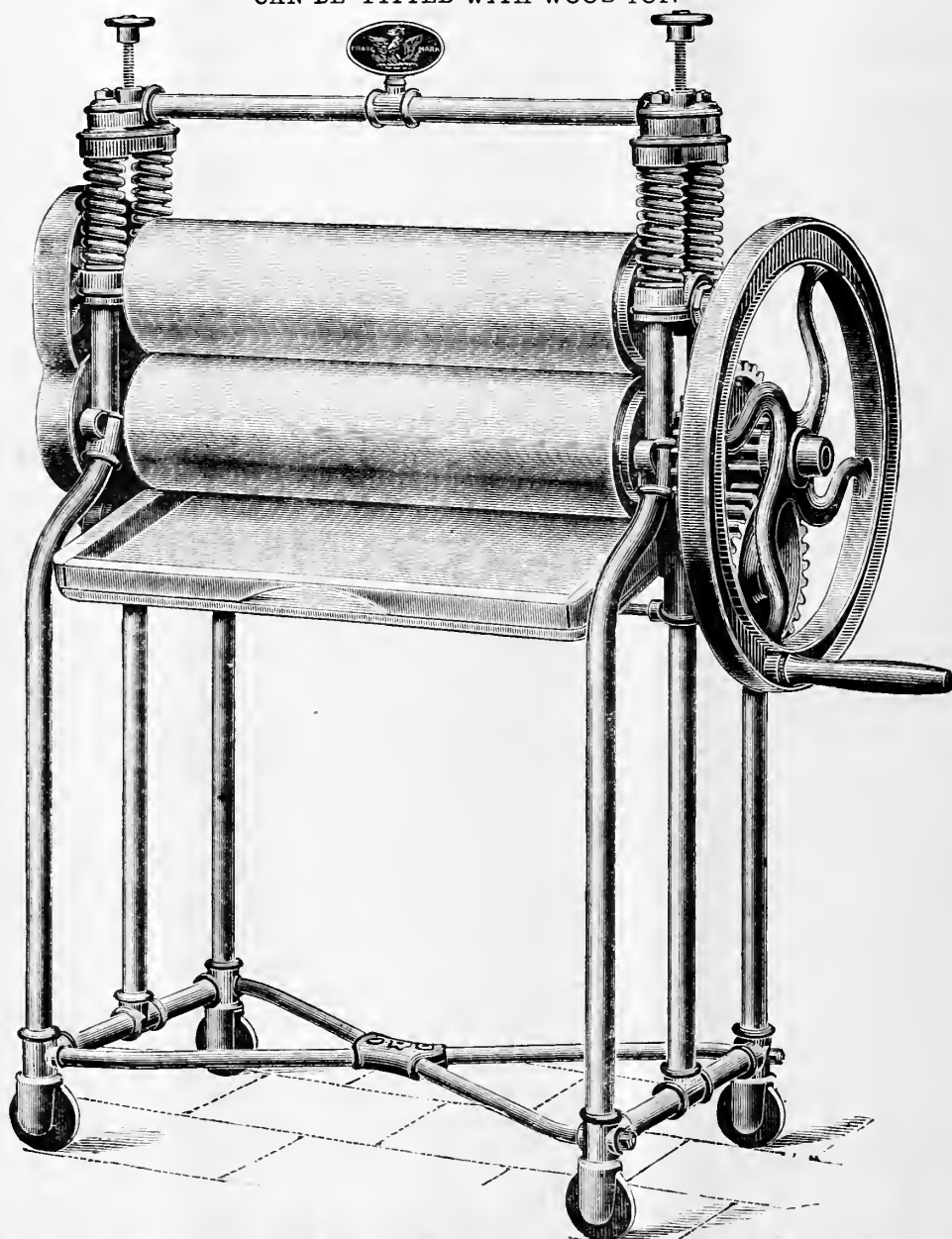
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WANTED, a thoroughly experienced MAN to take charge of a Wholesale Sewing Machine Depôt in Northampton (mechanic preferred).—Apply by letter M. G., Office, *Sewing Machine Gazette*.

WANTED, Management of Branch in Sewing Machine and Perambulator Business; 12 years' experience and character; thoroughly practical and conversant in every part of the trade.—B., 6, Savage Gardens, Tower Hill, E.C.

ADVERTISER is open to an Engagement to open a Depôt for a substantial Firm, for Bicycles, Wringers, Sewings, and Furniture, or any household utensils; to give account of all goods sold; has good connection; several years with large firm of sewings in the hire business. Advertiser binds himself to the strictest confidence.—"Presto," *Sewing Machine Gazette*.

SEWING and Domestic Machinery Business for Sale; First Class opportunity for practical mechanic or 2 pushing men, one to travel, other to manager business and repairs; present proprietor retiring; rent moderate; good position; incoming easy; excellent premises.—Apply "Enterprise" *Sewing Machine Gazette* Office.

YOUNG LADY seeks re-engagement in Sewing Machine Shop or Office; several years' experience with The Singer Manufacturing Company.—Address, A. Lambourn, 144, St. Mark's Road, Wolverhampton.

CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS.—For Sale, 2 Benches, fitted complete with shafting, &c., for 20 Machines by Singer; 20 Singer's Oscillators, large size; 1 Singer's Button-holer, 1 large Pressing Machine and Trousers Shrinker, by Beecroft; 1 Blackman's Patent Ventilator, 2 Gas Irons and Tubes, &c.—G. Rushbrooke, Amptill.



COWTAN BROS., Invalid Chair and Perambulator Smiths and Spring Makers, 84 and 86, Aldenham Street, Somers Town, London, solicit the favour of your inquiry for any description of Iron and Steel Work for Bath Chairs, Bassinets, and Mail Cars. The newest designs and best workmanship at low prices for cash.

Dunkley's Patent Wheel and Tyre Company, Limited.

Registered under the Companies' Acts, 1862—1886.

The above Company during the past month issued the following prospectus:—

Subscription lists opened Monday, September 14th, 1891, closed Thursday, September 17th, 1891.

Ten per cent. per annum guaranteed for three years.

Trustees for the Guarantee Fund.—Alderman S. Edwards, Birmingham; C. E. Mathews, Esq., J.P., Birmingham.

Directors.—Samuel Saddington (Chairman), Merchant, 30, Lime Street, London; T. Birkett Barker, M.I.M.E., "Forward" Gas Engine Co., Birmingham; W. H. Dunkley, 41 & 42, Jamaica Row, Birmingham; John Thomas, Cornbrook Rubber Works, Manchester; C. W. M. Wilson, Merchant, 153, Fenchurch Street, London.

Bankers.—The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited, Birmingham and Branches.

Auditors.—Messrs. C. C. Smith, Son, & Richards, Chartered Accountants, Cobden Chambers, Corporation Street, Birmingham.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Ryland, Martineau, & Co., Cannon Street, Birmingham.

Brokers.—Messrs. W. & F. Cuthbert, 79, Colmore Row, Birmingham, and Birmingham Stock Exchange; Messrs. Sutton & Co., 22, Royal Exchange, and Stock Exchange, London.

Consulting Engineer.—Henry J. T. Piercy, Esq., M.I.M.E., 53 & 54, Broad Street, Birmingham.

Secretary.—A. J. T. Jackson.

Registered Offices.—1 & 2, Market Street, Smithfield, Birmingham.

Issue of 744 Ordinary Shares, forming part of the Original Capital of the Company, and of further 8,000 Ordinary Shares of £5 each, payable as regards £3 per Share, as follows:—£1 on application, £2 on allotment. It is intended to call up only £3 per Share of this issue for present purposes.

Total Capital of the Company, £50,000.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL—PROSPECTUS.

A year ago this Company was formed, with a nominal Capital of £10,000 in 2,000 Shares of £5 each, of which 1,256 have been actually issued, for the purpose of acquiring and working the Patent Rights of Mr. W. H. Dunkley's newly-invented Wheel and Tyre. The practicability of those Inventions has been fully demonstrated, as also the public demand for the goods. Despite the hindrances usually connected with the starting of a new manufacture, the Company has *earned* a profit of 10 per cent. on the year's trading, 5 per cent. of which has been paid as dividend to the Shareholders, and the balance carried forward to next account.

The Directors having now gauged the workability of the Patents, and acting upon the resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting, held at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, on Monday, July 27th, empowering the creation of £40,000 additional Capital in the Company, now propose to issue the balance of the original Capital and a further 8,000 Ordinary Shares of £5 each, of which £3 only will be called up at present, for the following purposes, or such of them as may be deemed expedient.

1. To further develop and extend the existing business of the Company.

2. To work or otherwise use and develop the Foreign Patents already secured (two) and the three others which have been applied for, and may be expected to be completed shortly.

3. To acquire the business, stock, plant and goodwill of the trade of Perambulator Manufacturer now being carried on by Mr. W. H. Dunkley in Birmingham, at 41 and 42, Jamaica Row; 1 to 6, Upper Dean Street; and Dunkley Street; and The Show Rooms, 58, Corporation Street, which trade comprises the making and selling of Perambulators, Cycles, Bath Chairs, Invalid Carriages, Ambulances, Rocking-horses, and almost every description of toy vehicles, Patent Circular Switchback Railway, Steam and other Roundabouts, and numerous similar productions.

4. To establish new agencies and permanent depôts and provide Stocks at home and abroad for the purpose of meeting the current demand and creating new markets as occasion offers.

5. To lay down, acquire or otherwise provide for the use of a complete plant for the manufacture of Rubber Tyres in the sections needed. The want of such a plant under the immediate control of the Company has been felt from the first, seeing that the process of obtaining these special sections, &c., from the ordinary manufacturers causes a loss of time and high cost which much impede the extension of trade.

The purchase of Mr. Dunkley's business, for which a Contract has already been entered into by the Company, will include (1) the existing valuable arrangements made with his Australian Agent, whereby the Colonial markets are kept open to this business, and the indenting of this particular make. The Company will acquire the Agreement (without additional cost) by which the terms of this arrangement are firm for seven years from 1889. (2) Arrangements for the working of the trade with the London depôt at 76, Houndsditch. From this depôt, now many years established, a very considerable volume of trade passes not only among the wholesale houses and shippers, who frequently fill their smaller indents from this stock, and use the depôt as a medium of communication with the works, but also in retail sales, all of which trade is secured there to Mr. Dunkley. (3) The Indian Travelling Agency. (4) The South African Agency. And (5) the extremely valuable patent rights for various carriages, mail carts, &c., invented by Mr. Dunkley—all of which will be transferred to the Company on completion of the purchase.

The purchase money agreed to be paid to Mr. W. H. Dunkley for his business is fixed at £20,000, payable as to £7,500 in fully paid up shares and the balance in cash. Mr. Dunkley will receive all accounts owing to him and discharge all liabilities owing by him up to the date of completion of the purchase of his business by the Company.

It has been plainly evident to the Directors that with the use of the additional capital there is a great future for the Company's specialties, and they feel sure that the demand for the Patent Wheel and Tyre will, when adequately met by the establishment of a rubber plant under the Company's own management, provide a handsome return for the investment.

It is absolutely desirable that this new Capital should be provided for the objects named, so that the Company may be enabled to benefit by the virtual monopoly of trade which the Patent Rights confer; for the public, if constantly brought face to face with the advantages offered by the Company's specialties, will, as they have already done, give these goods a preference over any other make.

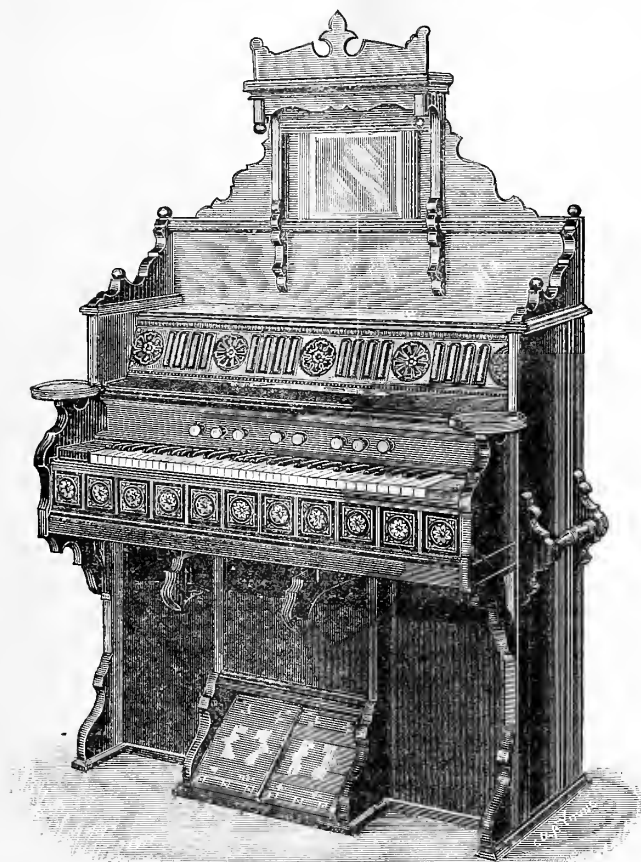
It is to provide an immediate, efficient, and well-established connection with merchants, shippers, and other large buyers, that the business of Mr. Dunkley is to be acquired. That gentleman has hitherto resisted several overtures for the purchase of his business, but now, seeing that the change will so greatly benefit the future working of his inventions—the Patent Wheel and Tyre—he has consented to the absorption. The reputation Mr. Dunkley enjoys is second to none in the trade, for either volume or value of goods, and the output being principally composed of high-class goods and specialties commanding better prices than the ordinary run of work in the trade, he feels such confidence in the prospects of the concern, when amalgamated, that he has made it a term of his Agreement with the Company for the sale to them of the above-mentioned business and premises.

That three-eighths of the purchase money, to be paid to him for his business, shall be allotted to him in Shares, and furthermore, that he will for the term of three years next after the sale of his business to the Company, guarantee a dividend of ten per cent. per annum upon the paid-up Capital of the Company. Also that the original Shareholders—who showed their confidence in the Patent Wheel and Tyre, by giving the Company their support—may have at least an equal footing as to benefits, Mr. Dunkley has included their Shares in the amount of his guarantee. This in effect is that *all* the registered Shareholders in the Company, other than the

MURDOCH & CO'S.,

ORGAN DEPARTMENT.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN GREAT BRITAIN.



THE WINDSOR ORGAN, 16 GNS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

THE CARPENTER ORGANS, BRATTLEBORD, U.S.A.

THE FARRAND & VOTEY ORGANS, DETROIT, U.S.A.

THE LYON & HEALY REED PIPE ORGANS, CHICAGO, U.S.A.

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

THE PZERLESS ORGANS, LONDON.

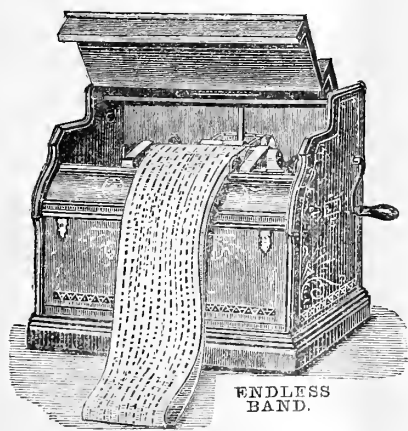
OUR SPECIALITIES

FOR THE TIME PAYMENT TRADE.

FULL TRADE DISCOUNT.

SELBORNE ORGAN,	HANDSOME CASE.	9 GNS.
EXCELSIOR ORGAN,	5 Stops,	12 GNS.
ECLIPSE ORGAN,	7 Stops,	14 GNS.
WINDSOR ORGAN,	8 Stops,	16 GNS.
ABBEY ORGAN,	11 Stops,	20 GNS.
ACME ORGAN,	12 Stops,	23 GNS.

MURDOCH & CO'S IMPROVED CELESTINA



ENDLESS BAND.

MURDOCH'S CELESTINA, £5 15 0.

Is indisputably the Best Automatic Organ Made, and the only one which can be safely handled by the Time Payment Trade.

It is exquisitely finished in every detail, handsome in appearance, strongly made, easy to repair, and has no weak parts. The tone is refined and like to that of a good American Organ.

The music is English throughout, whilst its price is less than half that of other instruments. It is supplied in endless bands for Hymns, Songs, and Dances, and on neat spools for Oratorios and Opera music.

PRICE £5 15 0.

With ten English tunes and one spool of music free. New music from threepence per tune, or one shilling per spool.

FULL TRADE DISCOUNT.

Special prices for quantities of six or more.

JOHN G. MURDOCH & CO., LTD.,

91 & 93, FARRINGTON ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

TWO MINUTES FROM FARRINGTON STREET STATION ON METROPOLITAN RAILWAY.

Vendor and the Holders of Shares issued as fully paid up, will be guaranteed a ten per cent. dividend per annum for three years certain, upon the amount paid up on their respective Shares.

The Directors of the Company, other than the Vendor, have satisfied themselves as to the value of the property proposed to be purchased, but for trade reasons it is not thought desirable that any statement of estimated profits should be published—the Directors believe investors will prefer the more tangible form of the offered Guarantee. The advantages to be realised by Subscribers to this Company may be summed up as follow—

The amount needed for the Guarantee will be deposited in cash in the names of three Trustees, contemporaneously with the completion of the contract for the purchase of the said business, so that investors' security will be absolute.

No Founders' Shares.

Thus Shareholders will have the benefit of every penny earned by their money, subject only to legitimate working expenses, &c.

The following contracts have been made, viz.—

1. A contract dated May 27th, 1890, between William Henry Dunkley, of the one part, and Louis Monnet, on behalf of the Company, of the other part.

2. A contract dated June 19th, 1890, between the said W. H. Dunkley of the first part, the said Louis Monnet of the second part, and the Company of the third part.

3. An Agency Agreement for New South Wales, and dated October 11th, 1889, between the said W. H. Dunkley of the one part, and John Robert Wyckham Nason of the other part.

4. A contract dated August 25th, 1891, between the said W. H. Dunkley of the one part, and the Company of the other part.

5. A contract dated September 7th, 1891, made between the same parties endorsed on the previous contract, being the contracts referred to above in the prospectus.

There are also numerous trade arrangements and contracts in existence, the benefits and obligations of which the Company have already incurred or will take over. It is believed that these contracts do not come

within Section 38 of the Companies' Act, 1867, but in any event applicants for Shares shall be deemed to have waived the insertion of the names of the parties to, and dates of such agreements, and shall accept the above statements as a sufficient compliance with the Statute, and applications for Shares will only be accepted subject to this provision. Forms of application can be obtained on application to the Company's Bankers, the National Provincial Bank of England, Limited, Birmingham, and all Branches, or to the Secretary at the Registered Offices of the Company in Birmingham.

The South Shields Exhibition.

THE South Shields Exhibition, which was finally closed on the 5th September, was, from the opening, an unqualified success. The magnificent hall, which was built by Mr. Farquhar Laing, the proprietor of the Royal Hotel, was thronged every day with visitors from all parts of the north, and the only fault complained of was the limited time allowed for the run of the show. As was mentioned in our last issue, the visitors were requested to vote for the stands which they considered the best, six votes being allowed each visitor. The result was announced on Thursday, the 19th instant. The Singer Manufacturing Company were awarded a gold medal for their sewing machines (being the only award made for this class of exhibit), and Messrs. Fyall & Co. (hardware, &c.), Tetley & Co. (artistic furniture), W. Wigg (pianos, &c.), and Messrs. Stead & Simpson, for boots and shoes of all descriptions. The last four were each presented with a gold medal for excellence, the result being hailed with satisfaction by the public, who took a keen interest in every detail of the awards.

On Tuesday evening, the 22nd ult., the standholders met in the saloon of the Royal Hotel for the purpose of making a presentation to Mr. J. D. Lawson (the general manager of the exhibition), and also to Mr. M. Lydon, his assistant. The first-named gentleman received a beautiful gold Albert and pendant, the latter inscribed with the following:—"Presented to Mr. J. D. Lawson by the Standholders of the South Shields Commercial Scientific and Model Exhibition, September 1st, 1891." Mr. Lydon was presented with a medallion, upon which was engraved a similar inscription. S. S.

A DEFENCE OF THE HIRE SYSTEM, based on Legal and Commercial considerations. Price 1s. Publishers, SEWELL & Co.

BELL AMERICAN ORGANS,

AS SUPPLIED

TO ROYALTY AND THE ELITE OF EUROPE.

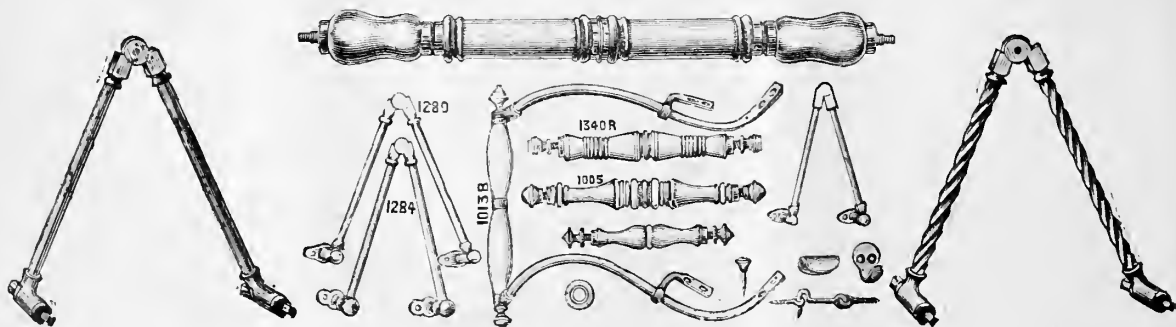
Every Instrument fitted with our Patent Mouse-Proof Pedals

AND GUARANTEED FOR SIX YEARS.

CATALOGUES SENT FREE ON APPLICATION, AND INSPECTION INVITED.

THE "BELL" ORGAN & PIANO COMPANY, LTD.,
HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.

W. FOSTER & CO.,
46, BARR STREET, BIRMINGHAM.



MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PERAMBULATOR FITTINGS, GOOD JOINTS, HANDLES IN BRASS, CHINA AND WOOD, BRASS HANDLE RODS, TOY FITTINGS, &c.

The "Gazette" Portrait Gallery.

MANAGERS FOR AMERICAN COMPANIES.

No. 5.—MR. THOMAS CHARLES COLE.

THE BAILEY WRINGING MACHINE CO.

THE remarkable development of the rubber-wringer trade of late years is no mere accident but the outcome of industry and perseverance, and credit is especially due in this matter to the subject of our sketch.

Mr. Thomas Charles Cole has often been taken for an American, but "in spite of great temptations" he is an Englishman, having been born at no less distinguished a town than Stratford-on-Avon, in 1859. On leaving school he at once entered the Civil Service, but not finding it congenial relinquished his office at the end of two years in favour of a commercial career.

His connection with the wringer business commenced in 1877, and the following year found him exhibiting the "Empire" wringer at the Paris Exhibition. In 1879 he opened a small warehouse in the Blackfriars Road for the sale of the "Empire" washing and wringing machines. The "Empire" washer is now seldom heard of, but at that time it commanded a considerable sale, as many of our readers may remember.

Three years later Mr. Cole visited America for the purpose of opening new business connections, and did not return to this country until 1885.

During this time he had opportunities of studying the American system of manufacturing and selling wringers, and the experience then gained has since served him in good stead. His stay in America, however, was suddenly terminated whilst he was representing the Bailey Company at the New Orleans Exposition. His company asked him to open a branch office for their manufactures in this country, and without delay Mr. Cole consented.

Accordingly, in July, 1885, the Bailey Company opened an office and warehouse at 39, Upper Thames Street, E.C. We well remember its unpretentious character, it was a mere box compared to the present quarters in Southwark Street, but it served its purpose very well at first, and the business started in such a small manner has increased every year until it is now the largest of the kind in the country. The European trade is, however, a very small matter compared with the business of the chief office in the States, as the following details will show.

The Bailey Company was incorporated in 1864 and reorganised in 1880. In the latter year they made 29,000 rubber wringers, which at that time was considered a large number, but last year their output was 300,000 machines.

So prosperous was their business that last year an English syndicate proposed its purchase, together with those of the other wringer makers. But when the various makers met together and compared notes, they felt that they had too good a concern to dispose of in the manner proposed. They therefore decided to combine themselves into a single corporation. Accordingly in May last the American Wringer Company was formed with

a capital of £500,000, to take over the following businesses:—

Bailey W. M. Co., Woonsocket,	daily output,	1,200	machines.
Metropolitan Co., Middlefield	"	500	"
Empire Co., Auburn	"	350	"
Adams Co., Erie	"	450	"

Total daily output 2,500 "

The output of the four companies named is estimated to be 95 per cent. of the total production of wringers in America.

No difficulty whatever was found in at once raising the half-million capital, and under the Presidency of Mr. J. Banigan, already the American Wringer Company is an assured success.

The variety of wringers made by the company at its several factories is surprising, but this is rendered necessary owing to the widespread nature of its business. Machines are sent from one or other of the factories to every country in the world, and of all styles to suit customers requirements. In this country the most popular are the "Superior," "Household," and "Novelty," but others are imported. We will not refer to the medals awarded, as the Bailey machines have been exhibited at

most of the exhibitions of the past twenty years, and have invariably achieved the highest possible honours.

It is almost superfluous for us to mention that in the matter of posters and other advertising mediums the Bailey Company are most ready to assist their customers, as this must be known to every dealer in the country.

But we are forgetting Mr. Cole—the high quality of the Bailey wringers, and their enormous sale are too well-known to need explanation. Well, we are quite sure that our readers must have formed the opinion that the representative of the Bailey Company is courteous, punctual, and reliable to the extreme, and so we have always found him. He has only just entered on the shady side of thirty, and no doubt has many more years to live, and we feel quite

certain that so long as he occupies his present position he will consult alike the interests of the makers and the dealers.

That Perfect Machine that is to be.

MUCH has been written both on this and the other side of the "herring pond" on the above subject. "J. R. G." has now entered the lists in an American contemporary, as follows:—

"Much has been said lately in these columns about how the sewing machine of the future will have to be constructed to meet all demands that will be made upon it. Round and square, or rather flat needle-bars, have been discussed, and plate and wheel tensions have been submitted to comparison. All this is entertaining and to a great extent instructive, even though much of what has been said is really a reproduction of arguments and theories advanced in the *News* years ago. But a good thing does not depreciate by being praised, nor does a bright thought lose by being repeated. By this repetition



THOMAS CHARLES COLE.

memories are refreshed and possibly trains of thought started in other minds. Nine or ten years ago I remember seeing an article in the *News* that predicted that the machine of the future must rotate or oscillate. I do not recall the author's name, but he has certainly proved himself a far-seeing prophet and possessing a clear conception of the future's demands.

A rotating shuttle was then the prize after which all the inventors were striving. It was also the fond hope of many a thinking sewing machine man who did not lay claim to inventive genius. Their hopes were not realised as rapidly as they might have wished, notwithstanding the demand for a departure from the ordinary reciprocating shuttle was pressing hard on everybody's mind. Since then the oscillating machine has been very much improved, and the rotary principle has made wonderful strides also. The latter principle has so many points in its favour, mechanically speaking, that efforts are being made to introduce it wherever practicable. This desire is in itself sufficient evidence that the old system, where a long sweeping lever carrying the shuttle back and forth, with its attendant noise and vibration, must become obsolete. Noise in a sewing machine has always been a great objection, and there is probably no well posted representative of the trade who can or will deny, that one of the prominent noise producing features in a machine, is the reciprocating shuttle and its mechanism. To complete a stitch requires that the shuttle shall advance and return to the starting point, coming back over the same course. Thus two starts and two stops are made for each stitch, and each is accompanied by noise. It is now about twenty years ago that the long lever carrying the shuttle was first introduced, and up to the present time no other device has come into general use. Nearly all machines of that class employ it, and while improvements have been repeatedly attempted, they have all wandered to the scrap pile. But while the manufacturers have been satisfied to let things go on as they have done for years, the public is more exacting. The people call for a quieter and speedier machine. They want one that makes a more perfect stitch, a more elastic seam. To do all this, better, smoother, and more easily regulated tensions are needed. It is my opinion that these can never be attained in the reciprocating shuttle machine. Many will probably arise in defence of the noisy machines, and will be ready to take me to task for my convictions, but to such I would say that I am certain that I am right, and if I cannot find words to convince them, they will have to wait and see the new machine of the future. That will need no explanation. It will be perfectly plain and easy to understand. The rotary principle will predominate, and there will be no noise to wake the baby; no noise to disturb the sick; no noise to deafen the housewife or disturb the tea party next door or across the way.

By all means let us have this machine as soon as may be, that the salesman may rejoice in the happiness he bestows upon his customer who will be so well pleased that it will appear to her a duty to recommend him and the machine he sells. So bring it on as quickly as possible, but be sure that it rotates.

Uses of Old Sewing Machine Heads.

BY W. B. H.

AFTER a sewing machine has outlived its usefulness as a "stitcher of garments" it is generally cast aside to be consigned to the scrap heap at the iron foundry, but there are instances where the old machine has been rescued from the scrap and so changed as to serve other useful purposes.

It probably occurred to some kid of Young American type that in the old sewing machine head there was all the movement necessary for a fret saw, and with some little change purpose was accomplished. The lower end of the needle-bar serving for the place to attach the upper end of the saw blade, while the lower end would be actuated in a manner dependent upon the make of the machine.

An old head makes a very good drilling machine for small work. Where there is a horizontal upper shaft, as in the "Singer," and some other machines, the motive power being applied to the hand wheel, the drill may be fixed to the opposite end of the shaft. To do this, the front portion of the head should be removed or cut away so as

to give a place to attach a small chuck to hold the drill. Where but one sized drill shank is used the drill can be held in the end of the shaft by a set screw. By attaching the bed of the machine to a post so that the shaft will stand in a vertical instead of a horizontal position, a very good upright drill can be improvised. This same arrangement can be used as a small boring machine for wood, and by arranging it so as to hold a reamer it will do good work in that line. It can also be used as a machine for small tapping, screw cutting, grinding, &c., but when used for reaming or tapping it is better to run it by hand, for which purpose a handle should be inserted in the rim of the hand wheel for convenience in turning it. For coiling small springs the old sewing machine head can be arranged as for tapping. The necessary formers being attached in the same


manner as the tops are held, the wire being held in the hand and fed to the formers by turning the hand wheel.

These are some of the uses to which discarded heads have been applied, and not by the "kid" alone have they been thus employed, but they have been used in more than one factory that made a boast of being of some importance.—*Sewing Machine News*.

Mr. Potter's New Musical Agency.

WE have received from Mr. Thomas Potter, the well-known sewing machine importer, particulars of his new agency. Messrs. Dölling & Winter, of Markneukirschen (Saxony), have a world-wide reputation for musical instruments of all kinds, and are specially setting themselves out to cater for British trade. In the course of a few days Mr. Potter will be able to supply the trade with this firm's catalogue, containing illustrations and particulars of nearly every musical instrument manufactured, ranging from violins to musical lamps and beer-mugs. We have gone carefully through this list, and must say that Mr. Potter starts his agency with one of the most extensive assortment of cheap, sundry instruments we have ever inspected, and we think that dealers will do well by examining for themselves his lines of goods.

The White Company's New Attachment.

E extract from the *Ottumwa* (U.S.A.) *Courier* the following article bearing on the White Sewing Machine Company's business:—

For some five or six weeks past Mr. J. O. Huffman, the attachment expert of the White Sewing Machine Company, has been in the city in close conference with Mr. Allen Johnston, the man whose fertile inventive faculty has wrought its own monument in the hundreds of wonderful appliances that crowd the great Johnston Ruffler Works, and do their appointed tasks with such marvellous nicety. The secret of Mr. Huffman's presence was this: Mr. Johnston was preparing to supply the White Company with a new set of attachments which should be superior to anything ever before produced. The White Company have been using the Johnston attachments for a long time, and such an important place have its machines come to hold in the homes of the world that the Ruffler Company felt that it was worthy of an attachment which should be a little better than any other company had. Then, when all was ready, and the great works were able to supply the big Cleveland company—and this is saying a good deal, for to meet such a demand means much—Mr. A. L. Moore, the assistant general manager of the White Company, who is also manager of the Chicago branch, called the travelling men who take care of the company's interests in the West to meet here. It is customary to hold these meetings semi-annually.

And, briefly, in passing, let us take note of the fact that the new set of attachments of which the White will henceforth have exclusive control, will be no unimportant factor in its claim to supremacy. This attachment is the culmination of the most ingenious thought directed to the perfecting of an important detail of sewing machine construction. Its utility in its old form, every housewife is familiar with. In its modern and improved construction and finish as adapted by the White, it will challenge their greater admiration. The attachment embodies some new features which are of the highest importance, and its whole make is more substantial because heavier material is used in its construction. The hemmer is entirely new, and the tucker, which is capable of a range of work never attempted before, is superior to anything that has ever been put upon the market. Herein we have a source of local pride in it as an *Ottumwa* product, while the White Company will find in it a new and strong claim upon the popular favour which has made their product known in all civilised lands. Everything about the attachment, from its most delicate part to the box in which all are contained, is finished most carefully. This is in consonance with the whole policy of the White Company. In fact, beauty and adornment go hand in hand now-a-days. And this modern renaissance in which we live demands that the utensils of daily use shall appeal to the æsthetic, as well as to the utilitarian sense. And it is very well it should be so, for it can benefit us nothing that the things we use should be badly constructed or imperfectly finished, while it is a great cultivation and conservative of good taste and refinement that they shall be beautiful.

To its other points of superiority then, the White will add this strong claim upon every woman's affections—that its attachments are the most complete devised for her use, and the most elegant placed at her disposal.

That the White Company have always been leaders in the race, accounts in pretty large share for that wonderful success which is worthy to be regarded as a monumental commercial triumph. Bear in mind that the company was organised in 1876. There were a good many other companies in the field then, and some of them had been in the field a long time. The reader can imagine that there must have been signal merit in the White machine, else the White company would not to-day be the second largest producers and sellers of family sewing machines in the world. It required business sagacity of a high order to establish a popular demand. But it required more than that—merit in the article offered. For the public is discriminating and critical to a degree. It is not easily taken in, and the charlatan who seeks to impose upon it does not long succeed. The White machine was a success from the first, and to-day in the city of Cleveland

there is a great factory, covering some acres of ground, where a thousand men are employed making these machines.

Over the interests of the company the same men preside who held the reins of management in 1876. These are Thomas H. White, president; R. C. White, vice-president; D'Arcy Porter, general superintendent; G. W. Baker, mechanical expert, and F. M. Sanderson, treasurer.

We do not know what that fine intellectual attribute known as foresight, or sagacity, is, but whatever it is as a mental exercise, it is definitely known that these men were richly endowed with it, and to them in founding a great business of world-wide proportions must be given most generous credit. From insignificant proportions they have seen the business grow—have nurtured it most carefully in all the vicissitudes of early competition, until now the great works with their army of men are able to supply the demands which come in upon them from every quarter of the globe.

To adequately realise the extent of this demand one must know the methods of supplying it. The channels of communication must be near the people. The Nebraska farmer's wife, the civilised New Zealander who, is swiftly reaching Macaulay's standard of attainments, could not send to Cleveland even for so good a thing as a White sewing machine. It must be brought to them and sold at their doors. That is the secret of modern traffic and that is the reason the caravan and the picturesque pilgrim of mediæval history have gone out of date and the locomotive and the commercial traveller have taken their place. It requires an army of men to do business this way, but then, be it remembered, that it is a large business that is being done.

So the White Co. maintains a large wholesale branch in London which supplies the trade of Great Britain and the Continent, has a branch house in Boston, in charge of Mr. G. F. Chapman, which looks after the business in New England; one in Chicago in charge of Mr. A. L. Moore, which supervises the Western department, and one in San Francisco in charge of E. L. Sargent, who cares for the interests of the Pacific coast. Twenty-six branch houses in the largest cities of the country subdivide the work until every section is carefully cared for. Through South and Central America there are representatives in all the important cities, and this is true of Australia and New Zealand, the trade abroad in its general features being looked after directly from the home office.

It would be a subject for a philosopher of social economics to study the magnitude and generalship of a great business organisation such as this, which has its ramifications in every quarter of the globe, which attaches to itself, hundreds and thousands of men, which draws from the mines and forests its raw material, and sends out its finished product through many avenues to homes which, under every sun, range from opulence to squalor.

The sewing machine used to be the toy of the fastidious rich, or the necessity of the needy poor. To-day it is the common attribute of every home that makes pretension to comfort and where women's lives are made the easier and longer by its use. The finest skill among mechanics, the highest order of genius among inventors, the clearest business intelligence among salesmen, is given to it. It is the great mechanical triumph of the age, for it is daily in use in millions of homes. It is not surprising then that in variety of make the sewing machine is almost without number. Many men have engaged in its construction and have applied their best thoughts to its perfection. That the White more fully, than any other, realises that "Dream of perfection" which inventors and enthusiasts aspire to, seems to have been demonstrated by the phenomenal success in the past and by the present triumph which gives promise of a greater future. To this machine, which has carried the banner of American invention across every parallel of latitude; which has gone into millions of homes where to-day it finds its warmest champions; to this machine whose manufacturers are never content with past achievement but strive continually for further perfection, the *Courier* pays its respects; and to the men who, in every department of its manufacture and sale represent the advanced and enterprising character of the great firm, it gives greeting.

Labour-saving Machines.

THE effect of machinery upon labour was ably discussed some months since by Professor De Volson Wood in the columns of the *Mechanical News*. His presentation of the case was both instructive and complete, "and I," says Mr. Frank E. Williams, in the same journal, "am very far from dissenting from any of the conclusions reached by him. Nevertheless, I venture to offer my individual view of the subject, possibly with a more decided leaning toward the wage-earner's attitude with reference to it, and having in mind especially the strong censures I have sometimes heard bestowed on the humbler portion of that class, for the wrong-headedness which they occasionally display in this regard. There was a time when labour-saving inventions, of whatever kind, were certain to encounter the violent hostility of working men. With very few exceptions, the whole community of wage-earners were disposed to resist, peaceably if they could, forcibly if they must, the introduction of any machine which would enable one man to do the work which had previously given several men employment. Increased enlightenment and popular education have produced a marked change in this respect. The great majority of working men are now aware that the useful inventions of this century have bettered the condition of the whole people, themselves included; and that the temporary loss occasioned by a labour-saving device to the men whose industry it affects is more than made up in the long run, to them as well as to every one else, by the cheapening of the article produced. In course of time, as a result of this process, the cost of living is reduced, or more accurately speaking, the scale of living, at a given outlay, is raised. There can be no question that working men, both of the agricultural and mechanical classes, get more conveniences and luxuries, better houses, furniture, utensils, clothing, books, papers and amusements for the same amount of their own labour now than they did 50 years ago. This, which is the correct philosophical view of the matter, is a much more prevalent view than it was 25 to 50 years ago. So general, indeed, has it become, that when in these days a protest is made by some body of working men against the adoption of a machine, the first effect of which will be to take the bread out of their mouths, there is a great wonderment at such a revival of ignorance and barbarism. For it does even now occasionally happen that working men are unable to silence the appeals of hunger by reflections upon philosophical verities, and are charged with incredible folly and stupidity because they do not like to wait, and keep their families waiting, until a term of years has passed, and the law of compensation has had time to set them right again.

Mankind will not dispense with labour-saving machines. It will keep all it has, and invent as many more as it can. It will not submit to have the wheels of progress blocked or turned back, whatever may happen to individuals. It would be idle to ignore this fact, and still more to offer objections to it; but I, for one, am not disposed to join in unsparing condemnation of the men who cry out, when a sudden change occurs which leaves them in enforced idleness, and subjects them to the pinch of poverty. The innovation which brings misfortune upon them may be of immense, and ultimately of universal, advantage to mankind. But the benefits to flow from it are indirect and remote, so far as they are personally concerned; in any given instance they are small as compared with the hardship of a total loss of employment; and, whatever we may say, it is inevitable that men will realise more keenly the privation which they actually feel than the good which they are taught to expect. If some preparation were to be discovered by which, at a trifling cost, shoe-leather could be rendered so durable that from this time forward no shoes would need to be either replaced or repaired, there is no denying that every civilised nation would be instantly made richer by many millions of dollars. Speaking generally, it would be just cause for universal rejoicing. But a poor shoemaker, knowing that he should never make or cobble another pair of shoes, and unable to turn to any other occupation by which to maintain his family, could hardly be expected to join his voice to the chorus of congratulation. Step forward five or ten years, and doubtless the shoemaker and his children, if they have managed to survive the immediate disaster, will be found

sharing the general increase of prosperity. But a prospect of that kind, be it never so clearly assured, can do nothing to alleviate the distress of the time being. A large allowance, therefore, must be made for what we term the unreasonable hostility of working men to labour-saving machines. There is less of that hostility—the men are, in fact, better reasoners and more patient philosophers than could rightfully be expected, human nature being what it is. And when those rare instances occur, which are constantly becoming rarer, of a blind revolt against the methods by which civilisation must re-adjust its industries, they are to be judged not with harshness, but rather with charity and commiseration.

Annual Outing.

THE *employés* of Messrs. F. Allpass & Co., of Thavies Inn, visited Brighton, on Saturday last, for their annual outing. They were favoured with splendid weather, and on arriving at the sea front (the sea being too rough for sailing), chartered a break and journeyed to Rotting Dean returning in time for dinner, which was served at the White Lion Hotel in excellent style, Mr. Allpass occupying the chair.

Having done justice to the repast, Mr. Allpass proposed "The Queen."

Mr. Bolton, one of the firm's oldest agents, then proposed the health of "The Firm," and expressed the pleasure it gave him to propose this toast six years in succession, during which time he had witnessed the steady increase of the business of the firm, and as he knew Mr. Allpass had the experience necessary to control an increasing business, he was sanguine of the continued success of the firm.

Mr. Allpass, in responding, expressed his pleasure at meeting his men together once again. The business of the past year had been very good, but of course those at the office had their usual share of trouble which must necessarily follow an increasing credit business. He said, however, that those troubles were greatly lessened by the fact that the *employés* worked together hand in hand with the office, and he thanked the agents for their assistance, and in conclusion said he hoped the good feeling which existed between the agents and himself would continue.

Mr. Allpass then proposed the health of the "Agents," and in doing so regretted that through distance, or for other reasons, several of his men were unable to be present, more particularly in the case of Messrs. Mundy and Cater who had been with them at their outings for several years, but as 250 miles divided them from Brighton they would understand the difficulty they would have had in being present to-day. He thought agents generally were improving, and so far as his *employés* were concerned he had nothing to complain of. He also thought that his men were the most successful in the trade. He was particularly pleased to state that most of his men had been with him from the commencement of his business, and he hoped to see the same faces at these gatherings for many years to come.

Mr. Harbert in a net speech responded, and said that although he was not one of the firm's oldest agents, he hoped to put in a number of years with the firm, and to help to increase its popularity.

Mr. Dolton then proposed the health of the "Office Staff," and especially alluded to the prompt dispatch and punctual manner with which everything was carried out between the office and agents, an item not to be overlooked by men when travelling.

Mr. Watson responded, and stated that it gave him pleasure to do so. They had a splendid chief in Mr. Allpass, one who from experience was well able to control the work, and he felt sure if those in the office carried out the work of their employer, the agents would have no cause for complaint.

The party then engaged a break and drove to the Devil's Dyke, and there indulged in the various amusements. The return journey was then made to the White Lion Hotel for tea, after which songs became the order of the evening, Mr. Allpass accompanying on the piano. The whole party then left Brighton by the 8.30 train for town, all agreeing that the long and varied programme put before them had been most thoroughly enjoyed and carried out without the slightest hitch.

LEON L'HOLLIER,



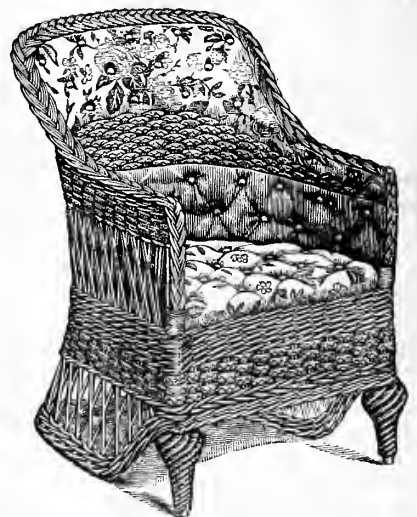
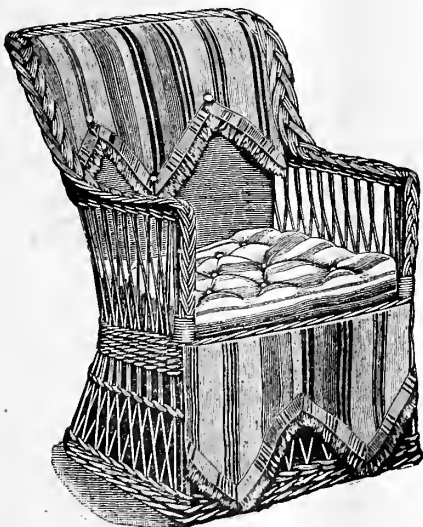
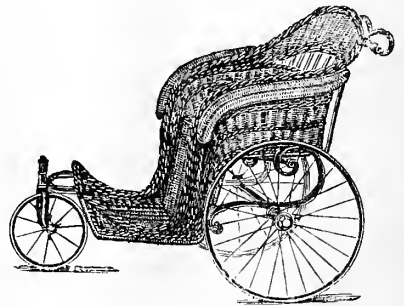
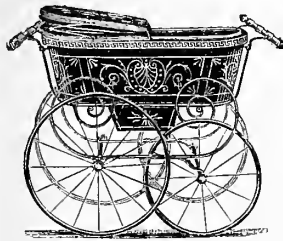
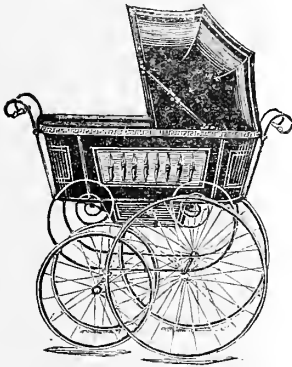
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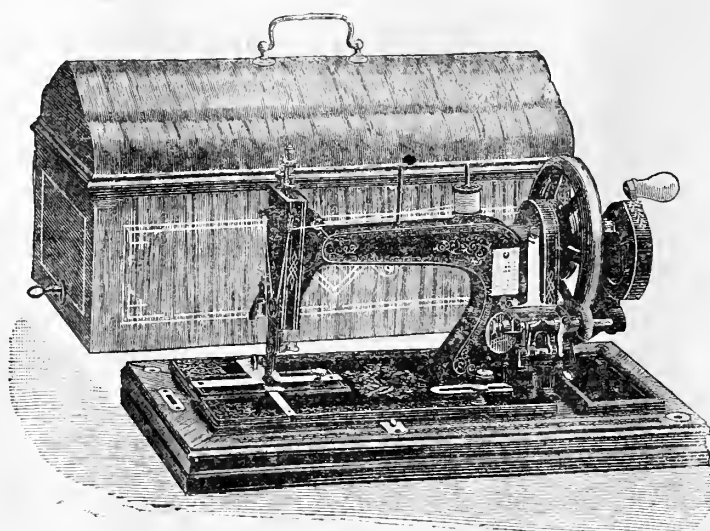
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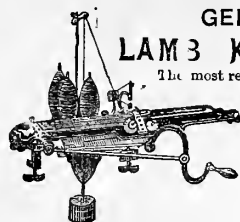
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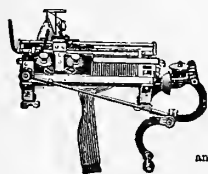
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Papers on Knitting Machines.

No. IV.

I AM glad to say that I have now so far recovered as to be able to write the following letter, in answer to a very great number of inquiries from all parts of the country. To all correspondents who were thoughtful enough to enclose a stamped, directed envelope, I endeavoured to reply, but there were many (oh, so very many) who quite overlooked this very delicate little attention, so, to all those readers of the *Sewing Machine Gazette*, I will endeavour to reply by this article, especially as our friend the editor (may his shadow never grow less) has given me as much reasonable space as I require.

Now, the great stumbling-block in the way of a beginner appears to me to be the difficulty of getting a knitting machine capable of knitting any size of stockings, ribbed and plain, perfectly seamless, on the one machine. To

all those enquiries I must give the same reply, and that is this:—

A knitting machine capable of knitting all sizes of both ribbed and plain stockings, perfectly seamless, is not yet invented, and I do not think it would fill a very great want if it were put in the market to-morrow. I, and a great many more besides me, have lost very large sums of money in trying to attain this very desirable object, but it is a thing I should never do again. Six years ago, ribbed heels on ribbed socks were very much asked for, so much so, that I determined to make a machine that would answer the purpose, and after great expense and loss of time, I succeeded in making ribbed heels as quick (if not quicker) as any other sort. What was the result?

The stocking looked too clumsy, far too thick, and no one would buy it. There were about one dozen pairs of socks made on the machine before it was broken up. This knitting trade is very discouraging sometimes.

No, if both ribbed and plain hose are required, you will want two machines, and the best ribbing machine in the market is undoubtedly the *Leicester Stocking Knitter*, made by Messrs. W. H. Dorman & Co., of Stafford. I cannot say that I care very much for the firm themselves, but their machine is, to use a Yankeeism, "on top of the heap."

I have been asked how undervests are made, what machines to use, &c., so I will give full particulars and instructions next month. I hope you will excuse the shortness of this letter, but I do not feel equal to writing more this time.

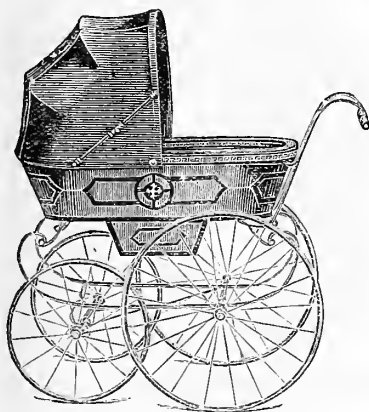
M. C. DAVISON.

Heckmondwike, September 26th, 1891.

Mr. Andrew White has removed his sewing machine depot from 36 to 37 and 32, Bridge Street, Glasgow, almost opposite his former premises.

Messrs. Taylor & Wilson, of Accrington, manufacturers of the well-known "Phoenix," "Perfect," and other wringers and mangles, are to be congratulated upon having secured Mr. Charles Bradbury, of 249, High Holborn, W.C., as their wholesale agent for London and the south.

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BIRMINGHAM.

About Trade Marks.

THERE is probably no subject, says *Fame*, affecting the success of certain trades more than the question of trade mark. This is an age of advertising, and when a trader wishes to advertise his productions he must give them a distinctive name, or he must attach to them a device or sign, so that he may impress his individuality upon the public.

One of our judges describes the foundation of the jurisdiction of our Courts on the question of trade marks in the following way :—

"A manufacturer who produces an article of merchandise which he announces as one of public utility, and who places upon it a mark by which it is distinguished from all other articles of similar kind, with the intention that it may be known to be of his manufacture, becomes the exclusive owner of that which is henceforth called his trade mark. By the law of this country—and the like law prevails in most other civilised countries—he obtains a property in the mark which he so affixes to his goods." The property thus "acquired by the manufacturer, like all other property, is under the protection of the law, and for the invasion of the right of the owner of such property the law affords a remedy similar in all respects to that by which the possession and enjoyment of all property is secured to the owners."

It would appear to the unwary quite a simple matter to fix upon a trade mark, and having got it to keep it, and to stop other persons from infringing it. But we are afraid that "simplicity" is the very last word which can now be applied to the trade mark law in England, and we propose in this article to deal with one or two points which recently decided cases brought into notice, as illustrating the care that a manufacturer must exercise if he wishes to preserve and keep intact his rights.

In a further article we shall touch upon some interesting

points relating to the choice of new marks, with some hints as to what should and what should not be selected.

We have just said that the name or sign by which a man desires his goods to be known should be a trade mark—of course, it is not absolutely necessary that it should be so; and a man may rely upon his own name only as the means by which he will distinguish his goods, and induce the public to buy, to the exclusion of others. Readers will readily call to mind a name of a maker of soap as illustrating our meaning, but that firm does not rely upon its name only, but has also spent large sums of money registering and protecting a device, not only for soap, but, by way of extra precaution, for almost every article contemplated by the Trade Marks Act. The difficulties of relying only upon the trader's name are manifold—other persons of the same name cannot be debarred altogether from the use of their name, even if they sell a competing article, and although the law will compel the last comer to adopt some distinction—such as initials, Christian name, or a different combination of names in the case of a firm—still the fact remains that a person cannot be altogether excluded from using his own name. For example, another person of the name of Colman cannot be excluded from making mustard. No person, of course, can start a firm of J. & J. Colman to compete with the original house; but the name of Colman could, no doubt, be used in some form, and thus difficulties would arise, and this makes it more essential that the public should be trained to insist, not only upon seeing the name of the manufacturer, but also to make sure that the article bears the particular trade mark which the original house has affixed to its goods.

This brings us to one of the cases to which we specially wish to refer in this article as showing the necessity for trade mark owners to make up their minds—Firstly, what their mark is; secondly, to make sure that their registration is in proper form. A case of *Hargreaves v Freeman* was heard, some little time ago, before Mr. Justice Chitty. It was a case in the tobacco trade, in

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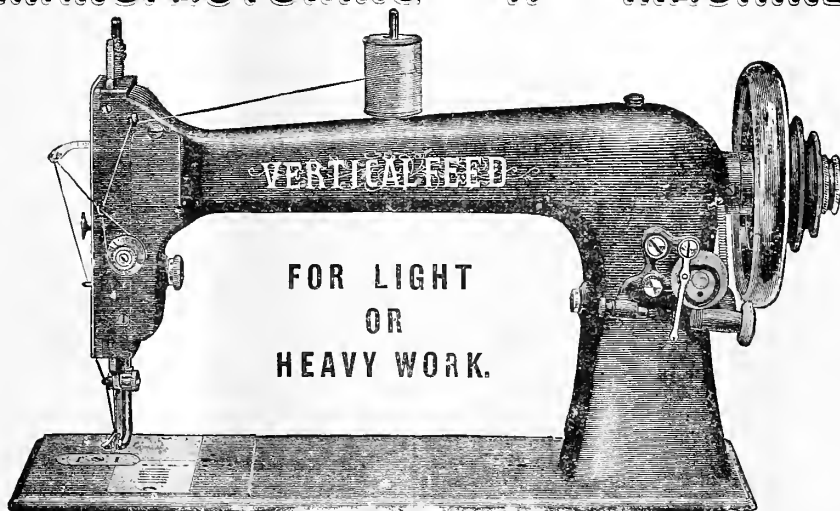
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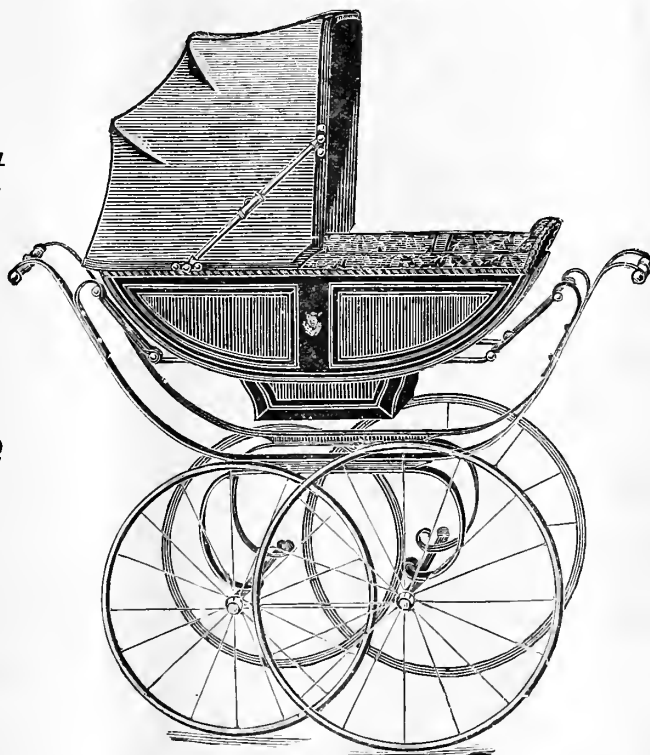
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which the plaintiff had registered a mark consisting of three crowns, his name, address, and the words "Three Crowns Mixture." He had registered those for tobacco, manufactured and unmanufactured, and this, of course, would include cut tobacco and cigars. The plaintiff sold tobacco under this mark, but he also sold cigars, on which he put a label which contained the three crowns and the words "The Three Crowns," together with certain ornamental devices of leaves and flowers; but it was not exactly the label, in all particulars, which he had registered, which contained, as before mentioned, the words "The Three Crowns." The defendant began to sell cigars with a label bearing on it three crowns and the words "The Three Crowns." Hargreaves brought an action, and moved for an injunction. It was admitted in the case that the word "mixture" in Hargreaves' mark was not applicable to cigars, and the judge finally held that Hargreaves' trade mark, *as registered*, was inapplicable to cigars; that he was really using two marks, the registered one which he used in respect of tobacco mixture, and the other label for which he was not registered, which he used upon cigars, and that, therefore, he was not entitled to relief. The judge considered that the plaintiff was really trying to sue upon the cigar label which was not registered, and that he was not entitled to do so, the Act of Parliament providing that no action shall be brought upon a trade mark unless it is registered, or unless registration thereof has been refused.

Practical experience shows that traders do not, up to the present time, clearly appreciate the necessity of using their trade mark exactly as they are registered, and that, in order to protect themselves, if they use their marks in several ways, they must register these in several ways; and not rely, as is often done, on one registration as covering a number of varied methods of uses. In some instances it is merely ignorance, or want of good advice, which puts traders into this position, and, in some instances it is a desire to save expense. It is a curious, but a perfectly true statement that many traders possessing marks of the value, to them, of thousands of pounds, and marks which they have got into the public mind by expensive advertisements, grudge the trifling expense of registering them in a proper manner, and it is only when the moment of difficulty arrives, in consequence of some other person infringing, that the trader sees how penny wise and pound foolish he has been. Space fails us to continue our remarks on this subject, *apropos* of which we specially wanted to discuss the recent decision in the Apollinaris case, which has startled the peace of mind of a large number of trade mark owners, and we must reserve the continuation of this article until next month.

Defrauding a Sewing Machine Manager.

AT the Marlborough Street Police Court, on the 23rd of September, Darcey David Danziger, 33, a commission agent, of South Molton Street, Oxford Street, was charged with having obtained the sum of £7 15s. from Mr. John Alfred Postans, manager of the So-all Sewine Machine Company, by means of false pretences. Mr. Postans said that, in the course of a business transaction, Danziger was introduced to him a short time ago as a man of some standing. On the 7th inst. he came to his place of business, and asked him to cash a cheque for £7 15s. He said that he had to leave London for Paris that night, and assured him that the cheque was good, and that the friend with whom he was going to travel, who was a customer of theirs, would have willingly changed it if he could have found him at that moment. Yielding to this persuasion, he (Mr. Postans) gave him the money. When subsequently the cheque was paid into the London and County Bank, it was returned marked "no account." Detective Sergeant Scott said that he arrested the prisoner in Clement's Lane, City. He then had twenty-one pawntickets upon him. Mr. Rose remanded Danziger for a week, offering to accept bail in £100.

The Hitchcock Lamp.

NOW that the winter season is approaching, it would be worth the while of our readers to obtain particulars of the Hitchcock Mechanical Lamp, for which Mr. G. W. Phillips, of the Vertical Feed Sewing Machine Company, is the wholesale importer. Quite a number of machine dealers have done a considerable trade in the past with this excellent invention.

Mr. P. Waterston, of 15, Frederick Street, Edinburgh, agent for his city, recently informed us that his success with this lamp had been extraordinary. He had not only sold it largely among private persons, but had got it introduced into trams, and it had become almost a



necessity for side tables at balls and supper parties. We were surprised beyond measure at the number he had already disposed of, and he is looking for a great increase of trade during the coming winter.

We have long known Mr. Waterston as an exceedingly industrious and persevering salesman, but there are others among our readers, and these we strongly advise to apply for the agency for their several towns.

We give an illustration of this lamp, which is fitted with clockwork so arranged that the flame is thoroughly oxygenated, rendering unnecessary a chimney or globe. The lamp can be had in numerous artistic styles, and a variety of shades are obtainable if required.

The Tenth Million Machine.

AT the Singer Company's Cheapside depot is now to be seen the tenth million machine made by that mammoth concern. It was completed some two months ago at the company's factory at Elizabethport, and is attracting a deal of attention from the public. This machine is surrounded by numerous others which are run by power, and there are also arrayed in the windows numerous samples of art work with truly startling effect.

As we always endeavour to keep our readers posted on all events of interest to the trade, we follow on with a cleverly worded circular now being issued by this Company:—

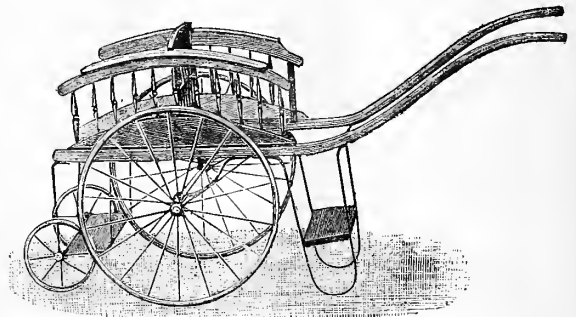
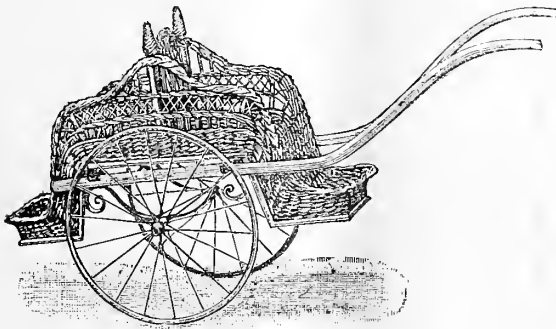
Ages ago, 'way back in the dawn of time, the first sewer was brought into existence, and has come down the ages sewing and singing; for the first sewer was a Singer. This little feather-coated singer (the tailor bird of India, when it wants a home, selects two leaves away out at the end of a twig, where no other bird could build its nest, beyond the reach of the thieving monkeys; and with its sharp little bill for a needle, and vegetable fibre for thread, sews the two leaves together, over and over around the edge, stuffs in some cottony material to make a soft bed, and rears its little family. As this first Singer sewer of the world has built where no other bird could, so our latest Singer on the western hemisphere has builded 'way out beyond all others, and where no competitors can reach it.

Ten million homes and more it has helped to fashion all over the world. The sun never sets on a Singer sewer at work.

Mr. Charles Foster has removed from 7, Church Street to 4, The Green, Darlaston. Here he can display his stock of domestic machines, perambulators, cycles, and furniture to better advantage. We are pleased to hear that his business is on the increase.

THE
STAR
MAIL CARTS & DOLL'S CARRIAGES.

STRONGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST.



Choice Designs. Moderate Prices.



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LIST
AT ONCE.

FREE BY POST
UPON APPLICATION.



STAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
STAR WORKS,
Goodinge Road, York Road,
LONDON, N.

Failures and Arrangements.

CHISLETT, JOSEPH PERCY, sewing machine agent, 51, Edgumbe Street, East Stonehouse, Devon.

A dividend in the above will shortly be announced by the Official Receiver, Plymouth.

HEATH, FREDERICK GEORGE (late trading as F. G. Heath & Co.), needle manufacturer, Crabb's Cross, near Redditch, now out of business.

Proofs for intended dividend in the above by October 2nd. Trustee Official Receiver, Birmingham. The liabilities are £388 18s. 2d.; and the assets £14 0s. 9d.

Curious Musical Instruments.

WITH any glass tube whatever it is possible, says *La Nature*, to reproduce the song of a bird. It suffices to rub the tube lengthwise with a piece of wet cork. In order to imitate the song of a bird the cork must be moved with varying rapidity, now slowly, now rapidly, and abrupt stoppages must intervene. The experiment can be made more simply by rubbing an ordinary bottle with an ordinary cork. Let us take a glass tube about three-fourths of an inch in diameter and twelve inches in length, and slightly flaring at one of its extremities. Let us wind a sheet of Bristol board around this tube so as to nearly double its length. This double tube is long enough to constitute a good trumpet whose fundamental tone will be very grave. On gradually sliding the Bristol board over the glass the length of the column of vibrating air is diminished, and the note is heard to rise in measure as the tube is shortened. This is a revival of the old trombone à piston. As well known in the apparatus of the kind here described, it is the lips that must be made to vibrate. The trumpet may be likewise made of bamboo or a piece of metal tubing and Bristol board. The materials that wind instruments are made of have no influence upon the quality of the sound.

Jottings.

We should have given the Bradbury new manager for Leicester and Northampton districts as G. Mottram, and not Mothram, as printed.

Just before closing time, on Friday last, Messrs. Bradbury & Co.'s London City depot was found to be on fire. The fire broke out in the basement, where is stored a large number of machines, and might have resulted in great loss, had not Mr. J. A. Jackson, the manager, assisted by his staff, mastered the flames by the aid of such appliances as were at hand.

Mr. T. H. Cauty, of 16, Calderdale Road, Clapham Common, London, S.W., has been appointed wholesale agent for the Gritzner machines, and also acts in a similar capacity for a Keighley Mangle firm.

We direct attention to several advertisements of musical instrument manufacturers in this month's issue, and would mention specially those of Messrs. John G. Murdoch & Co., Messrs. H. Peters & Co., Mr. Thomas Potter, and the Bishop's Cluster Company. All these firms have good saleable articles, which will be found to yield substantial profits.

Messrs. T. A. Sykes & Co., bassinette manufacturers, of Queen Square, Leeds, have dissolved partnership. Debts by Mr. Thomas Arthur Sykes.

In another column will be found an announcement of the Patent Abridgement Department, of 19, Spring Gardens. This is an entirely new departure, and we commend it to the notice of the trade. Full particulars will be seen on page 30.

The Bell Organ & Piano Company have just received a capital testimonial from Madame Patti as follows:—

The exquisite American organ I purchased of you gives entire satisfaction. The tone is the most pipe-like I have ever heard in a reed instrument.

We are pleased to hear that Mr. Bamber Baron, of Bath Street, Waterloo, is progressing both in his domestic machinery and furniture business, and we heartily thank him for his kind message, "Your *Gazette* is the best money's worth I get."

Messrs. Ford, Galloway, & Co., of 10, Vyse Street, Birmingham, have just secured the premises at 9, Broad Street Corner, long occupied by Messrs. J. G. Murdoch & Co. These they have stocked with a very fine assortment of pianos, organs, and other musical instruments.

We are pleased to know that Mr. W. S. Moiser, of Pinstone Street and Market Street, Sheffield, and branches, who a few months ago purchased the Howe Company's business in England, is doing exceedingly well. He is especially pushing the sale of the Vertical Feed Machines, of which he has sold some hundreds during the present year.

Mrs. Grayhurst, who occupies the old premises of the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, at Exchange Buildings, Stephenson Place, Birmingham, finds trade improving. She is now selling the Vertical Feed Machines as a leading line.

Many in the trade will regret to hear that Mrs. Buckthorpe, of St. Heliers, Jersey, has for a long time been too unwell to attend to the business in which she was formerly very active. We sincerely hope for her early recovery.

The Singer Company have removed their Maryport branch to 51, Wood Street, and their Ross Depot to Market Place.

The South Wales Domestic Supply Association, Limited, now occupy a prominent position in the South Wales trade. Sewing and washing machines, and domestic appliances are well to the front with this firm, the Vertical Feed Machine being one of their leading lines. Certain changes have recently been made, Mr. W. J. Thomas, who has been several years with the company, being now secretary and manager of this enterprising concern.

Among the domestic novelties submitted to our notice the past month was the "Up-the-spout" patent detachable tea and coffee pot strainer. It consists of a small strainer attached to a wire which is passed up the spout from inside, and bent over the edge. It can be fitted to all kinds of tea and coffee pots, and is thoroughly effective.

Mr. J. Nelson, of Holme-next-the-Sea, King's Lynn, has sent us particulars of his patent woven wire sanitary pillows, each coil consisting of a separate spring and the coils united to each other. These pillows are said to be always cool and sanitary, owing to a constant current of air circulating within. They are a decided novelty, and, no doubt, will meet with a large sale.

In our last issue, we stated that the White Sewing Machine Company were open to supply gratuitously to dealers twenty different styles of cards referring to the letting of rooms, &c. A large number of applications have been attended to the past month, and dealers have been delighted with this new advertising scheme, which they find of great advantage in canvassing. We strongly recommend all our readers to apply to the White Company for an assorted packet of these cards, which will merely cost them a single postcard, as no charge whatever is made for the cards.

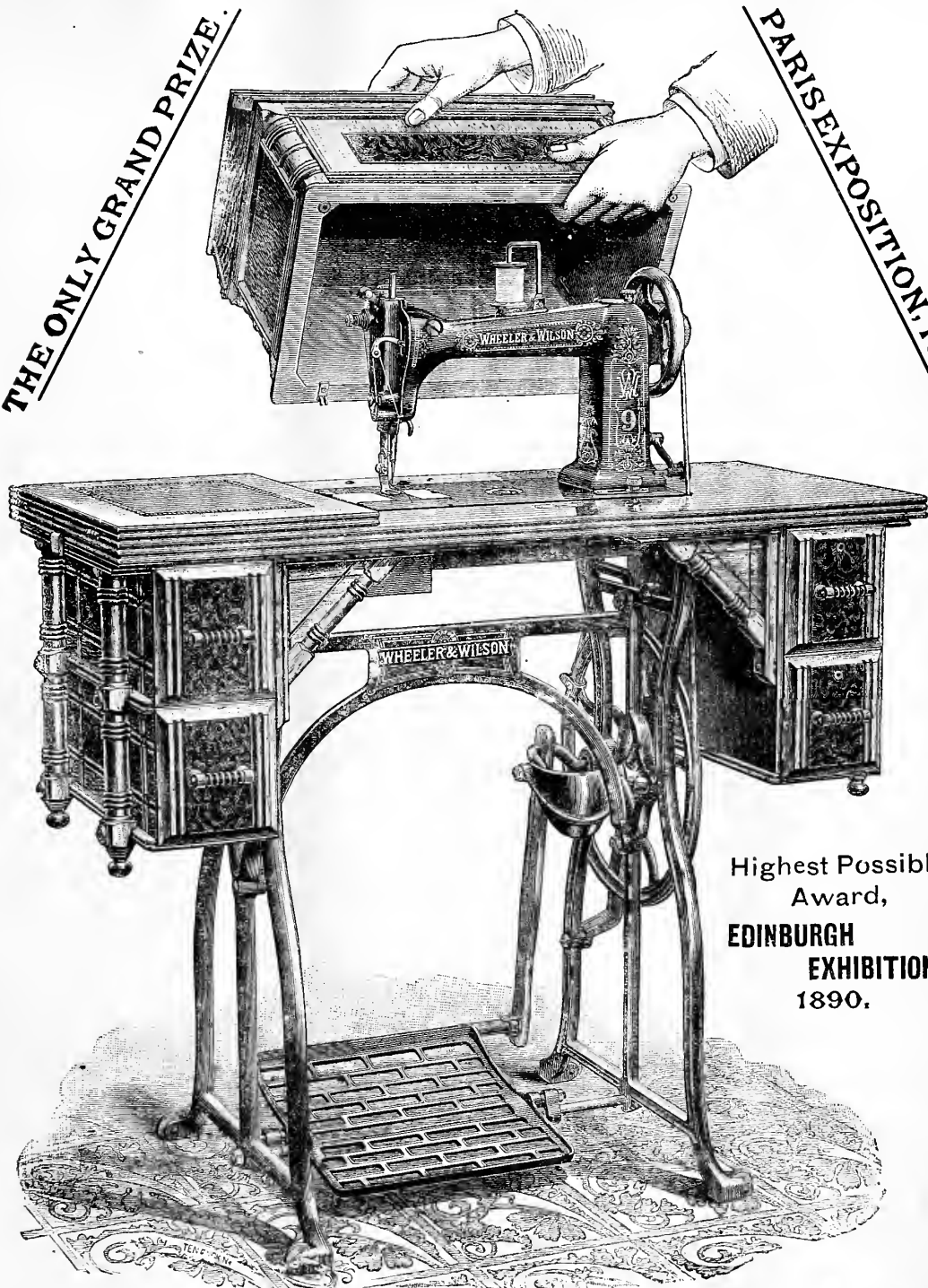
Benson's Patent Hem-stitching Machine Company have sent us a copy of their new list of hem-stitch, buttonhole, and other manufacturing machines. It contains numerous illustrations and valuable information, in addition to a coloured diagram showing the kind of work produced on this company's machine.

A New Electrical Sewing Machine Motor has just been perfected, and, we understand, that in the course of a few weeks a company will be formed to manufacture the same, as well as a new patent sewing machine to which it will be attached.

Now that the winter season is near, the Star Manufacturing Company have commenced the manufacture of dolls carriages, and have some durable and stylish lines well worth the attention of our readers.

THE ONLY GRAND PRIZE.

PARIS EXPOSITION. 1889



Highest Possible
Award,
**EDINBURGH
EXHIBITION
1890.**

Wheeler & Wilson No. 9 (D.A.A.)

Cabinet Work in Oak and Walnut.

These Machines are high class in every respect, are warranted for five years by the Company, and can be fully recommended.

We solicit correspondence from all first-class dealers desiring to take up the sale of this Machine, and to whom Liberal Terms will be given.

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO.,
21, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The Development of the Sewing Machine.

By E. WARD.

(Continued from our September Number.)

WE now come to a more extensively known machine. We refer to the Foxwell sewing machine. Mr. Daniel Foxwell obtained a patent for his invention on the 8th of May, 1855, and it has been extensively employed in the manufacturing establishments of Manchester and the neighbourhood. Mr. Foxwell's name is also well known through his protracted litigation with Mr. Thomas.

Mr. Foxwell has taken the Hughes or Grover and Baker sewing machine as his type, and his invention appears from his claims to consist of certain mechanical improvements in, and addition to, the working details of what is known as the Grover and Baker machine, and his arrangement for insuring the formation of the loop on the proper side of the vertical needle is somewhat of a novelty. The thread of the vertical needle is supplied from a bobbin placed loosely upon a pin or stud without the adjuncts either of springs, nuts, or screws for regulating the tension of the thread, which is affected by a series of rods or pins, between which the thread is more or less passed according to its strength and the degree of tension or drag required. In lieu of these pins the patentee states that perforated plates may be substituted, the thread being passed through a greater or lesser number of holes according to the tension required. The bobbin thread for supplying the under needle is passed round a series of pins for the purpose above referred to. There is a helical spring, the object of which is to overcome the back lash of the belt-crank lever which works the vertical needle, one end of the spring being secured to the fixed bracket of the machine, and the other to the top of the needle slide. The needle, in place of being fitted directly into a socket formed in the bottom of the slide or carrier, is secured into a pin or spindle by a set screw, which spindle is fitted horizontally into a long box formed on the lower end of the slide, and is adjusted therein by a second set screw. By this arrangement, it is stated, greater facility is afforded for accurately adjusting the position of the needle in the machine. The arrangement for insuring the formation of the loop on the proper side of the vertical needle consists of a lever centred at a suitable part, and working on such centre or pin. This lever is provided at its upper end with a pin which presses against the thread on one side of the vertical needle by a spring. This pressure is released by the action of a cam carried on the main shaft of the machine, which cam bears against the lower end of the lever and forces the pin out of contact with the needle thread. A blade spring presses against a segment lever for actuating the under needle, the object of this spring being to prevent back-lash of the under needle. The end of the under or main shaft of this machine does not work in bushes or ordinary bearings, but upon pointed centres.

Mr. Foxwell claims as his invention the use of perforated plates or rods for the thread to pass through; the use of a spring to overcome the back-lash of the levers, cranks, &c.; the use of pointed centres to the ends of shaft and to such other parts as may be found convenient.

Mr. Edwin A. Forbush obtained a patent for an arrangement of mechanism for sewing leather, cloth, &c., on the 10th of May, 1855, wherein the work is held by a pair of clamps mounted on a carriage which traverses across the machine on a pair of rails on each side of such rails at right angles thereto. There is another pair of rails, between or upon which a compound carriage travels. Each carriage is provided with a needle and piercer, and its movements are so controlled as to cause the piercer to advance and puncture a hole in the fabric (held vertically between the two carriages), and then the needle is inserted in the punctured hole and drawn through the same by the aid of grippers on the opposite carriage, which then runs out to draw the thread. This is a most complex piece of mechanism, and we therefore refrain from giving anything more than the above general outline of its

character, as our readers would only be mystified were we to attempt to describe it without illustrations. Although the machine is arranged to pass two threads through each hole in opposite directions other arrangements could be made for shuttle or chain stitch.

(To be continued.)

Domestic Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Messrs. G. F. Reidfern & Co., Patent Agents, 4, South Street, Finsbury, E.C.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

1891.

- 13525. A. Gass, for improvements in sewing machines.
- 13722. R. Haddan, a communication from F. Engel, of Germany, for an improved underhand thread receiver for ring, shuttle or revolving hook lock-stitch sewing machines.
- 13723. R. Haddan, a communication from F. Engel, of Germany, for improvements relating to the driving of ring shuttles, or revolving looping hooks of sewing machines.
- 13750. F. G. Grönroos, for improvements in knitting machines.
- 13766. H. Le Roy Kemp, for improvements in sewing machines for lapping or tacking.
- 13775. J. Morton and W. U. Morton, for improvements in sewing machines.
- 13855. E. Schreijer, for a child's self-propelling carriage.
- 13913. G. C. Dymond, a communication from S. Laskey, of United States, for improvements in, or connected with, sewing machines.
- 13974. S. Hern, for an improved convertible carriage applicable to a child's ambulance, go-cart, or perambulator, and the like.
- 13986. J. L. Garsed, for improvements in perambulators or bassinets.
- 14074. W. Garvey, for improvements in or relating to velocipede horses.
- 14147. E. Lotinga, for an improved convertible carriage applicable to go-carts, dog-carts, and other like vehicles.
- 14231. C. Girardin, for improvements in children's mail or go-carts, and other like vehicles.
- 14331. E. A. Claremont, for improvements in or relating to perambulators.
- 14358. P. Cornely and R. Cornely, for improvements in embroiderying machines.
- 14361. C. R. Bonne, a communication from H. Hartig, of Germany, for improvements in sewing machines for the production of ornamental or tambour stitching.
- 14373. H. H. Lake, a communication from H. A. Clark and T. A. Johnson, of United States, for improvements in and relating to braiding machines.
- 14491. J. A. Wilson, for improved methods of knitting.
- 14492. W. M. Gabriel, for improvements in perambulators or children's carriages.
- 14544. E. Bush, for mail-cart, perambulator and cradle combination. Title, "Triplex" combination.
- 14654. W. W. Horn, a communication from J. T. Bowyer, of United States, for improvements in sewing machines.
- 14700. T. Maddon, for improvements in or pertaining to the hoods of perambulators and other vehicles and carriages.
- 14759. G. Meischner, for improved feed and presser mechanism for sewing machines.
- 14782. W. J. Devall and W. H. Sheridan, for improved trimming mechanism for sewing machines.
- 14810. J. E. Minniti, J. E. Ellis, and H. Hardy, for the patent automatic self-locking brake, for perambulators, bath chairs, and other vehicles.
- 14908. F. C. Larking and J. W. Archer, 17, Waterloo Terrace, Islington, for an improved children's folding mail cart.
- 14994. A. Lawrie, for improvements in children's cots, toy cots, and rocking horses.
- 15010. H. McGowan and H. A. Hadwen for improvements in braiding machines.
- 15072. W. J. James, Green End House, Stafford, for improvements in circular knitting machines.
- 15164. A. G. Brooks, a communication from J. Munyan, of United States, for improvements in sewing machines.
- 15203. M. Harff and E. Brüncker, for improvements in sewing machines.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

POSTAGE 1D. EACH EXTRA.

- 9922. *Embroidery.* A. Meyer-Kreis, of St. Gallen, Switzerland.—Dated January 16th, 1890. Price 8d.
Relates to a new embroidered article, having a new or improved relief-like effect upon the face of the fabric, produced by applying to the back thereof series of particular stitches termed "leap-stitches," which leap stitches, according to this invention, are drawn in a peculiar manner and after a certain scheme.
- 11717. *Knitting Machines.* W. Bakewell and C. Cotton, both of Nottingham.—Dated July 26th, 1890. Price 8d.
Relates to knitting frames for weaving elastic or other threads in loope 1 fabrics in the process of manufacture, the object being to render such frames entirely automatic, so that they can be driven by power.
- 11770. *Embroidery Machines.* R. Weiss, of Noel Street, Nottingham.—Dated July 28th, 1890. Price 8d.

DUNKLEY'S NEW SUSPENSION PERAMBUCOT.

(PATENTED JULY, 1888.)

THE EASIEST CARRIAGE IN THE WORLD!

Pronounced by Eminent Medical Men to be the Acme of Perfection.

HIGHEST AWARD, MELBOURNE EXHIBITION, 1888-9.



THE above drawing only conveys in a faint degree the important and valuable advantages of this machine. It is gracefully suspended on four coiled springs from the sides of the body to the extended handles. Consequently, when the carriage is passing over kerbstones or any rough surface of the least kind, the springs are at once brought into play, and a gentle swinging up and down motion occurs. By this motion the most delicate infant receives the cosiest form of nursing and riding combined which the mind can possibly conceive.

The Carriage is also fitted with an entirely New Patent Canopy, or Head, which can be adjusted to any angle. By a simple arrangement it can be placed at either side or either end.

Ordinary Bassinettes from 12s. 6d.

W. H. DUNKLEY, Patentee & Sole Maker, BIRMINGHAM. London Depot—72, HOUNDSDITCH.

The position of the cording or braiding guides is capable of regulation according to the direction of each stitch.

12528. *Circular Knitting Machines.* W. J. James, of Stafford.—Dated August 11th, 1890. Price 1s. 1d.

"Rib tops" for half hose are required to be produced in lengths of continuous circular web, and when the length of one web for one top has been knit, one or more rows of loose stitches known as "slack courses" are required, "followed by a welt" which forms the selvage of the "rib top" when the fabric is cut through at the "slack course." This invention has reference to mechanism whereby these changes are produced automatically.

13295. *Perambulators.* A. F. Yorke, of Park Stile, Langley, Bucks.—Dated August 23rd, 1890. Price 6d.

Consists in so constructing perambulators that they shall be capable of being formed into a case or basket trunk for transport by rail or otherwise as ordinary luggage, or they may be formed into cots.

14291. *Sewing Machines.* J. Forbes and A. K. Forbes, of Moy, Tyrone.—Dated September 11th, 1890. Price 8d.

Relates to the feeding and guiding of fabrics to be stitched in the web or piece by a sewing machine, and is especially intended to be used for broad hemming or hemstitching such fabrics.

14785. *Overedge Sewing Machines.* D. R. Dawson, of Baltic Chambers, Dundee, N.B.—Dated September 19th, 1890. Price 6d.

Is a further development of Patent, No. 3,489, of 1888, and consists in constructing the stepped-end (or ends) of the barrel, so that it forms a kind of broken screw or the ends may not be stepped, but the broken screw so arranged as to answer the same purpose as the steps.

14707. *Motors for Sewing Machines.* L. Eynard, of Paris.—Dated September 12th, 1890. Price 8d.

Relates to the construction of spring motors for sewing machines.

3,519. *Sewing Machines.* H. H. Lake, a communication from H. H. Cummings, of Malden, Mass., and J. H. Cullen, of Boston, Mass., U.S.A.—Dated February 26th, 1891. Price 11d.

Relates to an improved lock-stitch waxthread sewing machine, which shall be simple and compact in construction and strong and positive in operation, and the invention consists in certain novel combinations of parts.

6,880. *Button-hole Barring Machines.* H. P. Feister, of Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.—Dated April 21st, 1891. Price 1s. 1d.

Consists of a machine for finishing button holes, embodying means for holding securely and guiding, and automatically clamping and releasing the material, containing the worked button holes in such a manner that the needle and thread of the sewing machine will stitch a substantial bar across the unfinished end of the button hole.

6,882. *Button-hole Sewing Machines.* H. H. Lake, a communication from A. Sibley, of Chelsea, Mass., and A. Amory, of Boston, Mass., U.S.A.—Dated April 21st, 1891. Price 2s. 2d.

Relates to a button-hole stitching and boring machine having stitching mechanism, comprising an upper reciprocating eye-pointed needle and a looper, and a lower reciprocating eye pointed needle and a looper, which needles and loopers are mounted to have a progressive or step-by-step rotary movement imparted to them during the stitching of the eye of the button-hole, and hold reversed positions during the stitching of the sides of the button-hole; that is, at the beginning of the stitching of one side they occupy a suitable position for the stitching of that side, then turn to stitch the eye, and then remain in their turned position during the stitching of the other side of the button-hole and the stitching of the bar, when they are automatically returned, upon the stopping of the machine, to their original position.

No. 9655. *Brake for Perambulators, &c.* H. Bailey, of 14, Park Place, Lambeth, London.—Dated June 5th, 1891. Price 6d.

On the hubs of the wheels are flanges, having notches or slots, and a cranked rod is mounted in bearings and connected to the handle-bar by a strap. On the handle-bar being grasped the vehicle is free to be driven, but on the bar being released the cranked rod will engage with the slots of the flange and the wheels will be locked.

No. 10093. *Sewing Machines, &c.* B. Reichelt, F. A. Ratteit, F. Specht, and N. Marsh, all of South Bend, Indiana, U.S.A.—Dated June 13th, 1891. Price 6d.

Consists in the application of a spring motor to sewing machines.

10194. *Sewing Machine Needles.* E. J. Hall, of Stillwater, Minnesota, U.S.A.—Dated June 16th, 1891. Price 8d.

The improved needles consists essentially of two parts—the needle body, with its upper enlarged portion or shank, and its lower smaller pointed part provided with the open-sided eye, and the spring for closing the opening into the eye.

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

ISSUED AND DATED AUGUST 4TH, 1891.

457011. J. S. Richardson, Lowell, bobbin holder for spooling machines.

457061. E. Tiffany, Bennington, Vt., supporting springs, &c., for straight knitting machines.

457167. J. H. O'Neil, Philadelphia, Pa., fan attachment for sewing machines.

OILS.—A Little Lot to Clear—4 gross 4 oz., 4½ gross 2 oz., boxed in 3 dozens; offer invited for lot, or send any quantity. Also two 5 gallon drums, with brass taps for bottle filling; 1 gallon tin jug and funnel, good as new; sell cheap.—Address "Snap," *Gazette Office*.

SEWING MACHINE OILS.—Cheap line for cash; Sixpenny size, 17s. per gross, boxed in dozens; best quality.—Hunter, 3, St. John's Road, Leeds.

CYCLE OILS. Burning and Lubricating, Loose or Bottled. Knitting Machine, Wringer, and Pram Oils. All kinds of Machinery Oils.—Lady Bridge Oil Works, Spring Street, Hull.

OILS.—Our Cash Prices for Sewing Machine Oils are: 2 oz. 14s., 3 oz. 16s., 4 oz. 18s. per gross, in panelled bottles. Oil guaranteed the best, or oils matched.—Address The Manager, Lady Bridge Oil Works, 54, Spring Street Hull.

457170. J. Thomas, New York, N.Y., braiding machine.
457171. J. Thomas, New York, N.Y., braiding machine.
457254. M. G. Cook, Ashfield, Mass., separator plate for sewing machine ruffers.
457265. J. Frelloehr, New York, N.Y., and L. Tisch, Hoboken, N.J., knitting machine.
457307. A. T. L. Davis, Lake Village, N.H., stopping mechanism for knitting machines, &c.

ISSUED AND DATED AUGUST 11TH, 1891.

457463. G. S. Hill, Bradford, Mass., tension releasing device for button-hole sewing machines.

457521. T. C. Robinson and R. Stephenson, Boston, feeding mechanism for sewing machines.

457574. F. Doucet, Montreal, Canada, sewing machine.

457643. J. E. Gearhart, Clearfield, Pa., circular knitting machine.

ISSUED AND DATED AUGUST 18TH, 1891.

457785. S. Laskey, Chicago, Ill., hammer or feller for sewing machines.

457814. J. J. Elneter, Newark, N.J., fabric holding frame for embroidering machines.

457850. H. K. Crissey, Hubbard, Iowa, broom sewing machine.

457868. H. C. Rightmire, Philadelphia, Pa., knitting machine.

457968. N. A. Hull, Peru, Ind., sewing machine cabinet.

458040. J. Ruckdeschel, Plauen, Germany, embroidering machine.

458104. H. J. Elskamp, Leadville, Colo., stitching horse.

ISSUED AND DATED AUGUST 25TH, 1891.

458360. W. A. Estaver, Worcester, Mass., tack creaser for sewing machines.

458363. W. P. Greenlaw, Brockton, Mass., sewing machine.

458428. C. F. Priester and C. Schütz, Philadelphia, Pa., felling guide for sewing machines.

458434. R. To Id, Manchester, England, sewing machine.

SEWING MACHINE PATENTS

Official Illustrated Abridgments of all Patents issued in Great Britain, United States, Germany, &c., sent to Subscriber's Order. Address—

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NEWSPAPER EXTRACT AGENCY,
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PRAM. RUGS, GOAT SKIN. PRAM. RUGS, GOAT SKIN
From 16s. per dozen.

White, Grey, Black or Brown Skins, mounted on different colour Cloths with pinked borders.

Send 21s. for assorted sample dozen, and four sizes.

SPECIAL TERMS TO FACTORS.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

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JEWELLERY, WATCHES, AND CLOCKS.

AD. RIES & CO.,

45, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON, E.C.

Importers of all kinds of Gold, Silver, and Metal Watches Gold, Silver, and Diamond Jewellery, Vienna Regulators, and all kinds of Clocks, will be glad to supply houses with the above articles at advantageous terms and prices. Houses not having an account will oblige by forwarding References.

AD. RIES & CO. are also Wholesale Agents for Junker & Ruh's, well-known Sewing Machines at lowest wholesale prices. Illustrated Lists, &c., on application accompanied by business card.

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Cycle Engineers,

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REPAIRS FOR THE TRADE.

Wheels Made, Frames Brazed, Hardening, Screwcutting. Balls, Bells, Lamps, Saddles, Sundries, at manufacturers' prices.

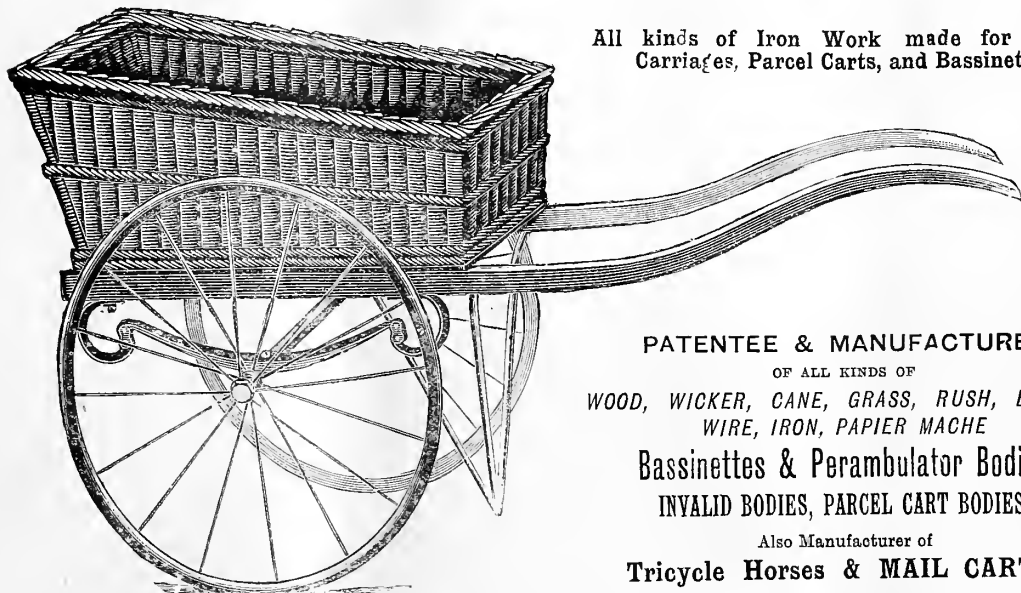
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SEWING MACHINE TRUCK, from 30s. upwards.

All kinds of Iron Work made for Invalid Carriages, Parcel Carts, and Bassinettes.

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OF ALL KINDS OF

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WIRE, IRON, PAPIER MACHE

Bassinettes & Perambulator Bodies,
INVALID BODIES, PARCEL CART BODIES.

Also Manufacturer of

Tricycle Horses & MAIL CARTS.

SIMMONS & CO.'S

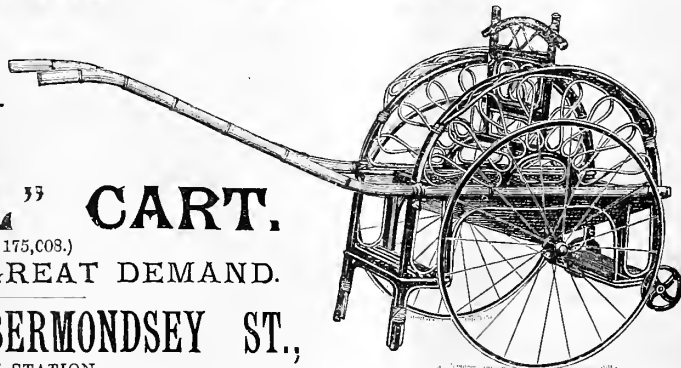
NEW AND ELEGANT,
STRONG AND LIGHT

"ORIENTAL" CART.

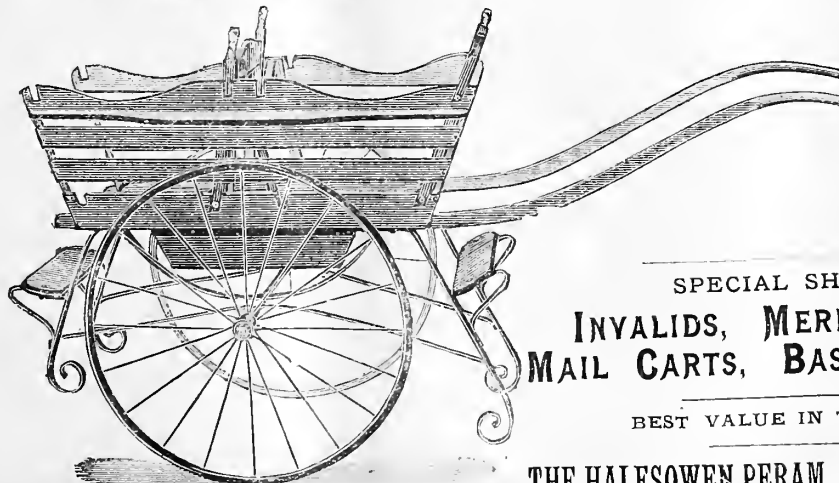
(REGISTERED No. 175,008.)

NOW READY AND IN GREAT DEMAND.

Works: TANNER ST., BERMONDSEY ST.,
NEAR LONDON BRIDGE STATION.



READ THE LATEST FROM A PRAM. BUYER.



CONVERTIBLE INTO A BASSINETTE OR MAIL CART.

COPY OF LETTER.

'I am in receipt of your Lists, and I regret very much that I did not write for them at the commencement of the Season, in which case I should certainly have placed all my orders with you. I can do with the following lines which please despatch at once,

SPECIAL SHEET OF
INVALIDS, MERLIN CHAIRS,
MAIL CARTS, BASSINETTES, &c.

BEST VALUE IN THE TRADE.

THE HALESOWEN PERAM. & CARRIAGE CO., LIM.
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THE



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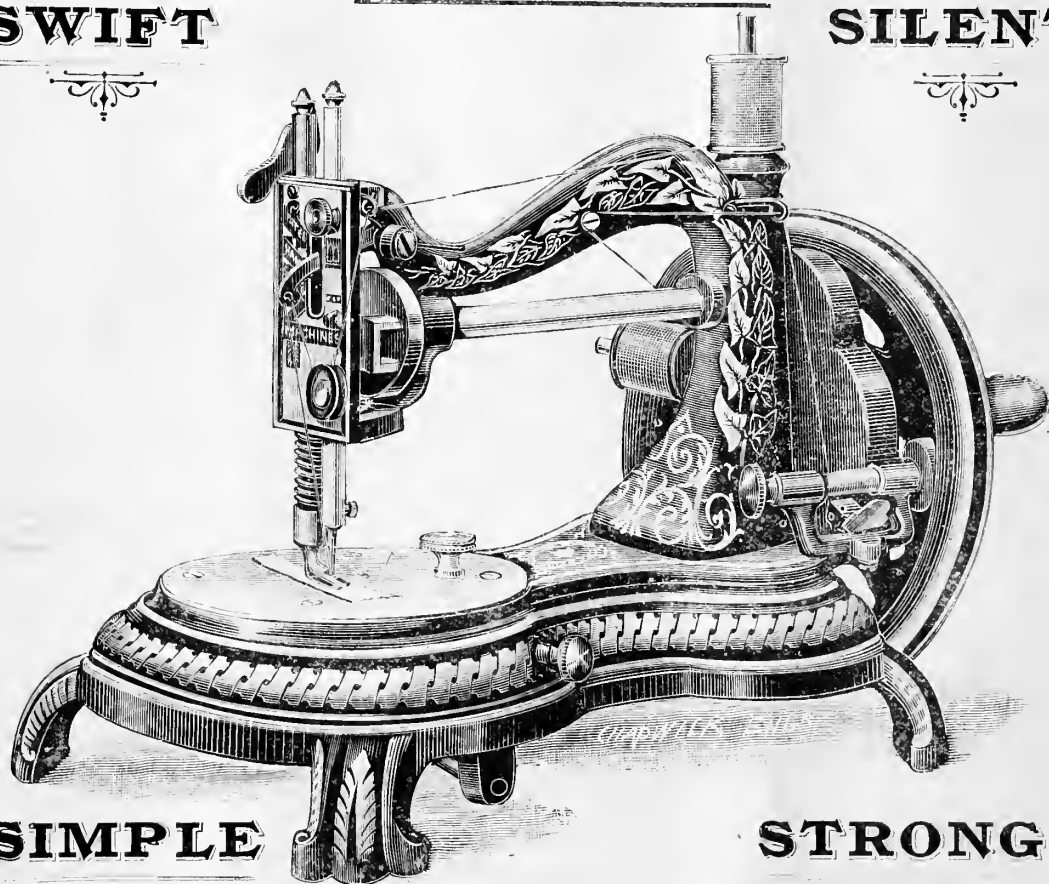


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The Eclipse Hand Machine is the BEST and CHEAPEST in the Trade. It pays AGENTS and SHIPPERS much better to handle this machine in preference to any other, and no dealer's stock is complete without it.

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THE "ECLIPSE" KNITTING MACHINE. The QUICKEST and BEST Machine in existence for MANUFACTURING AND DOMESTIC USE. SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION. EASY TO LEARN and LIGHT RUNNING.

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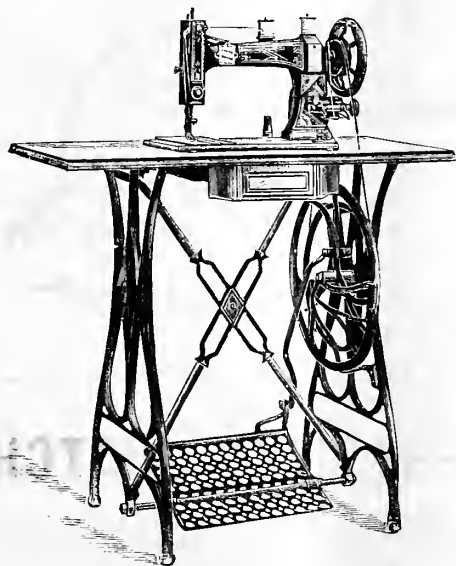
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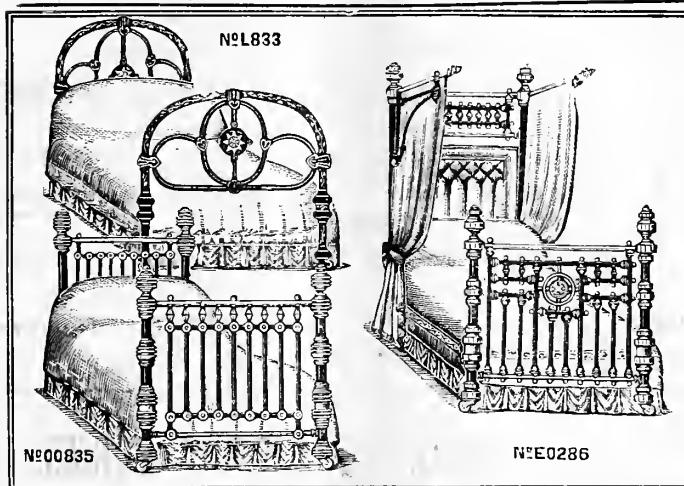
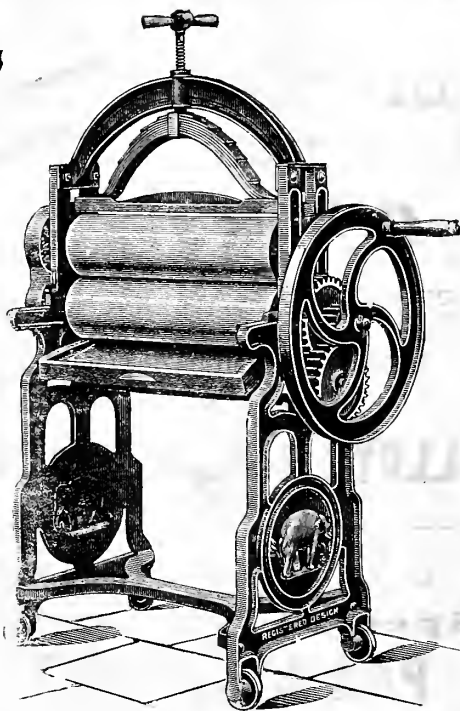
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*These Machines are
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Many DO NOT because of the ROOM they
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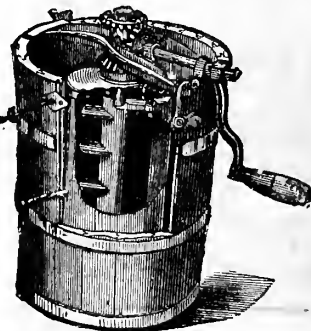
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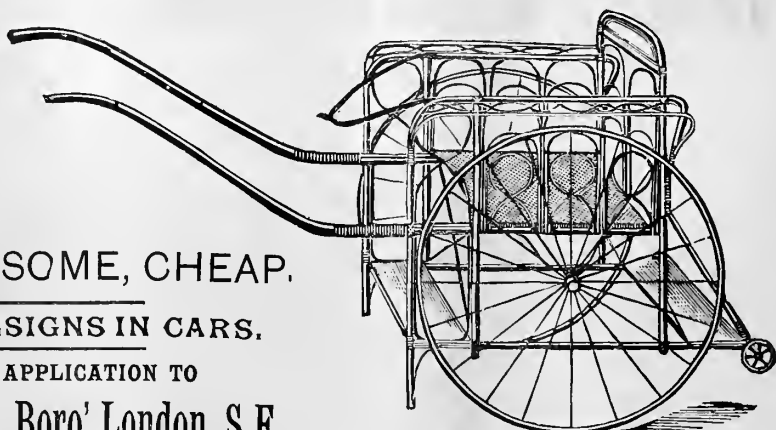
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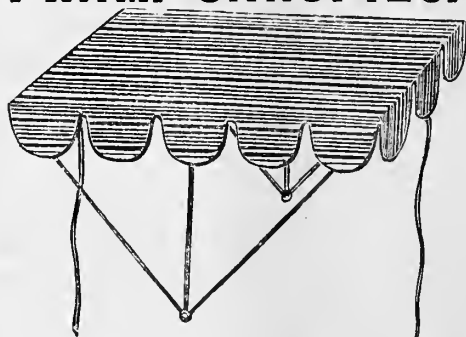
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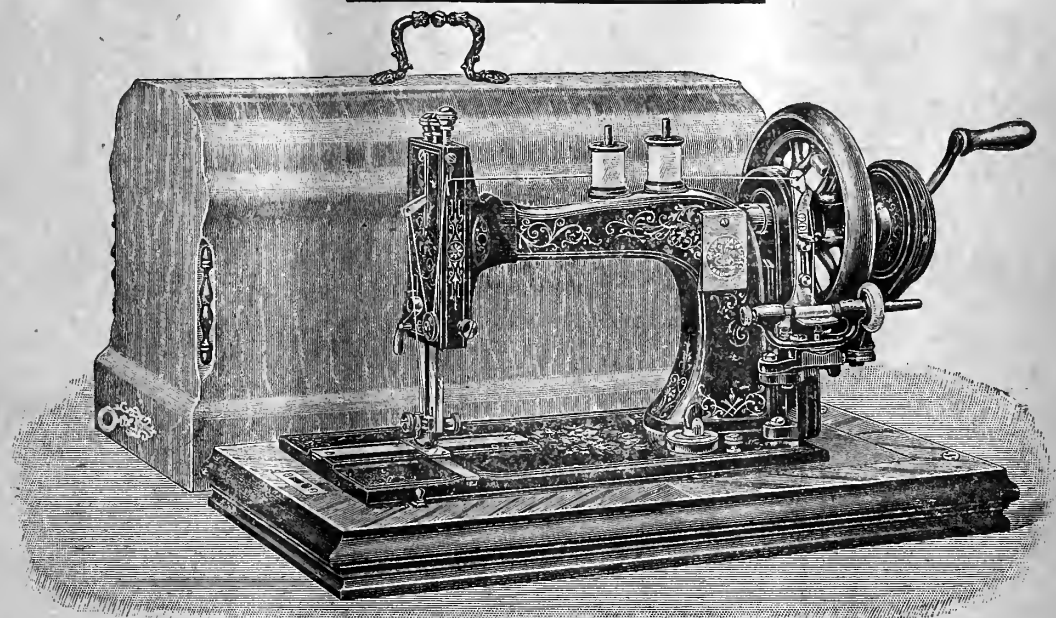
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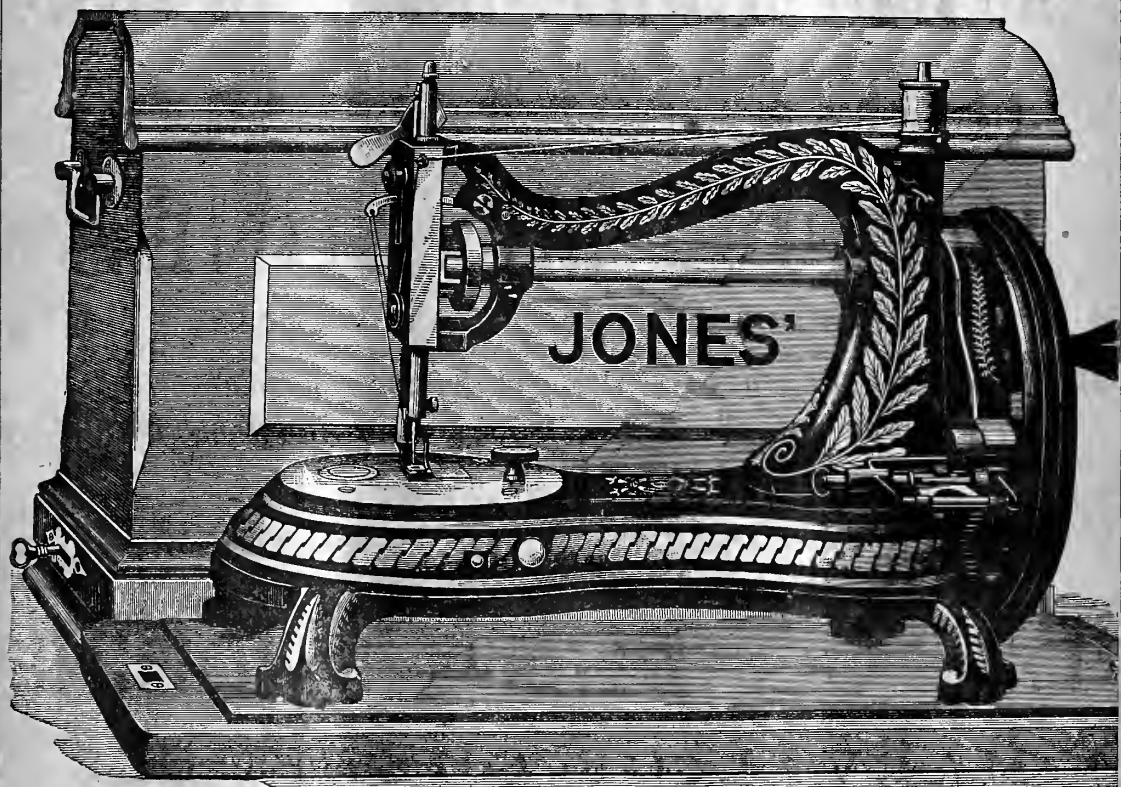
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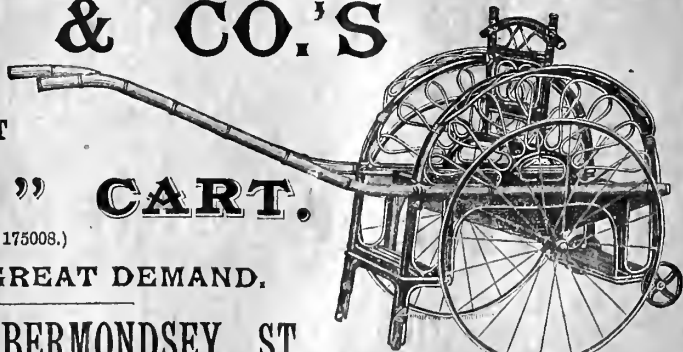
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Compound Arm and Platform Domestic Lock-stitch Shuttle

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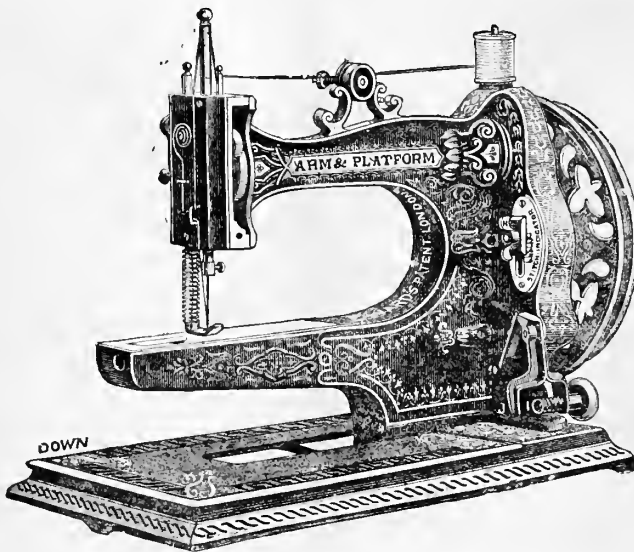
Is a FAMILY HAND SEWING MACHINE worked with a straight needle and shuttle, making the LOCK STITCH both sides alike. Combining both the ARM—so essential to many of the wants of family sewing, such as putting in sleeves, sewing round the arms of dresses, and such work so difficult to be done with any other hand machine and the PLATFORM for plain sewing, quilting, &c. The plate which constitutes the platform is part of the base; when required it is raised to its place by a simple mechanical contrivance, and there secured by a projection which passes into a hole in the arm. The Machine is self-threading throughout with self-threading Shuttle.

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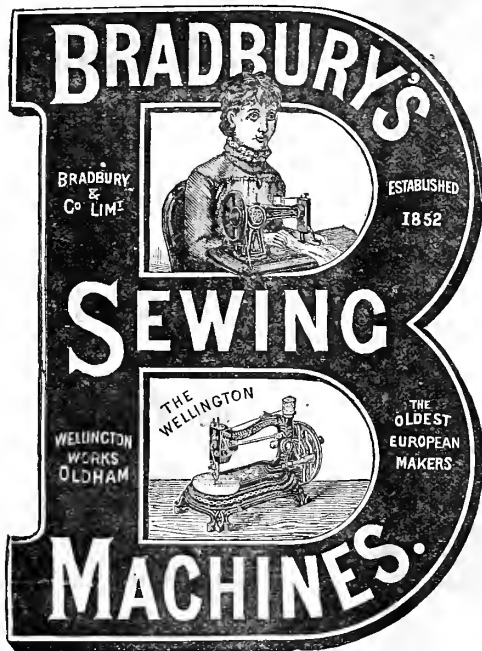
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In our Illustrated List for this season will be found several New Designs in Wood Bodies. Our cabinet department being replete with the most recent machinery, we are able to manufacture Bassinettes of this class in a more handsome, substantial, and a better-finished manner than any other maker. They are all made of thoroughly-seasoned timber, have the best fittings, rubber tyre bicycle wheels, springs, oil caps, &c., are well upholstered, and richly ornamented in various beautiful designs.

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Handsome Landau body has oval ends with an ornamental beading the sides, elegantly painted in coach style, is upholstered in the best woollen carriage cloth. The body is suspended by strong straps to O shackle springs, mounted on 25-in. and 20-in. rubber tyre bicycle wheels, is fitted with brass handle levers, China handles, registered pattern, well-cover, three loose cushions, cloth lined straps, and reversible hood with twisted brass joints. The body is made of well-seasoned timber, and is landau shape at both sides and ends. It is beautifully painted, and is made as light as possible consistent with strength. Being suspended to O springs, it gives a carriage the most elegant appearance, and prevents all vibration when in motion.

BRADBURY'S NO. 25.



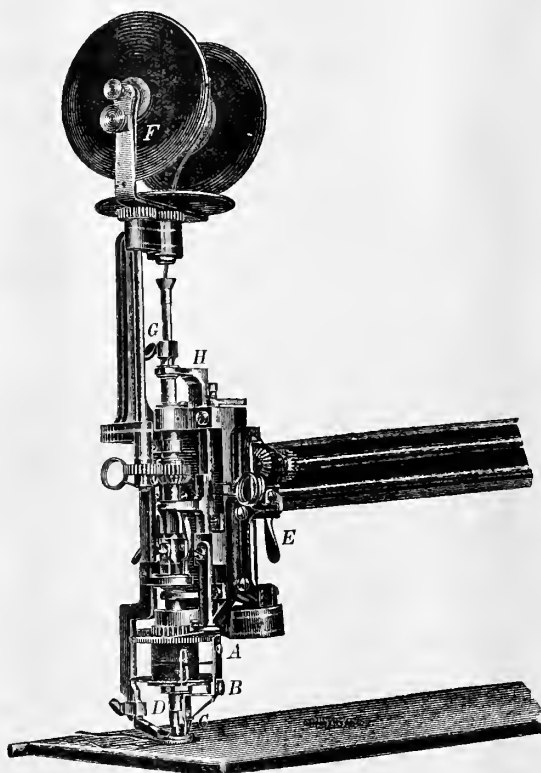
Handsomely-painted Wood body, oval ends, upholstered in Crotchet leather, mounted on steel shackle springs, 25-in. rubber tyre bicycle wheels, fitted with China handle, well-cover, three loose cushions, straps, reversible hood, with twisted brass joints, and finished in good style. The body is light, strong, and spacious, and is most elaborately painted.

Catalogues now ready; can be obtained at our Depots or from the Manufactory.

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THE IMPROVED "Bonnaz" Universal Crank Embroidering Machine

New,
Simple,
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Made in
Six Styles
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For TAMBOURING,
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The Best Machine in the Market.

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By those old-established and celebrated
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SUPPLY THE LONG-FELT WANT OF
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AT POPULAR PRICES.

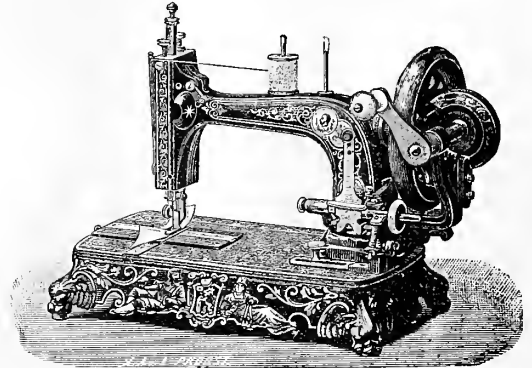
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THE "CINDERELLA."



Perfected Automatic Hand and Treadle Sewing Machines for Domestic and Trade use. 12 patented improvements. Working parts finest tempered steel. Undoubtedly the best Machine in the market. Silent, uniform, rapid, easy movement.

Speciality—SACK MACHINES.

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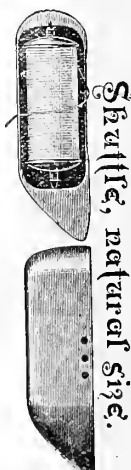
KOCH'S NEW CIRCULAR ELASTIC MACHINE.

THE BEST BOOT REPAIRING MACHINE.

Manufactured by the

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*No Shuttle
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No necessity for keeping Stock, beyond a few samples.

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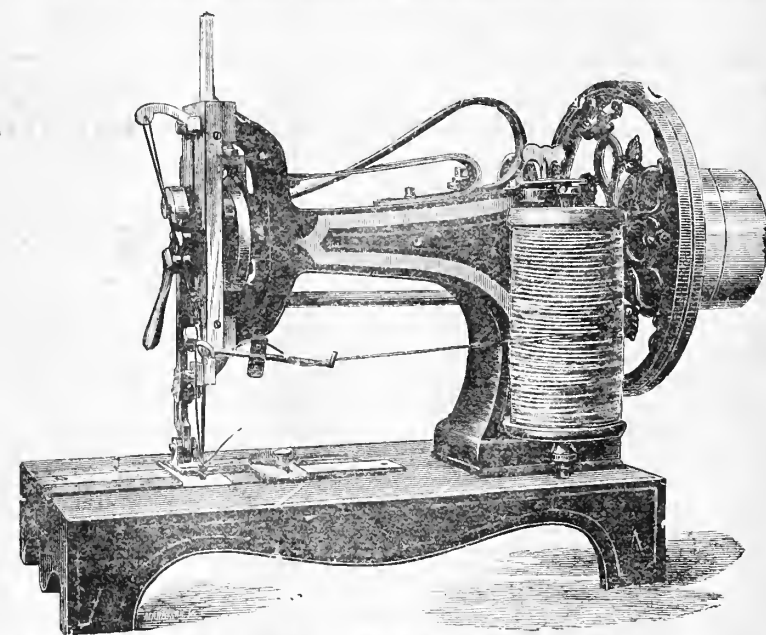
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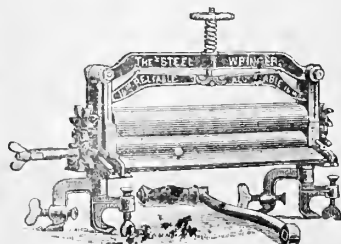
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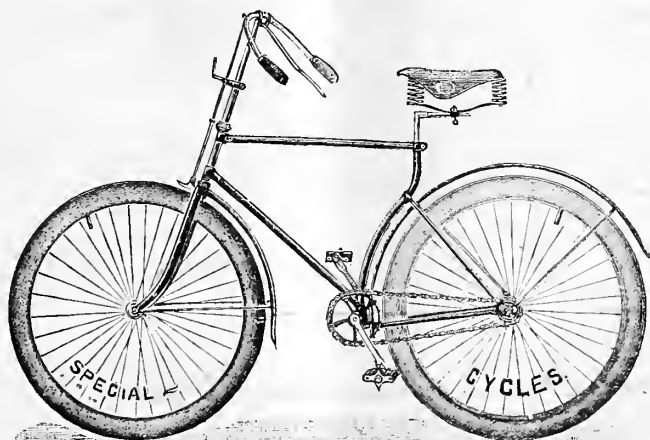
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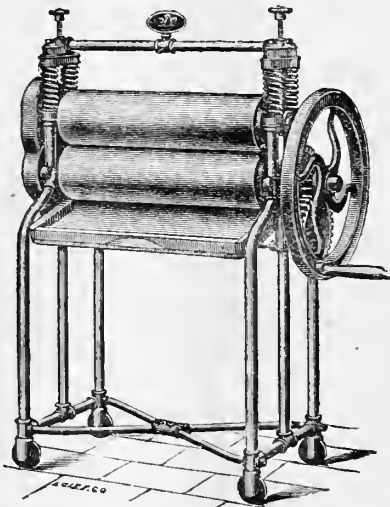
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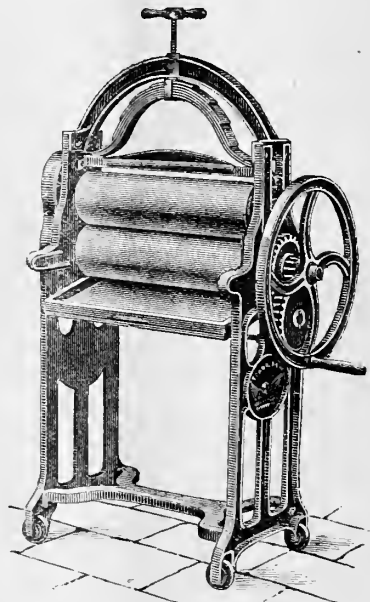
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(See also Page 30.)

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Notes on Patent Law.

II.

THE PATENTEES' STATUTORY RIGHTS.

(Continued from our July Number.)

FROM the passage in our last article quoted from the Statute of Monopolies, it will be seen that the measure of the rights which a patentee acquires by virtue of the patent grant was not defined, but assumed, and that to ascertain what they were it was necessary to look to the language of the patent itself. So the matter stood until the year 1883. But the Patent Act passed in that year incorporated in its first schedule a form of patent which has thus acquired direct statutory force and authority. What would be the effect of a patent grant expressed in other terms than these may be a nice question for the curious, but it in no way concerns us at the present time, for the Patent Office has no power to grant any patent save in the statutory form, and for all practical purposes, therefore, this is the only monopoly of trading rights which the English law will recognise. The privilege conferred by this grant is the "full power, sole privilege, and authority that the said patentee by himself, his agents, or licensees and no others may at all times hereafter during the term of years herein mentioned make, use, exercise, and vend the said invention within our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and Isle of Man, in such manner as to him or them may seem meet, and that the said patentee shall have and enjoy the whole profit and advantage from time to time accruing by reason of the said invention, during the term of fourteen years from the date hereunder written of these presents." For the better corroboration of these rights the patent goes on to enjoin "all our subjects whatsoever within our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Isle of Man" to abstain from directly or indirectly making use of, or putting in practice the said invention or any part thereof, or in anywise imitating it, or from making any addition to, or subtraction from it, whereby to pretend themselves the inventors thereof; and, finally, grants to the patentee that the letters patent shall be construed in the most beneficial sense for his benefit.

These clauses contain an admirable summary of patent rights, and will repay careful consideration. For this purpose it should be borne in mind that the "invention" referred to, is the invention as defined by the complete specification. It is well known that a specification must accompany every application for a patent grant, and that the patent can only be sealed after the lodging in the Patent office of a complete specification, which comprises a claim or claims in which the patentee sets forth precisely what he desires to have protected and secured to his exclusive use. Now the invention so defined may be a new product, like the incandescent electric lamp, or a new process, like the recently-invented modes of treating alkali waste, or a new combination of old parts, like a patent lock. The language of the patent will cover all these varieties of invention. Thus, if the article be new in itself, no one without the patentee's licence may make, use, or vend it, if it be a new process, the public can only put it in practice subject to the same restriction; and the case of a new combination of old parts is, for present purposes, on all fours with the case of a completely new article. When properly secured by a suitable claim such rights may be fully effectual to confine to the patentee the entire trade, however valuable and important that may be, in the patented invention. This case is well-illustrated at the present time by the well-known monopoly in the manufacture of incandescent electric lamps possessed by the Edison & Swan United Company. This monopoly rests upon a specification in which, in the year 1879, Mr. Edison disclosed the idea of a carbon filament enclosed in an exhausted receiver composed entirely of glass, and having no communication with the atmosphere outside save through the leading-in platinum wires sealed through the substance of the glass. Such a combination contains all the essential features of an incandescent lamp, and although other inventors—Swan in particular—had, before the date of Edison's patent, come exceedingly close to it, they had not actually used or described it. It will easily be believed that at this early date Edison himself did not know how to make

anything approximating in serviceableness to the modern lamp. Nobody would now-a-days buy, save as a matter of curiosity, a lamp constructed according to the precise directions contained in his specification. But such lamps, though quite unfitted to compete with more modern productions, were distinctly in advance of anything that had been made before; and even the latest lamp containing a filamentous carbon falls within the very comprehensive description that Edison, in his specification, gave of the lamp which he claimed for his invention. Hence, in spite of numerous improvements in the lamp itself, and in spite of the vast growth of the public demand for lamps of this class, the company which owns this patent has succeeded in keeping competitors out of the field and maintaining a strict monopoly of this most important industry.

It is not against competing manufacturers and vendors only that a patentee can now assert his monopoly. The Patent Act of 1883 has made his patent valid as against the Crown, going in this respect beyond the earlier legislation. But this extension of the patentee's rights is subject to the express limitation that the officers of any department of the service of the Crown may use the invention for the services of the Crown on terms to be before or after the use thereof agreed on with the patentee, or in default of agreement to be settled by the Treasury after hearing the parties interested.

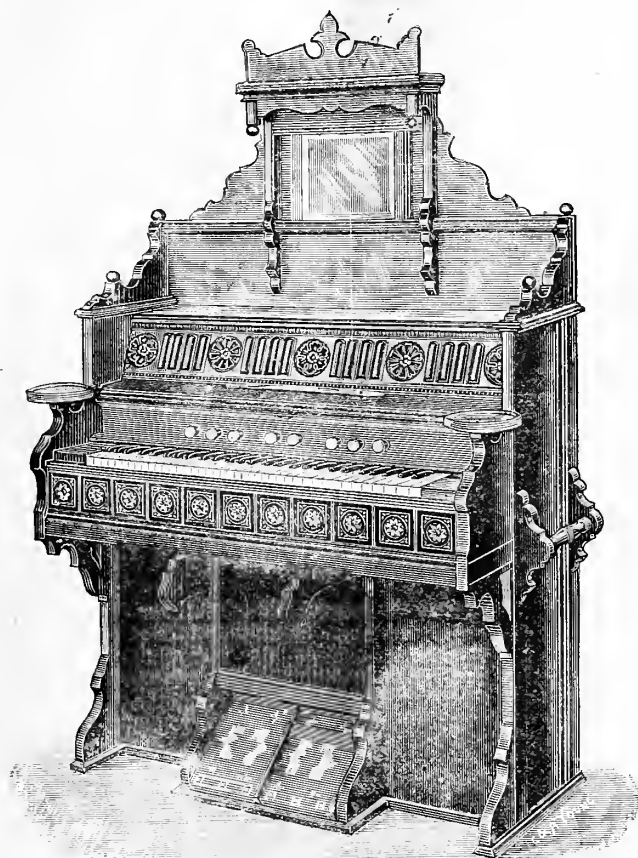
Such, in broad outline, are the patentee's rights as laid down by statute; but for their fair appreciation it is necessary to inquire a little more nearly into what precisely is signified by the important words which prohibit the making, using, &c., of the invention by any person other than the patentee or such as have his authority. For in some circumstances the mere possession of a patented article may be in the nature of an infringement of the patent. This was shown some six years ago by a very remarkable judgment obtained by the United Telephone Company. That company complained that another company, the London and Globe Telephone Maintenance Company, had possession of some 800 telephones made in America and imported into the United Kingdom in derogation of their rights. The defendant company pleaded that the instruments in question had never been used by them and that the parts which infringed the plaintiffs' patent had been removed. They contended upon that state of facts that the mere possession of the severed parts of the instruments could not be an infringement, since it clearly was not a making, using, or vending of the plaintiffs' invention. And this contention was so far recognised that the judge who tried the case refused to make an order for the delivery up or destruction of the goods, as is usual when infringement has been proved, but, on the other hand, he made an order that the defendants should be restrained from putting the parts together again and from utilising them for their intended purpose during the continuance of the patent, and, what was more important still for the litigants, he made the defendants liable for the costs of the action. This is undoubtedly a case in which the patentee's rights were put very high, but there is no ground whatever for thinking that it was wrongly decided, and it certainly shows that the courts in a proper case will give the most ample protection to a patentee against any invasion, though only threatened, of his patent rights.

On the other hand, it is by no means every possible use of a patented invention which, if unlicensed by the patentee, will amount to an infringement of the patent right. It appears from the terms of the grant that its object is to secure to the grantee that he "shall have and enjoy the whole profit and advantage from time to time accruing by reason of the said invention" during the term of the patent. Accordingly it has been held that a making or using of the invention which does not interfere with this purpose is no infringement. On this ground it has been decided that any person may use it by way of amusement or experiment. This statement needs, however, to be guarded by a reference to the object of the invention, for it cannot be supposed that the making of a patented top, for example, for the purpose of amusement would be treated as a non-infringement on this principle. But probably it is not worth while, in a discussion such as the present, to refine upon this head. The practical importance of the principle is this—that

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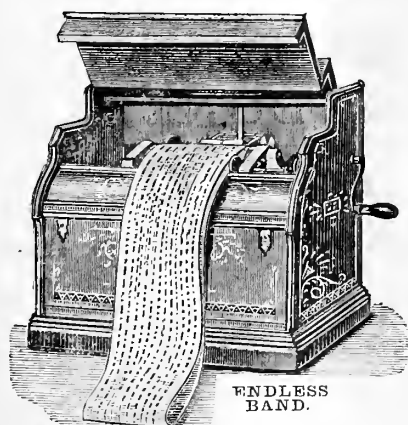
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TWO MINUTES FROM FARRINGDON STREET STATION ON METROPOLITAN RAILWAY

any person at liberty to make a patented article for the purpose of experiment with a view to improving upon it without any licence from the patentee. In such a case the object in view is all-important, for any endeavour to evade the patent right under colour of a scientific experiment would be most sternly repressed. On the other hand, the courts will never assist in restricting the facilities of invention and improvement, to cultivate which constitutes indeed the main object of the whole patent law, and hence where mere experiment is in question, made *bona fide* for the purpose of improving the invention, no complaint of infringement will be entertained. Whether an experiment made for the scientific purpose of ascertaining the merits of the invention would be equally protected is perhaps not quite so clear, but apparently that would on principle be so, since the only injury which any other maker or user of the invention can possibly do the patentee is that of depriving him of some part of "profit and advantage" arising from it.

There is yet another case of what may be quite intelligibly, though perhaps not quite accurately, called the use of a patented article, of which the patentee is not allowed to complain. That is the case in which the same materials may be applied to two or more totally distinct purposes, and in which one application of them may have been patented, but not the other. The case does not, indeed, often or easily arise, but an instance may be quoted in the case of soft metal packing for pistons, piston rods, and other moving parts of machinery. It was discovered that a perfectly good joint might be made for a pump, for example, by packing the piston with a soft alloy, and a patent was obtained for this invention; subsequently it was discovered that the use of such metal greatly diminished friction in an engine running at high speed, and another patentee obtained protection for soft metal bearings applied to this purpose. In an action brought by the owner of the second patent against the owner of the first, an attempt was made to set up the earlier patent as an anticipation of the later, but it was held that the object, and therefore the use, of the metal under the second patent was quite distinct from that under the first, and although the question of infringement is not the same as that of anticipation, it seems clear that

in this case there could be no infringement in the use by the second patentee of what he had himself invented and patented, notwithstanding its close resemblance to what had been patented before.

We are now, perhaps, in a position to sum up in general terms the rights against the public which a patentee obtains under his grant. Without attempting fastidious accuracy, we may define them thus—They comprise the right to enjoy all the profit and advantage which can arise from the exclusive power of making, using, selling, or exercising his invention, and for this purpose to recover by way of damages the amount of any profit or the value of any advantage which may have been derived from this source by other people without his licence, and to restrain by the injunction of a court of law the repetition of any act, or the commission of any threatened act, which would deprive him of any part of his profit or advantage—in one word, the whole commercial benefit of a monopoly of his invention.

It is evident now that one all-important inquiry is as to how the invention is to be defined. With that topic we shall deal in our next article.

(To be continued.)

WATCHES FOR THE BLIND.—The Swiss watchmakers have invented a watch for the blind. A small peg is set in the middle of each figure. When the hour hand is moving towards a given hour the peg for that hour drops. The owner, when he wants to know the time, finds which peg is down, and then counts back to twelve.

EXTENSION OF PREMISES.—Mr. T. Luckett has made considerable addition to his factory in Inge Street, Birmingham, and having put down extensive plant to work by steam power, he is now in a position to turn out any number of perambulator bodies, and at prices that enable the country manufacturer to get all the newest designs at a great saving. Although Mr. Luckett's principal business is in bodies, he still does a very large business in mail carts, and he informs us that he is now in a position to compete with any house in the trade. We heartily wish him every success in his extended business.

BELL AMERICAN ORGANS,

AS SUPPLIED

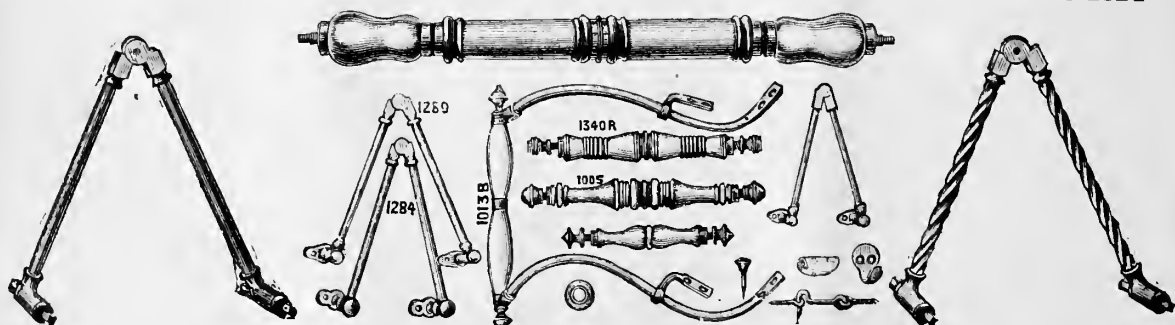
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MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PERAMBULATOR FITTINGS, GOOD JOINTS, HANDLES IN BRASS, CHINA AND WOOD, BRASS HANDLE BODS, TOY FITTINGS, &c.

The Development of the Sewing Machine.

By E. WARD.

(Continued from our October Number.)

Mr. Bellford obtained provisional protection on the 28th May, 1885, for improvements in sewing machines, consisting of a peculiar kind of looper, working in combination with a needle to form a stitch with a single thread; a method of operating the needle in connection with the looper so as to throw the thread over its point; a peculiar arrangement of mechanism for carrying out the operation last referred to; and a feed motion for moving the cloth in the line of the seam. The needle is of the ordinary construction used in sewing machines, with an eye near its point, it carries the thread downwards through the fabric in the form of a loop, near the point of the "looper," which consists of a piece of metal which is straight, except at one end, where it is slightly curved and pointed. This instrument is placed parallel to the line of motion of the needle and below the bed of the machine, with its pointed end downwards. When the needle rises and leaves its thread slack, it also turns on its axes towards the point of the looper, and as it continues to ascend, it draws the thread in the form of a loop over the looper, which latter instrument, without detaining the loop, merely keeps it open in position for the needle to pass through in its next descent. When the needle again descends, the loop is drawn over and off the "looper" by the consequent tension of the thread, the combined movement above described producing a single thread chain stitch.

William Meyerstein obtained provisional protection on the 3rd of August, 1855, for a machine for sewing by means of a straight needle vibrated vertically by a lever arm, and acting in combination with a shuttle, which travels in a horizontal circular course, the straight needle and shuttle each carrying a separate thread. The material to be sewn is advanced between the successive movements of the needle, by a suitable feeding apparatus, capable of being adjusted by turning a screw so as to vary the length of the stitches at pleasure. The novelty of this machine, or so-called invention, remained in the mind of the inventor, the provisional protection certainly does not disclose it.

Alfred Heaven, on the 10th of August, 1855, obtained a patent for an arrangement of apparatus for piercing, puncturing, or cutting holes of various shapes in fabrics by means of stilettes or punches applied to the ordinary embroidery machines previous to performing the operation of embroidery or sewing by such machines, the object being to produce a clear outline in the design, and to make the embroidery or sewing as strong as that performed by hand.

Mr. William Emerson Baker, of the Grover and Baker Sewing Machine Company, U.S., obtained a patent on the 16th of August, 1855, for improvements in sewing machines, the chief features in the invention being the making of the stand or frames of sewing machines in the form of a box or case which is to enclose the machine when out of use, and keeps it from dirt and dust. Also a mode whereby the bulk of the machine may be reduced so as to be capable of being packed or contained in a conveniently sized box, which object the patentee proposes to accomplish by making the driving handle or crank pin capable of being passed through the fly-wheel inside the machine when out of use, and of being pulled out and projected outside the wheel, when required for use. Another point in the invention is the use of a peculiar combination of helical spring and slotted spindle for keeping the thread in a proper state of tension. Also a mode of sewing two parallel rows of stitches by employing one retaining or locking thread.

(To be continued.)

A DEFENCE OF THE HIRE SYSTEM, based on Legal and Commercial considerations. Price 1s. Publishers, SEWELL & Co.

Failures and Arrangements.

ROBERT PEASEGOOD, dealer in sewing machines and fancy goods, 1 and 2, St. Andrew's Square, Weymouth.

A deed of arrangement was filed in the above on October 5th. Liabilities, £860; assets estimated at £300. Among the creditors are the following:—

	£	s.	d.
Bishop's Cluster Company, London	18	2	0
Halesowen Perambulator Company, Birmingham	34	0	0
L'Hollier, L., Birmingham	115	0	0
Midland Perambulator Company, Birmingham	50	0	0
Stone & Co., Bristol	14	10	0

We understand that a composition of 10s. in the pound has been offered, but not accepted by all the creditors.

HENRY JOHNSON, sewing machine and furniture dealer, 92, Herschell Road, Sheffield.

A deed of arrangement was filed in the above on September 26th. Liabilities, £250; assets estimated at £120. Absolute assignment. Composition 7s. 6d. in the pound, payable half December 21st, 1891, and balance March 21st, 1892. Among the creditors are the following:—

	£	s.	d.
Seidel & Naumann, London	13	4	6
Gough, J. & Co., Manchester	18	5	11
Harrop, J., Manchester	15	10	6

GEORGE DAVIS, perambulator manufacturer, late of 98 and 100, Crondall Street, Hoxton, and 109, Kingsland Road.

A dividend in the above will shortly be announced by the trustee, Mr. E. H. Collins, 19a, Coleman Street, E.C. WILLIAM SAYNOR, domestic machinery and cycle dealer, late 6, Harrington Street, now 22, Copley Road, and the Crown Cycle Works, Station Road, Doncaster.

A bill of sale for the sum of £75 was filed on October 6th against W. Saynor, domestic machinery dealer, 22, Copley Road, Doncaster, in favour of Stephen Teale.

A receiving order was made in the above on October 17th.

A Wheeler & Wilson Reunion.

THROUGH an oversight we have hitherto omitted to report that on Friday evening, the 18th September, no sewing-machine man could have been in the vicinity of the Adelphi Hotel at Liverpool, towards six o'clock p.m., without noticing a number of "strangers," with familiar faces, hieing thither. All the Wheeler & Wilson branch managers were there, and their chief travellers, with Mr. Powell (General Manager for these Islands) and Mrs. Powell, Mr. C. S. Rigg (who was for many years District Manager for the Wheeler & Wilson Company) and Mrs. Rigg, and the respected former General Manager for Great Britain, Mr. A. D. Ayres (who has gone a step higher, and is now General Superintendent of the company's agencies all over the globe) and Mrs. Ayres. It is nearly a year since the change referred to in Mr. Ayres position took effect, and this was the occasion of his first official visit to this country and the Continent as General Superintendent. The day had been spent in council at the company's offices in Bold Street, and, if we may judge by the beaming faces, there had been given there encouraging accounts of the progress of business and of future prospects. We have since heard that Mr. Ayres spoke of a machine which the company had just completed at the factory, which is to put everything else in its particular line completely in the shade. So many good things have lately been introduced by the Wheeler & Wilson Company that we are quite anxious to see their latest work. The proceedings in the evening at the Adelphi took the shape of a dinner, on the invitation of Mr. Powell, who, as host, occupied the chair. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts were duly honoured, and the toast of "Health and Happiness to the Distinguished Guests of the Evening, Mr. & Mrs. Ayres," was enthusiastically received. We cannot refer in detail to the various toasts and speeches. There was round the table as much talent in the musical and story-telling lines as would ordinarily suffice for half a dozen dinner parties,

and accordingly, it is not to be wondered at that every one present thoroughly enjoyed the evening. Mr. and Mrs. Ayres sailed the next day for New York, on board the *Arizona*.

We might add that Mr. Ayres had made a tour through Europe and seen most of his company's agents. He reported trade particularly good "all along the line." The factory at Bridgeport had for a long time past been working to its fullest capacity, and the various branches and depots throughout the world were in a highly satisfactory condition. Mr. Ayres was pleased to tell us, that he had found the English business of the company in an exceedingly prosperous condition, and its prospects were brighter than ever.

Correspondence.

*** This column is at the service of all classes of readers for the discussion of trade matters. We need not say that the insertion of a letter from a correspondent does not necessarily imply that we endorse the views expressed. The responsibility rests entirely with the person signing the letter. As an independent Journal we offer facilities to all parties to ventilate their grievances or express their views on the condition that the right of reply be allowed anyone who feels himself aggrieved or considers an explanation necessary.*

TO MANUFACTURERS OF PRAM. SUPPLIES.

To the Editor of the Sewing Machine Gazette.

DEAR SIR,—I received your paper, the *Journal of Domestic Appliances*. Many thanks for the same; it has been of great service to me. Could you inform me where I could buy the braids for perambulators, also the Melton for lining the hoods, and the leather for hoods; and upholstering the bodies of the perambulators. I am a large perambulator maker, so that I would require to buy in the first market, from the manufacturers. I should also be pleased to receive the names of different makers of parts of wheels, viz., hubs, rims, spokes, caps, &c., as I wanted, if possible, to get the wheels sent out in parts, and then put them together here.

Waiting your reply, I am, yours faithfully,

EDWIN ARNOLD.

Perambulator and basket manufacturer, importer of every description of perambulators, basket ware, rocking horses, bicycles, and Japanese ware.

90, Willis Street, Wellington, N.Z., August 21st, 1891.

Wheeler's Polishing Mixture.

WE have discovered a compound which we have found of great value in polishing new cabinet work, as well as refinishing and brightening old work. The compound is easily made by any one in the following manner:—

Take one part of raw linseed oil, put it in a bottle, add about 15 or 20 parts of 95 per cent. alcohol and shake thoroughly.

To use it, take a soft cotton cloth free from starch (we use cheese-cloth or, preferably, Canton flannel), fold it into a sort of pad, and let a moderate quantity of the compound soak into it from the bottle. Then rub in gently and quickly over the work and you will discover a bright polish on the surface. Be particular to wipe the work till dry and be careful not to leave any oil on the work. After being used a short time, the cloth will become too oily. Then take a new cloth or apply clear alcohol to the old one till the oil is worked off. Do not leave the rubbing cloth lying on the cabinet work.

Note.—Clear alcohol will cut and destroy the varnish. Just the right amount of oil will prevent such action, but too much oil will leave the work greasy and without the desired lustre. Hence the necessity of maintaining the proper proportions of oil and alcohol to obtain the best results. The lustre of the polish is derived from the action of alcohol on the varnish and when the work is properly done the polish will be permanently retained. A little practice will enable any person of ordinary judg-

ment to use this polishing compound successfully.—
WHEELER & WILSON MFG. Co., Bridgeport, Conn.,
October 1, 1891.

The Wheeler and Wilson Manufacturing Company are about to send to their British agents the foregoing receipt. It is only fair to say that we have not tested it ourselves, but the high reputation of the company is sufficient to justify our recommending the polish to the attention of our readers. It might be worth the while of dealers to prepare a quantity of this polish and sell the same to their customers already for use.—Ed.

Embezzlement by a Collector.

AT the Truro City Police Court, on the 16th ult. before Messrs. A. Jennings (in the chair), S. Pascoe, E. Sharp, and W. Barrett (magistrates). George Wyatt of Truro, was charged on a warrant with feloniously embezzling the sum of £3 2s. 6d. on the 5th August last, the money's of his employers, the Singer Manufacturing Company, Limited. Mr. Dobell appeared to prosecute for the company, and stated that Wyatt had been collector of the company, receiving wages and commission averaging from 23s. to 25s. per week. His duties were defined by written instructions, whereby no receipts could be given other than on forms with which he was supplied. It appeared that he had been giving receipts on private slips of paper, and not accounting for the money received to his employers. The amount as ascertained up to the present which he had received and not accounted for was about £9. Mr. L. Carlyon' on behalf of prisoner, intimated that he would plead guilty, and the case was adjourned to enable the formal evidence to be given in order that the magistrates might give their judgement. Prisoner was admitted to bail himself in £100, and two sureties of £50 each.

At the adjourned hearing the chairman sentenced the prisoner to three months imprisonment.

Goods on Consignment.

IMPORTANT JUDGMENT.

AT the Worcester County Court last month, the White Sewing Machine Company sued Oliver Scriven for £8 10s., the value of two sewing machines seized under a distress for rent levied upon an agent of plaintiffs. Mr. Tree said that E. H. Seymour, of Sidbury, agreed with the White Sewing Machine Company in July, 1889, to sell sewing machines or other goods sent to him by them from time to time, the machines to remain the property of the company till sold. Under that agreement twelve machines were sent to Mr. Seymour, and were sold prior to June last. In that month there were two machines of plaintiff's in Seymour's possession, and a distress for rent was levied by the landlord—the defendant. The two machines were seized, a sale was held, and the defendant received the proceeds, except for certain expenses, and £2 4s. 3d., a balance above the amount of rent handed to the Official Receiver, defendant having filed his petition. It was clear, therefore, that the landlord had the benefit of the proceeds of the sale of these two machines. The question, therefore, was one of law, whether those goods were privileged from distress. The general rule was that the landlord might seize anything he found on the premises, but there were certain well-established exceptions to that rule. Among those exceptions were goods delivered to a person, exercising a trade, to be worked upon or dealt with, and goods in a factor's hands for sale. The Court of Queen's Bench applied the same decision to commission agents. He therefore held that the two machines were privileged from distress. Mrs. Seymour corroborated this statement as to the acts of her husband's connection with White's, and as to the levying of distress. When the machines arrived a card bearing the words "These machines are on consignment" was affixed to them. The value of the two machines in stock was £10. His Honour gave judgment for the full amount, with costs, the defendant not being in a position to take the case to a higher court on a point Mr. Beauchamp raised.

The Law of Distraint.

AT the Worship Street Police Court, on the 8th October, Robert M. Freeman, a certificated broker, carrying on business in Bethnal Green, was summoned before Mr. Mead for illegally distraining upon the goods of George Norton. The complainant, a dock labourer, said that he lived in Chance Street, Church Street, Brick Lane, and rented one room at the top of the house on a weekly tenancy. He received notice to quit expiring on the 21st September, but did not go. On the morning of the 23rd, at ten o'clock, a man walked in and said he had come to distrain. The defendant followed the man, and said he was agent for the landlord. The defendant commenced to take things down from the walls and windows preparatory to removing them from the room, and having done so, went away to get help to carry the things out. Two hours later, the man left in possession also quitted the room, whereupon the witness took the opportunity of locking the door and going away. At four o'clock he returned, and found the man waiting on the landing to recover possession, but the witness did not go in. At seven o'clock, on going to the door again, he found that it had been broken open, and all his goods carried from the room to the yard of the house. No one was in possession of the room, and the door was not secured, so that witness retook possession, restored his things to the place at two o'clock in the morning, and had kept possession ever since. He admitted that rent was due, and that he had not paid any since he took possession again. The defendant did not give him an inventory or notice of distrain. Cross-examining the complainant, the defendant elicited that Norton lived in the one room with his wife and family and seven dogs. Further, that complaint had been made of the place, and that the witness's wife and family had left on the 21st. The complainant knew the law, and asserted that he could not be ejected before being served with a second notice, and then under a warrant from this court. The magistrate upheld this view, and told the defendant that as a sworn broker, he knew he was not entitled to act as he had done to evict a man. The defendant said that he believed he was entitled to regain possession by force, submitting that there had been no abandonment of possession, because his man had not gone off the premises, but only out of the room under temporary pressure. Mr. Mead said that the defendant was wrong in evicting, and in seizing the goods. The defendant said that a recent amendment to the Lodgers' Goods Protection Act gave permission to seize bedding and certain other articles hitherto protected from distrain. Mr. Mead said it was true such goods could now be seized, but only while the tenancy was running. In this case the tenancy was ended by the notice on the 21st. He expressed his intention of sending the defendant for trial, giving him the usual formal caution. The defendant said he was greatly surprised, and asked for an adjournment in order that he might be legally defended. Eventually Mr. Mead acceded to his request, and adjourned the summons for a week.

Claim for a Perambulator Debt.

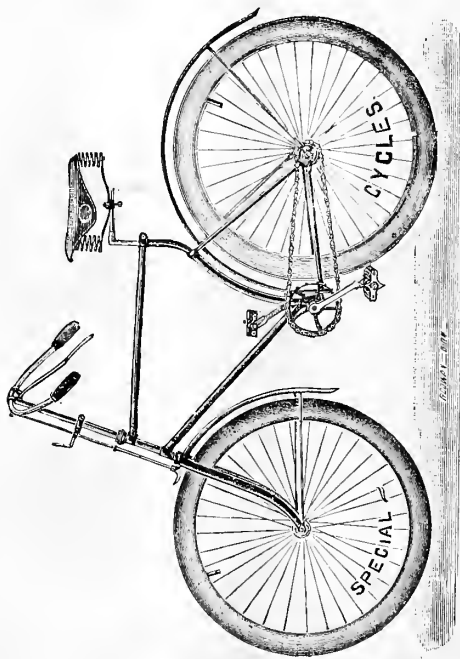
AT the Birmingham County Court, on the 14th of October, before his Honour Judge Chalmers, an action was brought by the Midland Perambulator Company, of Birmingham, manufacturers, against Messrs. E. J. Crawford & Co., of 192, Tottenham Court Road, London, general dealers, to recover £12, the value of a dozen perambulators. Mr. Bickley appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Colbeck for the defendants. Plaintiff's case was that they had received an order from the defendants for a dozen perambulators of a pattern shown on their list, and supplied them. Defendants refused to pay for them on the ground that they were not what they required. Mr. Luckett and Mr. L'Hollier were called as witnesses, and stated that the perambulators supplied, a sample of which was produced, were cheap at £1. A sample of another perambulator, which defendants said they had shown to plaintiffs' traveller as the kind wanted, was stated by the witnesses to be of equal value to plaintiffs'. They would not prefer either. The defence was that the plaintiffs' traveller was shown a

perambulator in London, and told that it was the kind required. The order was afterwards given by post, but the interview with the traveller was mentioned, and the perambulators sent were of a different kind, and inferior. His Honour gave judgment for defendants.

The Stanley Show.

THE Stanley Show of Cycles will be held at the Crystal Palace, from the 27th inst. to the 5th December.

Among the exhibitors, Mr. H. S. Roberts, of Dean-



shanger, Stony Stratford, will occupy a prominent position with his "Special" Safeties.

Herewith we give an engraving of one of these machines, which are well known to many of our readers. As we have before stated, Mr. Roberts has a system of business whereby dealers can sell at a good profit without keeping a stock, or the outlay of any money whatever,

Novel Illustrated Circulars.

ON the next page we give a specimen of our novel illustrated circulars, which have been adopted by a large number of dealers throughout the country.

We have another circular, dealing with perambulators and mail carts, of which specimens can be had on application.

We only charge a trifle over bare cost for these circulars, as we have prepared them specially for our subscribers.

The annexed illustrations show "Sewing machine parts," "Machine attachments," "The stitch," "The tension," "The feed," and "How the lockstitch is produced."

The American perambulator makers have made several attempts to get their style of carriage adopted in this country, but thus far with very little success. We are now exercised as to whether they will succeed with mail carts. Of late several shipments of cars mounted on wooden wheels and with wooden bodies, have come to hand. Several of the designs are really first-class, particularly some four wheel miniature vans.

SEWING MACHINE PARTS.

1. The Feed
2. " Tension
3. " Foot-lifter
4. " Pitman
5. " Take-up
6. " Needle
7. " Presser foot
8. " Thread guide
9. " Shuttle Carrier
10. " Driver
11. " Hook
12. " Shuttle Race
13. " Side Spring
14. " Bobbin
15. " Needle Bar

MACHINE ATTACHMENTS.

1. The Feller
2. " (H) Emmer
3. " (Ac) Corder
4. " Ruffler
5. " Buttonholer
6. " (Up) Braider
7. " Tacker
8. " Binder

THE STITCH.

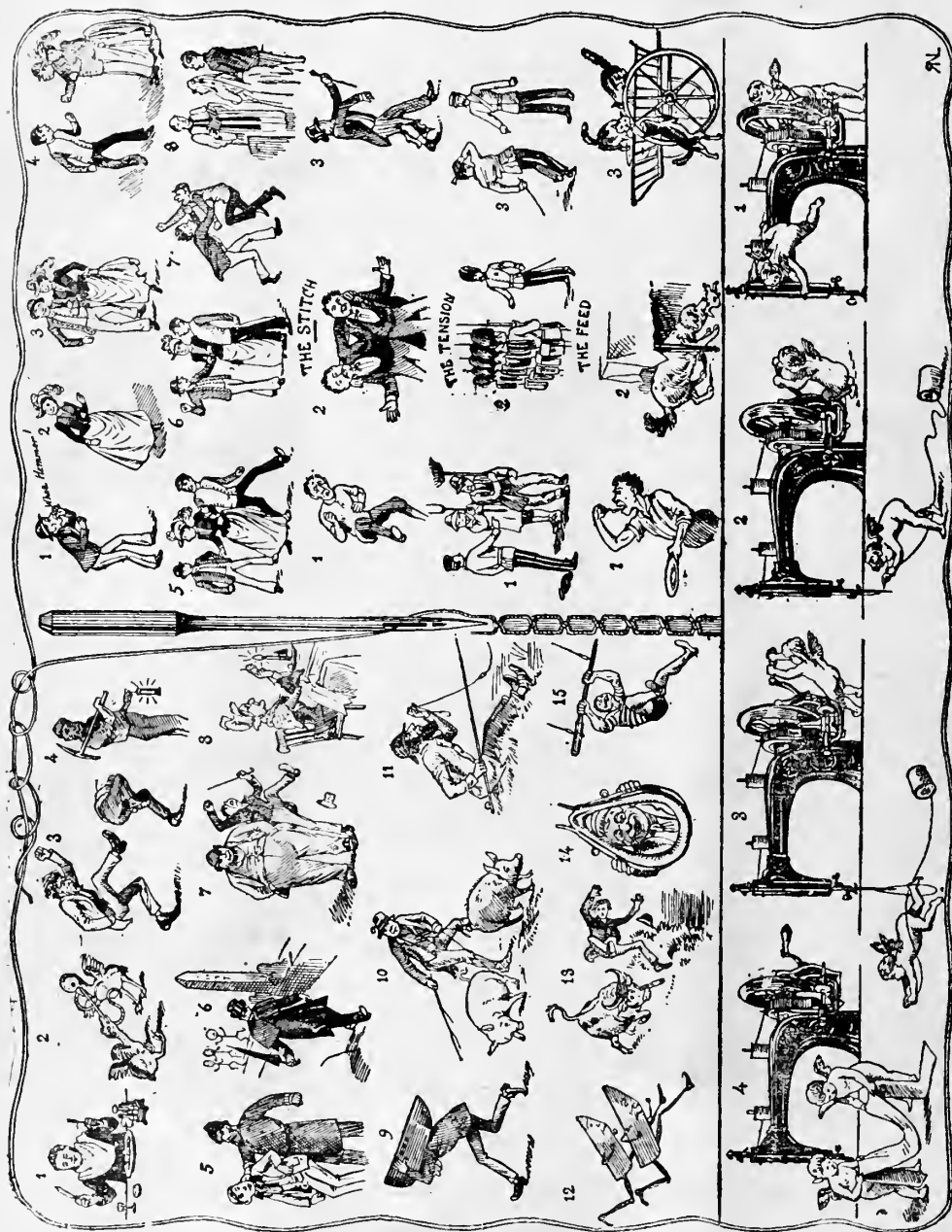
1. " Stitch
2. " Lockstitch
3. " Chainstitch

THE TENSION.

1. " Bad (At) Tension
2. " Good do.
3. " Tight do.

THE FEED.

1. " Top Feed
2. " Under Feed



LEON L'HOLLIER,



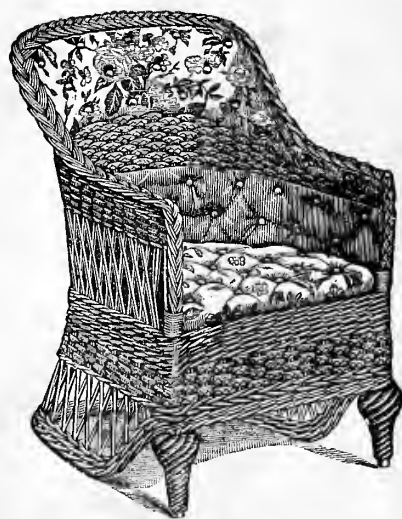
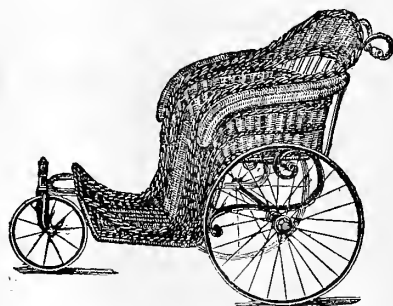
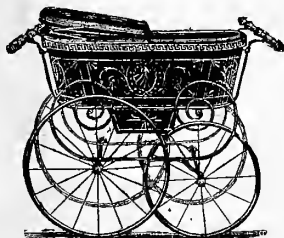
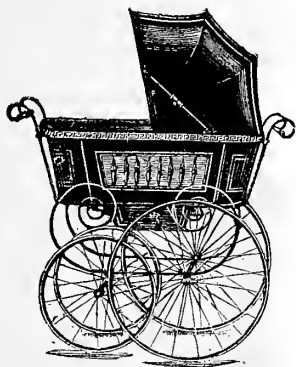
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upholstered in all kinds of materials.*

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147, ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, E.C.

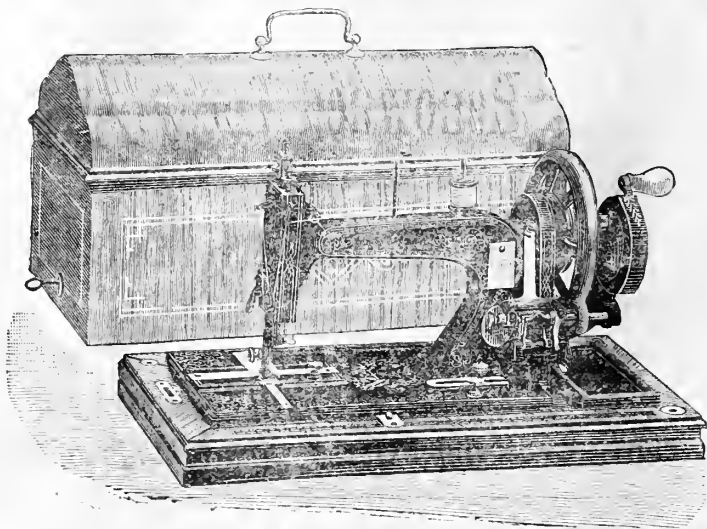
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the following
Machines always
kept in London.

Express
Wilcox & Gibbs
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Singer System.
Low Arm
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Do. High. do.
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No. 1, 9 & 12
Elastic
White System.
Rotary Machines.

SOLE AGENTS in the United Kingdom for the justly renowned
"GLORIA" Machines. Fittings for every style of Machine, and every
requisite for a Sewing Machine Depot always in Stock.

We are the SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS for the "GLORIA" MACHINE, and Buyers should
Beware of Purchasing Elsewhere. It is Patented in Germany, and cannot be imitated.

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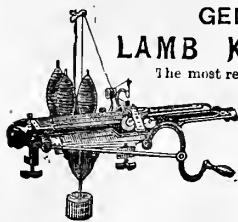
Beautiful and New Designs. Buy nowhere
until you have seen our Stock and heard
our Prices.

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ment, Similar Construction to the
"Celestina." Music Cheap.

ARIOSA.—Quite New. Tin Music Sheets,
Rich and Soft Tone,

HELIKON.—Quite New. A Small and Very
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GENUINE AMERICAN LAMB KNITTING MACHINE.

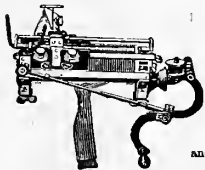
The most reliable and most easy running Stocking and
Glove Knitter in the Market.

SWISS KNITTER.
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For all kinds of Garments, with special
automatic attachments.

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SWIFT GOLD MEDAL

KNITTER

KNITS Stockings ribbed or plain
GLOVES and CLOTHING in
WOOL, SILK, or COTTON. INSTRU-
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TRIUMPHANT AWARD at PARIS. The only
WINNER in the WORLD of 4 GOLD MEDALS
and 22 other Honours. HARRISON KNITTING MACHINE CO.
Works: 45, Upper Brook St., Manchester.

Papers on Knitting Machines. No. V.

UNDERVESTS, and, in fact, all underclothing, is a
very lucrative branch of the knitting trade, when
worked properly. These vests, sometimes called "Swiss
vests," "Boltonian," "Victoria," &c., are nearly all made
alike, *i.e.*, two and two rib, and are now made in
gauges from 5 to 12 and even 14 needles to the inch.

The most useful machines for this purpose are those
made by the Chemnitz Knitting Machine Company, of
which Mr. G. H. Neumann, of 44, Mansfield Road,
Nottingham, is the representative for this country.

To begin with, we must have a machine at least 24 in.
needle bed, 12 needles to the inch, fitted with automatic
racking, over 1, 2, or 3 needles, double mechanism, for
knitting two rows at a time, and also fitted with friction
gearing for driving by power. Such a machine, fitted
on iron stand ready for working, will cost £50.

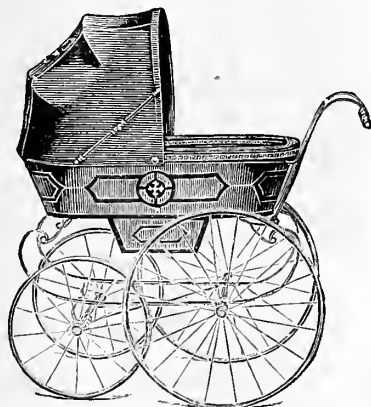
To begin a vest, say ladies' size, push into action the
number of needles required on each side of the machine.
Set the needles for two and two rib, *i.e.*, pull down every
third needle. Begin at the right hand side of the
machine, and pull down (out of action) the third needle
from the end, count on to the next third needle, and pull
that one down, and so on right across the machine. This
will leave the needles in twos, and for a woman's vest
there must be 80 pairs of needles (or ribs), or 160 needles
on each side of the machine. Now set the back needles
same as the front, but in such a way that the back
needles will come between the front ones, and when
working, will form two and two right across the machine.

Set the gauges at about $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 10, thread up the
machine with the yarn required, which should be $\mathbf{z.36}$,
and can be purchased direct from the spinners, Messrs.
Davison & Co., Liversedge, at 3s. 6d. per pound, in any
shade or colour. Place the back yarn guide at the left side
of the machine, and the front yarn guide at the right.

Upon all the needle latches, thread up one bobbin of
yarn to each guide, allowing about a foot of yarn to
hang down below the jacks. Open the right hand locks,
and put into action all the yarn guide plugs. Rack the
machine over the needle. Turn the machine across to
the left. Every needle should now have a thread of
yarn upon it. Put in the set-up comb, and attach one
weight stand, and two weights will be sufficient for setting
up with. Now close the right hand front lock, and open
the left hand front lock; this will make the machine
knit double flat webb, one webb on each needle bed.

Now turn the machine carefully four times across;
this will form the very neat welt always seen on these
vests. Rack back the machine to form two and two.
Upon all the locks attach another set of weights; place
a set of weights at each end of the set-up comb. Set the
indicator (or counter) at 0. See that everything is
correct in place, then push over your starting levers,
and let the engine do its work until 600 rounds are
registered on the indicator. This looks all very simple,
but the operator must keep his or her eyes open to detect
knots, lumps in the yarn, bad needles, lifting up the

LLOYD & HILL,



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Second Award, Melbourne Exhibition, 1888.

LOWER HURST STREET,

LONDON REPRESENTATIVE—

Mr. W. T. KNIGHT, 8a, CITY ROAD.

BIRMINGHAM.

weights, and several other things that keep cropping up, no matter how well looked after. I would rather have boys than girls for these sort of machines, as girls are very much too fond of gossiping and giggling, and never do give their minds wholly to any trade, no matter what it is.

Stop the machine at the right hand side, shut the left hand back lock, shut the right front lock, rack the machine over one needle, now turn the machine carefully across four times as at the beginning, stop at the right hand side, open the left hand back lock and right hand front lock, and turn the machine one complete round. Shut both left hand locks, lift up out of action left hand back yarn guide plug, break off the yarn for front yarn guide, and tie on a bobbin of sewing cotton (ordinary No. 30 will do); draw the sewing cotton down through the guide, until there is a foot or so below the jacks; now turn the machine once across, break off the sewing cotton, and tie on your yarn again, draw the yarn down below the jacks, same as before, turn round right hand front yarn guide plug, and turn the machine once across; put into action left hand yarn guide plug, turn back again, right hand front yarn guide plug, shut right hand front lock, and open left hand ditto.

Turn the machine carefully four times across, rack back to 232, open all locks, set the indicator again at 0, and go ahead for another vest; when about half a yard of the second vest is knitted, the weights, &c., can be removed, and the complete vest removed from the other by drawing out the thread of sewing cotton, which is merely put in to separate one vest from another.

So much for plain stitch undervests. When fancy pattern is required, the automatic racking can be brought into play, and an almost endless number of beautiful patterns is the result. Two colours can also be put in, if required, one in one yarn guide (say blue silk), and one (white wool) in the other.

Sometimes these vests are wanted with short sleeves, and sometimes, indeed, with long ones down to the wrist. These are knitted precisely the same width as the vest,

and, for short sleeves, sixty rounds will be sufficient for women's size. Long sleeves are knitted the same rounds as short ones, but when sixty rounds are knitted, instead of running the work off the machine, let go sufficient loops to form the gusset, and then continue the sleeve down to the wrist. Before letting go of any loops, it is customary, and, in fact, necessary, to first draw through them very long loops of a different coloured yarn; this prevents the loops from running down.

In making up these undervests, the first thing to be done is to link across the bottom loops, and for this purpose you will require a linking machine, sometimes called a turning-off machine, 24 gauge. Mr. B. Hague, of Roden Street, Nottingham, makes the best "Linkers" in the trade. Price about £7.

Each separate loop is put in the points of the linker, and is finished off with a firm, elastic chain stitch.

Now take this vest and fold it end to end, cut out the neck—the best way is to mark the neck where it has to be cut—then stitch round this mark with a sewing machine before cutting out—there are some machines made that do this cutting at the same time as sewing; then seam up the sides of the vest with (silk thread) an overseaming machine—£7 15s. Mr. Neumann, of Nottingham, also supplies this machine. Leave room for the armholes, and either put in sleeves or finish round with a nice crotchet pattern; finish the neck with the same pattern, and lace round with a piece of silk lace, tied in a bow at the front.

A beginner must not expect to work wonders with the first vest; these things take a long time to learn, particularly the finishing. I have seen these same vests sold at 3s. 11d. each retail, and when we consider that they weigh only 4 oz., there is a good margin of profit.

I can confidently recommend Mr. Neumann's machines for this class of work; they work very smoothly, break less needles, and are in every way better than any other make. The most curious part of these machines is the price, being quite 12½ per cent. below every other make.

I have also been asked, why I am writing these articles?

The Largest Stock of Rubber Wringers in Europe is to be found at the
Warehouses of the

BAILEY WRINGING MACHINE COMPANY.

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The Manufacturers of the Bailey Wringing Machine Co., include the
following well-known Wringers.

**HOUSEHOLD, EMPIRE,
NOVELTY, ROYAL,
SUPERIOR, UNIVERSAL,
EUREKA, KEYSTONE.**

For any of which we shall be glad to receive Orders. Wholesale only.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

This question is rather cheeky, but will be answered all the same. My object is simply to secure a partner with £6,000 or so, in order to start a thoroughly first-class hosiery factory. Even when this desirable object has been attained, I will still continue to write for, and answer queries on this subject in, the *Sewing Machine Gazette*.

My next article will be on cardigan jackets, boys suits, &c., and will appear in the December number.

M. C. DAVISON.

Victoria Street, Heckmondwike.

The Story of the Sewing Machine.

WITH REMINISCENCES, PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

By NEWTON WILSON.

INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER I.

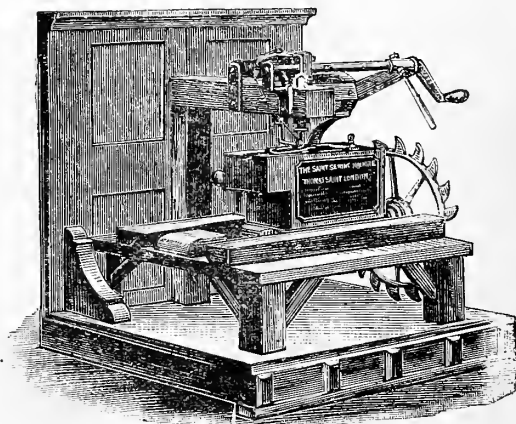
ALL things must have a beginning, but the beginnings of some things are far to seek and difficult to find. Not all the researches of the author of the "Origin of Species," with all the scientists of like ilk can solve the yet moot question, whether the egg preceded the hen, or whether it followed the latter. Even that great discoverer Christopher Columbus, the fourth centenary of whose great achievement is shortly to be celebrated by the Worlds' Great Fair at Chicago, could only contribute that new attitude of self-assertion which he gave to the egg when he caused it to stand on end. The riddle remains unsolved, but in the grand display that will then be made in connection with the sewing machine industry, the self-assertive American will proudly repeat the challenge which he has over and over again made to dispute the priority his country claims to the origin of the sewing machine. For years and years the exultant boast had to be admitted. The claims of an Englishman were unrecognised, because wholly unknown till an accident, for it was nothing else, revealed the fact that what the Patent Office in its documents call "the true and first inventor" was an Englishman and a cockney, who fifty-six years before the date of Elias Howe's patent, described and illustrated a machine for sewing boots and shoes. Why had it remained hidden so long? Simply through the *laches* of the English Patent Office. I think it was about the year 1874, that examining some patents for boots and shoes in the library of the Patent Office, I came across one of ancient date, going back in fact into the last century. This was nominally for inventions of cements, for use and application in the uniting of leather, but right in the heart of the specification was a single sheet of drawings, representing on a small scale a braid making machine, another for the drawing out of fibre like jute or flax, and so preparing it for thread, and lastly, occupying the central position in the sheet, the drawing of a sewing machine. The description of which was entirely written on the lower part of the same sheet.

This was "The Saint Sewing Machine." Save by the merest accident it might have remained, as it had long been wholly undiscovered. There it was, the invention of Thomas Saint, cabinet maker, of Greenhill Rents, in the parish of St. Sepulchre, date 1750. I gazed at that sheet with infinite interest. Here surely was the first idea of the sewing machine! A compound of wood and metal! The framework all wood, the movements all metal. The material to be sewn held by two clamps attached to a travelling carriage, while what may be called the piercing instruments worked vertically from above, the one an awl, perforating the hole, which is entered at the succeeding stitch by the needle carrying the thread. The needle is straight, but singular to say has no point, but presents the appearance of an ordinary needle with the point broken, or cut off in the centre of the eye. There is a looping instrument below. The stitch produced is the ordinary chain or single thread.

A horizontal shaft at the top of the needle and awl bars, carries a series of tappets which give motion to the vertical bars and the looper below. A long pin, acting on a large ratchet wheel, gives motion to a worm which actuates the carriage and with it the work upon it.

Now if it is asked, was this machine practical? I am not prepared to answer in the affirmative. It was the first idea, or rather the expression of the first group of ideas, which a cabinet maker (not a trained mechanic) put

together in the first approach to practical form. Here you have the overhanging arm, the most prominent characteristic of all sewing machines. You have the perpendicular action claimed by I. M. Singer, for many years as a great distinguishing feature of his make, and which contrasted so strikingly with the curved arms and needles, of the Grover & Baker, and Wheeler & Wilson machines. You have the eye pointed needle long claimed as the great discovery of Elias Howe, and you have the pressing surfaces which held the work taut and firm, which were long after described by Lord Campbell in a very celebrated judgment as the essential invention of Elias Howe, and you have a feed, a curious one certainly, for it is the slide rest motion of the common lathe. This feed was necessarily intermittent in its operations, and therefore could only stitch, short distances without rearrangement, but even in this respect it was equal to the rack and pinion feed movement of Elias Howe. What would have happened had the discovery of this patent been made a dozen or fifteen years previously, it is not difficult to conjecture. It would have broken down the patent of William Thomas, the owner of Elias Howe's, for the chief part of his inventions. It would have smashed the claim of I. M. Singer to his perpendicular action, and straight needle. And it would have made equally short work of claims subsequently made to the conjoint use of awl and needle in the stitching of leather. It is probable that Saint himself failed to appreciate the great importance of his invention; as far as can be gathered, he did not follow it up by efforts to improve, and perfect it. The records of the Patent Office are silent on this subject



though ten years after we meet with the same name, and probably the same individual, in connection with another important invention.

I have pointed out that two other machines are indicated in this same wonderful patent. The first is a braid making machine, which to all intents and purposes is the same that is used at the present day. The second is an indication not very clearly defined of the woolcombing apparatus which like the sewing machine formed the subject matter of one of the most prolonged patent suits of modern times. Lister, of Bradford, was finally successful in this series of suits. The claim was for the use of mechanical pincers in drawing out the fibre, and these pincers are clearly shewn in Saint's patent. Had this been known at the time of the litigation referred to, it would undoubtedly have broken the monopoly of Lister, who finally succeeded in maintaining his patent and amassed, as is known, an immense fortune. Such a patent as that of Saint could never have been taken out under the present law, nor of the late law which came into operation on the 1st of October, 1852. But under the old law a man could embrace within the covers of his patent an unlimited number of different inventions.

Once again we meet with the name of Thomas Saint. This is at Bristol ten years later, and the patent taken out in the year 1800 is for improvements, in steam engines and exhibits for the first time the mechanical contrivances for the use of steam expansively. Till the invention of Mr. McNaught nearly fifty years later, this invention, like that of the sewing machine, lay unknown and unrecognised. Now it is applied to an enormous extent, and has revolutionised all our ocean transit.

Before it came into use low pressure engines with a maximum of 15 lbs. pressure of steam to the square inch were the rule. To-day by this means, a pressure of 60 lbs. to the square inch and even far more can be applied with an enormous increase of power and an equally enormous economy of fuel. I am not prepared to assert, or to prove that it was the same Thomas Saint, the cabinet maker of Greenhill Rents, but I think it extremely probable, and if that be accepted, then we must recognise in Thomas Saint one of the greatest inventors of the last century. His name should be inscribed on the roll of fame, and to him should be accorded a prominent niche in the Pantheon of the world's benefactors and scientific discoverers.

At least let us recognise him as the first and true inventor of the sewing machine, and let us fitly canonise him as its tutelar saint, the "Saint Thomas" of the parish of St. Sepulchre.

Before leaving the Saint machine, it may be stated that the engraving illustrating this article has been prepared from an exact reproduction of the original machine, in fact a working model, as described in the specification of the patent. This model was constructed for exhibition at the Centennial Show, in Philadelphia, in 1876. It was subsequently exhibited at the Paris Exposition Universelle in 1878. It has in later years appeared at the exhibitions of sewing machines and other domestic appliances at the Aquarium and the Agricultural Hall. Its final and fitting destination is to be the Museum of Patents, South Kensington.

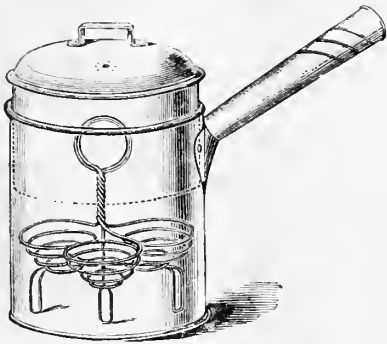
To be continued in our next.

When the true story of Elias Howe and his invention will be given.

Signal Egg Saucepan.

WE give herewith an illustration of a very useful little invention for which agents are now being appointed. It is the patent of H. G. Planner & Company, 1, Arthur Street East, London Bridge, E.C., having tested it ourselves we can strongly recommend it to our readers as a capital shilling line.

The invention combines a saucepan, egg stand, egg



timer, and a signal. Its special feature is a whistle placed in the lid in such a manner that it is blown by the steam just when the eggs are ready for the table. It is selling well and should be in every home.

Making Embroideries by Power.

CONSUL BYERS, of St. Gall, reports a new invention at Arbon, in connection with the manufacture of embroideries, which threatens to revolutionise the most important manufacturing interests of the Swiss Republic. Eastern Switzerland, with St. Gall as a centre, has been for 100 years the head-quarters of the embroidery industry of the world. In the year 1890 cotton embroideries to the value of £3,600,000 were shipped from St. Gall to various quarters of the earth. The invention of a steam embroidery machine, that may more than triple the present enormous production of hand machines, and turn out embroidery of even a better quality than the present, is of sufficient importance to attract general

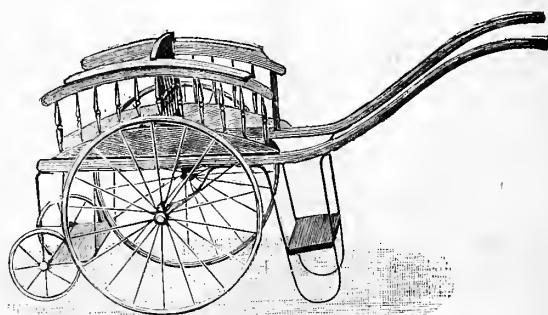
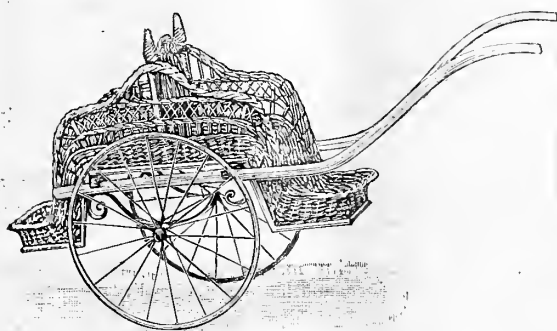
attention. To the many thousands of Swiss people, who earn their living by labouring at the hand machine, the invention is one of vital interest. The present hand machine for embroidery was brought into use in 1827. Embroidery by hand alone had long been practised, but it had only become an organised industry early in the present century, and was confined, as now, almost wholly to the mountainous part of eastern Switzerland—that is, the cantons of Appenzell, Thurgau, and St. Gall, with the town of St. Gall as the head-quarters for shipping. The technical skill and readiness of hand of the Appenzell women were marvellous, and gradually the embroidery made by them became famous all over the world. Very many thousands of the people are engaged wholly in the skilled business. Girls were trained to it from early childhood. At that time, all the work was done by hand, and in the people's homes, but the introduction of the hand machine rapidly changed the whole situation. At the present day, possibly not 5 per cent of the embroideries are made exclusively by hand.

The hand machine was soon in the houses of half the peasants, and factories were established, where many machines were set up and worked, but still by hand power only. The character of the work was then, as now, very good, but the production was comparatively slow. This common old embroidering hand machine of 1827, with few improvements, is the one that is used to-day for the millions of fine embroideries that are sold to all quarters of the globe. There are about 23,000 of them in use in eastern Switzerland, the number of needles averaging about 250 to the machine, and the number of stitches not exceeding 2,000 to the needle daily. As embroiderers are paid on the stitch basis only, and sometimes as low as 2½d. a hundred, they have very small earnings left after paying all expenses. At the present time 2s., sometimes less, is a fair average of the daily earnings of a hard-working embroiderer, who must toil a long day with head, hands, and feet. To produce a machine that would increase the number of stitches, and with less labour, has been the aim of inventors for nearly fifty years. Some fifteen years ago a machine called the "Schiffli" was invented and worked by steam. It produces, however, only a low class of goods of inferior quality. The product of this machine is usually known as "Schiffli goods," or Schiffli embroideries. A little later, other and greatly improved steam machines for fine embroidering were invented, but failed to enter into general use.

For 17 years a firm at Arbon, on Lake Constance, have been striving to solve the problem of a rapid, perfect-acting steam embroidery machine, that will increase the production, lessen the labour, and even improve the quality of the goods. This firm believe they have accomplished the desired object in their new "Arbon" machine. The principle upon which the invention proceeds appears, says the United States Consul, to warrant belief in its great success. It is a power machine, but retains some of the ideas of the old hand machine. The short thread is still used, but with a vertical tension, by spring motion, in place of the horizontal moving carriage of the common machine. The needles are all put in place at once, by means of a bar, that is replaced as often as needed, saving valuable time. The pantograph that moves the frame holding the cloth is moved by steam, and follows the pattern by means of an automatic attachment which takes the place of the trained embroiderer.

What is claimed for this invention by its owners is that it will at least triple the product of the hand machine, that it can produce goods cheaper, and that it can turn out goods quite as good, if not better than by the old method, and do it without so much of the wear and tear to the muscles of men and women. It has different improved attachments, such as "Bohrers," steam needle threaders, automatic pantograph, &c., that aid in the rapid production. The hand machine seldom produces much above 2,000 stitches daily on an average. The Arbon machines, when placed two together, with the single automatic pantograph acting for both, will, it is claimed, produce 12,000 to 15,000 stitches daily. It requires no rest and can be worked 24 instead of 12 hours. Two hand machines, worked by two men and two girls, may, it is claimed, be forced to produce 5,500 stitches daily, but,

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LONDON, N.**

even then, if the estimates are all correct, the Arbon machine would nearly triple the production, allowing nothing for the advantages of power over hand machines in many other directions. A drawback to the Arbon machine is the expense of its manufacture—£200 to £280—as compared with £80 and less for the best pattern hand machines. Its great production, too, would indicate that it is suitable only for articles that are demanded in immense quantities. It is maintained, however, that this is not an objection, as the machine will produce almost everything in the embroidery line.

Jottings.

We commence in the present number the first of a series of articles by Mr. Newton Wilson. The older members of the trade, need not be informed as to the long and varied career of the author, and others will not long remain ignorant of the same, as we shall shortly insert a sketch of his life. Few men are as capable of writing the reminiscences of the sewing machine trade as is Mr. Newton Wilson, and we can promise our readers much interesting and instructive reading during the series.

SEWELL—ABELS.—On the 16th inst., at the parish church of St. Andrew, Holborn, Samuel J. Sewell, editor of the *Sewing Machine Gazette*, to Blanche, daughter of J. Abels, of Maddox Street, W.

The above notice, which appeared in the marriage column of the *Daily Telegraph* on the 17th ult., has brought the editor so many letters of congratulation that he is afraid he may have overlooked replying to several of his friends in the trade; he therefore desires to express his hearty thanks to all and sundry, and to say that he has been deeply touched by the kindness displayed towards him.

We are asked to state that the Newspaper Extract Agency, of 19, Spring Gardens, are collecting illustrated abstracts of patents granted at home and abroad for sewing machines, type-writers, knitting machines, and agricultural machinery.

We are informed that Mr. G. M. Pfaff, of Kaiserslautern, has purchased the sewing machine factory of Konig & Co., of the same town.

Mr. John Newey, of Messrs. J. Newey & Co., sewing machine manufacturers, Clyde Works, Heaman Street, Birmingham, has retired from that firm's business. Debts by Mr. Frederick Nesfield Cookson.

Messrs. Adshead Bros., perambulator manufacturers, Ivanhoe Works, Oxford Street, Dudley, have dissolved partnership. Debts by Mr. Benjamin Willets Adshead, who continues.

Messrs. George Whight & Co., of Holborn Bars, have now a Newcastle depot, under the management of Mr. William Jackson.

Mr. A. G. Turley, of West Bromwich, finds business so good that he is increasing his already extensive depot for domestic machinery, musical instruments, and furniture.

Mr. S. V. Shaw, the well-known sewing machine dealer, aspires to represent his ward in the Halifax Town Council. His address, which is in verse, is a smart thing of its kind, as is shown in the following extracts:—

The' I'm always busy,
I'd be at your call,
And my business ideas
Are well known to you all.

If my views are yours,
Please do what you can
To make a success
Of a pushing young man.

Mr. John Jaap, the Paisley sewing machine dealer, paid his first visit to the metropolis last month, and made several purchases here at considerable advantage.

Mr. Robins, sewing machine dealer, &c, of Middlesbrough, has sold his business to Mr. Burns, of 153, Linthorpe Road, Middlesbrough.

Mr. L. Lawn, sewing machine dealer and draper, Bungay, has sold his business to Mr. R. H. Simmons.

Mr. Spencer, manager for Mr. Henry Thomas, of Cardiff, is to be congratulated on having recovered substantial damages, £150 we believe, for injury done to his knee through the fall of a hoarding a few months ago.

Mr. George White has been appointed London traveller for the Bishop's Cluster Company.

Messrs. Taylor & Wilson, of Accrington, for whom Mr. Charles Bradbury is acting as representative for the south of England, have sent us a copy of their new catalogue of washing, wringing, and mangling machines. It is, beyond doubt, the best printed and illustrated ever issued in the mangle trade. In addition to a fine range of mangles and washing machines, portable coppers and metal cutting machines are also shown, as well as the firm's latest novelty, the "Champion" gas iron. We are testing the latter, and will report on same next month. From what we can see of it thus far, it is an admirable little invention, which dealers would find sell exceedingly well.

Miss Boyle, the well-known sewing and knitting machine dealer, has removed from Princes' Street to 11, St. Andrew Street, Edinburgh.

An old Luton sewing machine dealer, Mr. Williams, has given up business and left "Strawopolis."

Messrs. Young & Co., of Kingsland, have during the past month opened a new machine depot in High Road, Tottenham, N.

A new sewing machine called the "House," and hailing from France, is now being introduced into this country by a private company.

Two new button-hole attachments are about to be placed on the market.

Messrs. Robins & Co., of Kingsland Road, are going ahead. They have just opened spacious corner premises for the sale of domestic machinery at Abney Buildings High Street, Stoke Newington, N.

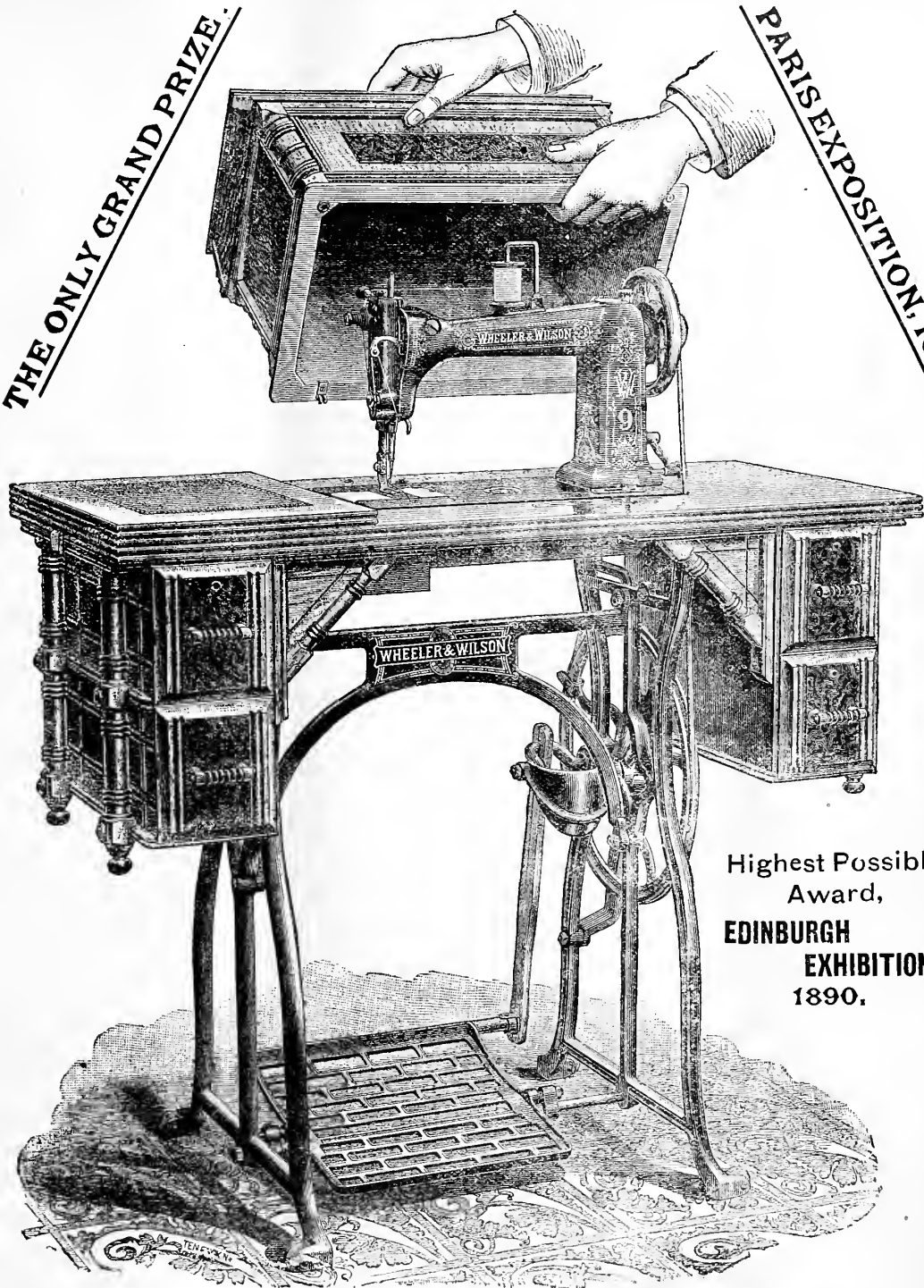
As we go to press, we hear that an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of Dunkley's Patent Wheel and Tyre Company is to be held, with a view to the passing of the following resolution:—

That it has been proved to the satisfaction of the company that the company cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business, and it is advisable to wind up the same by voluntary liquidation.

The meeting referred to was held on Saturday last, when the above resolution was passed. The paid-up capital was stated as being £24,000, and the liability to creditors £2,700. The question was asked why the company had become insolvent so soon after paying a 10 per cent. dividend? It was stated that Mr. Dunkley owed the Wheel and Tyre Company £1,600, and that as the money was not being paid, they took his business, and gave him 4,000 £5 shares in the company, and no money was put in at all. After this someone asked whether the statement, that the company was earning 10 per cent. was not a fraudulent misrepresentation, and some allusions were made to an investigation and prosecution. Mr. Dunkley demanded a poll upon some of the resolutions, but it was found that the voting power upon his 4,000 shares was sufficient to undo what had already been done. Mr. Dunkley admitted that his private liabilities amounted to £750, and said that if the company would discharge these liabilities, he would write off £15,000 worth of shares.

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Sewing Machines in Board Schools.

IN our September number we reported an offer by the Singer Manufacturing Company of gratuitous lessons on every machine to the Amble Board School girls. This offer has not yet been accepted, but it appears to be only a single instance of a scheme they are about to develop, judging from the following, which we extract from a local paper:—

"The Hexham Board School managers are to be congratulated on being first in the field to introduce the sewing machine into schools. We had occasion a few weeks ago, to intimate that an experiment was about to be tried by the Singer Company, in placing one of their celebrated vibrating shuttle machines in the school and giving free instructions on the same to the girls after school hours. The class has now been in existence for six weeks, and as there is only one machine only seven pupils could be admitted, and out of a possible attendance of six, each girl has reached that average, thus showing the great interest they have taken in being taught the machine. Miss Briggs, the head mistress, and her staff, have taken up the scheme most heartily. The managers have courteously granted the class-room with a comfortable fire and gas. Mr. Wright is so gratified at the results obtained that he proposes in the course of a week or so to invite Mr. W. R. Fisher, the district manager, to present the following girls with certificates, for the elementary stage:—Barbara Charlton, Janet Turner, Hilda Thompson, Ethel Welch, Lizzie Ritson Maggie Carr, and Mary Potts, and then he proposes to take on other seven girls and put them through a similar course. We have no hesitation in saying the idea is a capital one, and will be appreciated by the public of this town. We understand that Mr. Wright has also placed a similar machine in the large school at Prudhoe, where the first lesson was given last night. He is also in communication with other schools in the district with the same object. It is not difficult to see that if satisfactory arrangements can be made with the Singer Company, the scheme will prove a great boon to large numbers of the working classes, especially those with large families, who in many cases are anxious for the time to come when their girls may leave school in order that they may engage in something to support themselves and the household generally, but at present in the case of girls who take to the dressmaking and machine work in general, it is a considerable time before they receive anything in the shape of wages. Indeed, in some cases they are expected to pay a premium to learn the trade. Mr. Wright proposes to alter this by making the girls so efficient on the machine that when they leave school, they with their certificates, will be enabled to command a reasonable remuneration at the commencement of their labour career. We again wish success to the scheme, and heartily recommend it to managers of all schools."—*Hexham Courant*, October 3rd.

What is Malleable Iron?

IT is probably the fault of those who are engaged in making malleable iron castings that there is such a widespread misunderstanding of what malleable iron castings are. Many people are under the impression that this material is a common casting, subjected to an annealing process that increases its toughness in proportion to the time and care bestowed upon the operation. If those interested in selling malleable iron would take the mechanical world more into their confidence there would be less prejudice against the material. Some seventy years ago there lived in Newark, N.J., Seth Boyden, a blacksmith by trade. When yet a lad he saw that a grate bar which was taken out of a furnace had apparently changed its quality on the part exposed to the fire. He broke off the part that appeared to have undergone metamorphosis, and found that it could be drawn on an anvil. By some unknown process the iron had become malleable. Boyden proceeded to search for the secret of the change. All his spare hours were devoted to the search, and after long experiment he found out that when cast iron of a certain quality was kept at a high temperature, surrounded by oxide of iron, the cast iron lost its high percentage of carbon, and became soft and malleable. Unless the proper

mixture was used in the cast iron, cementation made the iron worthless.

Malleable castings are made in dry or green sand moulds, that do not differ materially from ordinary cast iron moulding. The iron is poured very hot, and the product is a shiny, gray, highly brittle casting, these characteristics being principally due to the selection of pig iron. The castings are then put into square boxes, where they are embedded in oxide of iron, mostly in the form of iron scale purchased from rolling mills. The boxes are put into furnaces and gradually raised to a high temperature, the limit being only short of the melting temperature of the iron under treatment. The higher the temperature maintained, the better the product. The boxes are kept in the furnaces seven or eight days, and then allowed to cool slowly. As soon as the castings can be handled they are ready for cleaning.

There is considerable difference of opinion among metallurgists as to the rationale of the process. The prevailing opinion is that the decarbonising material, when kept at a high temperature, removes from the part of the iron penetrated the carbon, the sulphur, silicon, and manganese by a process of oxidation. An eminent chemist, however who has given the subject profound study, attributes the change in the physical properties of the castings, after treatment, to the separation of amorphous graphite within the metal, without which separation he holds that the castings will remain brittle when the amount of carbon is decreased to the usual extent. Be this as it may, the practice of cementation with oxide of iron on the proper casting produces a very tough casting that is filling a highly important place in American industries.—*Angus Sinclair*.

Domestic Patents.

The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Messrs. G. F. Reilfern & Co., Patent Agents, 4, South Street, Finsbury, E.C.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT.

1891.

- 15739. F. W. Zimer, for improvements applicable to combined treadle and hand driving mechanism.
- 15763. J. E. Bradley and M. W. Robinson, for improved tuck making device for sewing machines.
- 15854. C. H. Richards, 22, Portland Road, Colchester, Essex, for improvements in wax thread for sewing machines.
- 16036. A. G. Brooks, a communication from J. Butler, administrator of B. F. Shaw, deceased, of United States, for improvements in knitting machinery.
- 16527. K. M. Hunter, for improvements in apparatus for holding and sewing carpets and other fabrics.
- 16545. J. Tripp, for improvements in sewing machines.
- 16598. E. Downs, Westgate Street, Long Melford, Suffolk, for an automaton dead-lock brake for perambulators and invalid carriages.
- 16638. J. Watson, for improvements in sewing machines.
- 16670. R. C. Thompson, for improvements in childrens' mail carts, hand trucks, and other light vehicles.
- 16729. T. Byfield, for a reversible back for a child's two, four, or six-wheeled cart (called a mail cart).
- 16864. G. R. Roberts, 7, Milford Road, Fratton, Portsmouth, for a self-acting safety perambulator brake.
- 16892. J. Hartop, for improvements in perambulators.
- 17142. C. H. Aldridge, for improvements in flat or rotary knitting machines.
- 17150. E. Edwards, a communication from A. Franz, of Germany, for improvements in knitting machines for knitting patterns in two or more colours.
- 17267. L. Noble, for improvements in childrens' road vehicles.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

POSTAGE 1D. EACH EXTRA.

- 16338. *Sewing Machines*. F. Bretz, of Beke's, Hungary. Dated Oct. 14th, 1890. Price 8d.

The improved shuttle sewing machine is of a simple and cheap construction, and adapted to sew all sorts of cloth, including the coarsest leather and the finest silk, this great variety of work being accomplished by means of the exceptionally manifold and variable adjustability of the working parts.

- 16711. *Mail Carts*. R. Tomlin & J. Hope, both of Smallheath, Warwickshire. Dated October 21st, 1890. Price 6d.

The seats are so constructed that in the case of a mail cart of two children the occupants can either sit back to back or face to face, or the cart can be used as a bassinette.

- 17147. *Holding Fabrics while being Embroidered*. W. P. Thompson, a communication from M. H. Rumpf, of Paris, France. Dated October 27th, 1890. Price 8d.

The appliance for holding fabrics in a stretched or distended condition consists of a frame or square formed of two rectangular parts, one rigid and the other capable of extension. The rigid part has two sides flat, and the other two turned inwards to receive the corresponding sides of the extensible part.

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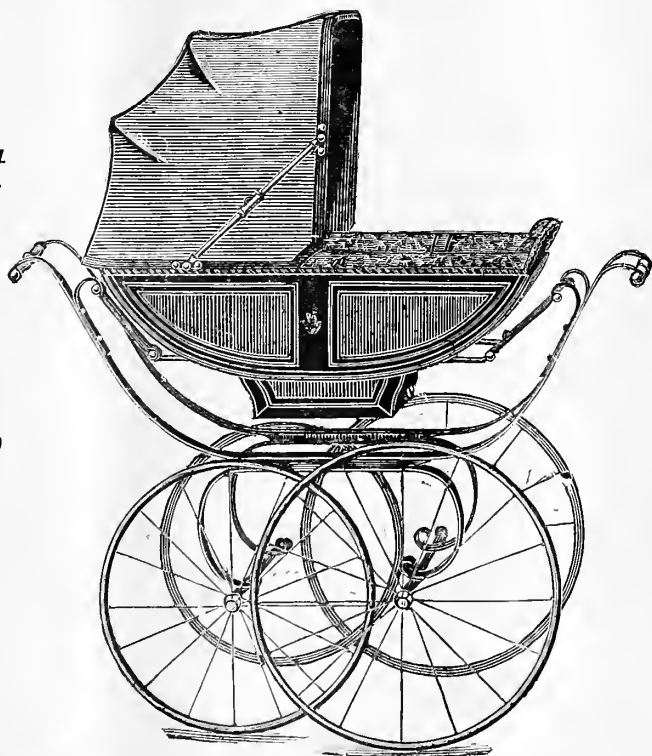
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17212. Lock-stitch Sewing Machines. H. Birch, of Bristol. Dated Oct. 28th, 1890. Price 8d.

Relates to lock-stitch sewing machines of the oscillating type, and has special reference to machines used for executing what is known as "prickseam" work in the manufacture of gloves.

20209. Knitting Machines. J. Wilson and R. Hutchinson, both of Nottingham. Dated December 11th, 1890. Price 8d.

This invention relates to improvements in straight bar knitting machines of the Cotton's type, and is particularly applicable for making what is known as the French foot; it may also be used for fashioning other articles in which two rows of fashionings are required.

2744. Sewing Machines. M. Varchavki, of 143, Great Garden Street, Whitechapel, London. Dated February 14th, 1891. Price 6d.

The cloth plate is so constructed as to be capable of taking a circular form or be fixed in a flat position according to the class of work to be sewn. The spindle for carrying the cotton reel is provided with a latch for retaining the reel, and a washer urged by a spring, making frictional contact with the reel to produce a tension upon the sewing cotton.

8888. Preventing the flowing thread of a sewing machine from slipping over the reel and breaking. W. Griffiths, of Ty-tal-y-fera, Swansea. Dated June 16th, 1891. Price 8d.

The ends of the reel project beyond the thread, and are at right angles to the barrel, and are slanted or curved outwards from the holes, and the edges are smoothly rounded.

10196. Sewing Machines. C. M. Hine, of Allegheny, Penn., U.S.A. Dated June 16th, 1891. Price 8d.

The object of this invention are to produce a sewing machine by means of which an enormously high rate of speed can be obtained, and which is especially adapted for sewing edge seams; in which the cost of maintenance is very small, the adjustments quickly made, the parts easily repaired should they get out of order, and the connections direct and in their simplest forms.

10197. Sewing Machines. C. M. Hine, of Allegheny, Pa., U.S.A. Dated June 19th, 1891. Price 8d.

The improvement consists in the needle carrying-arm and its peculiar connection with the main shaft.

10225. Sewing Carpets. W. P. Thompson. A communication from F. Ames, of 2204 Prairie Avenue, Chicago. Dated June 16th, 1891. Price 1s. 1d.

Consists in providing machinery which will perform the entire work of making up carpets, that is sewing the breadths together.

12189. Sewing Machines. A. J. Boulton. A communication from J. E. Bertrand, of Boston, Mass. Dated July 17th, 1891. Price 8d.

Relates to certain improvements in thread tension and let-off mechanism for sewing machines.

12377. Bobbin and bobbin case-holders for Sewing Machines. H. S. Shaft, J. W. Ricks, and H. P. Shutt, all of Gloversville, U.S.A. Dated July 21st, 1891. Price 6d.

The object of the invention is to provide a readily operable holder for the bobbin or spool used in that class of sewing machine known as rotary hook.

12378. Loopers for Sewing Machines. J. W. Ricks, H. S. Swift, and H. P. Shutt, all of Gloversville, U.S.A. Dated July 21st, 1891. Price 6d.

Consists of a revolving hook, composed of a collar having a flange and two substantially parallel hooks applied to such flange, one having a free point and the other a concealed point and barbs on the hooks, which lie close together, and have an intervening channel.

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

ISSUED AND DATED SEPTEMBER 8TH, 1891.

459036. C. Dancel, Brooklyn, N.Y. Sewing machines.

459260. H. Swinglehurst, Philadelphia, Pa.

Thickening thread mechanism for knitting machines.

459350. E. M. Staples and S. W. Houghton, Springfield, Mass.

Feeding mechanism for sewing machines.

459372. C. S. Gooding, Boston, and R. L. Ellery, Taunton.

Eye-forming mechanism for button machines.

459373. C. S. Gooding, Boston, and R. L. Ellery, Taunton.

Eye-forming mechanism for button machines.

459375. C. S. Goodney and V. Beauregard, Boston, Mass.

Mechanism for Button machines.

ISSUED AND DATED SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1891.

459480. J. F. Thayer, Providence, R.I. Button-setting instrument.

459481. J. H. Vinton, Boston, Mass., button setting machine.

459482. J. H. Vinton, Boston, Mass., button setting machine.

459659. C. E. Sharp, Lowell, Kans., automatic stop motion for knitting machines.

459714. D. O. Sullivan, Lowell, Mass., circular spring needle knitting machine.

ISSUED AND DATED SEPTEMBER 22ND, 1891.

459814. W. Duchemin, Newbury Port, Mass., shuttle for sewing machines.

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OILS.—Our Cash Prices for Sewing Machine Oils are: 2 oz. 14s., 3 oz. 16s., 4 oz. 18s. per gross, in painted bottles. Oil guaranteed the best, or oils matched.—Address The Manager, Lady Bridge Oil Works, 54, Spring Street Hull.

459827. A. J. Gulick and W. Humphrey, Clearfield, Pa., knitting machine.

459890. E. A. Sauber, Philadelphia, Pa., guide for sewing machines.

459902. T. H. Worrall, Laconia, N.H., circular plush goods knitting machine.

459913. G. W. Lascell, Lynn, Mass., sewing machine needles.

460038. B. O. Shaw, Lowell, Mass., circular knitting machine.

460039. B. O. Shaw, Lowell, Mass., circular knitting machine.

ISSUED AND DATED SEPTEMBER 29TH, 1891.

460148. F. L. Montague, New York, N.Y., sewing machine needle.

460233. M. Kennedy, Philadelphia, Pa., fan for sewing machines

460294. J. Tripp, New York, N.Y., feeding mechanism for sewing machines.

460295. J. Tripp, New York, N.Y., sewing machine.

460245. J. Tripp, New York, N.Y., sewing machine.

460475. E. Kolber, New York, N.Y., spool rack for sewing machines.

460505. R. M. Hunter, Philadelphia, Pa., apparatus for holding and sewing fabrics.

460506. R. M. Hunter, Philadelphia, Pa., apparatus for holding and sewing fabrics.

460507. R. M. Hunter, Philadelphia, Pa., apparatus for holding and sewing fabrics.

460508. R. M. Hunter, Philadelphia, Pa., apparatus for holding and sewing fabrics.

ISSUED AND DATED OCTOBER 6TH, 1891.

460582. F. R. Kahnes, Leipsic, Germany, lock sewing machine.

460730. W. J. Stewart, Chicago, Ill., feeding mechanism for sewing machines.

460776. C. Hatch, jun., Revere, Mass., welt guide for sewing machines.

TYPEWRITER PATENTS.

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Are prepared to build Cycles for Gentlemen to any design and weight required.

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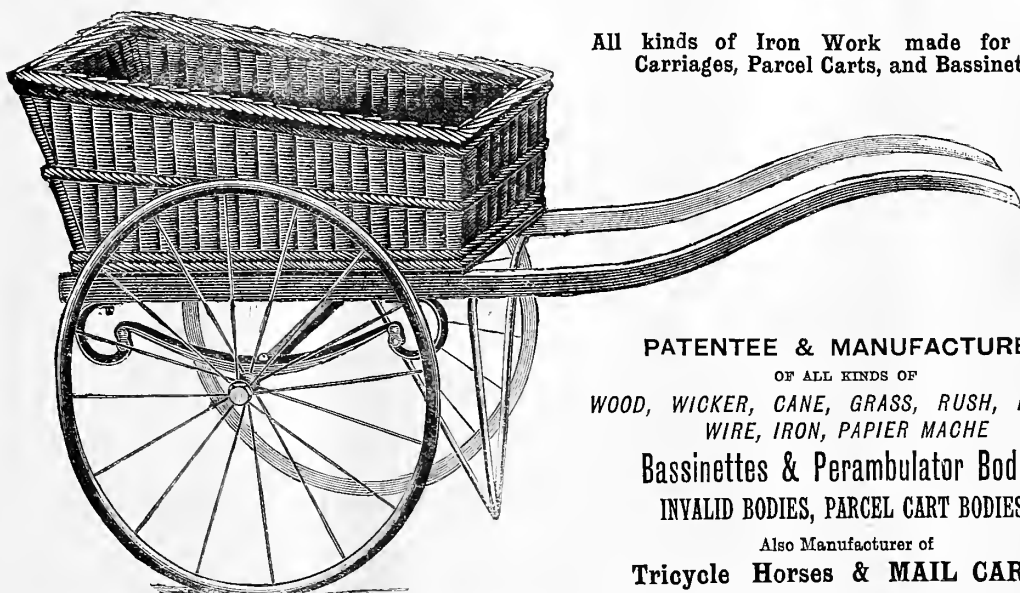
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All kinds of Iron Work made for In.
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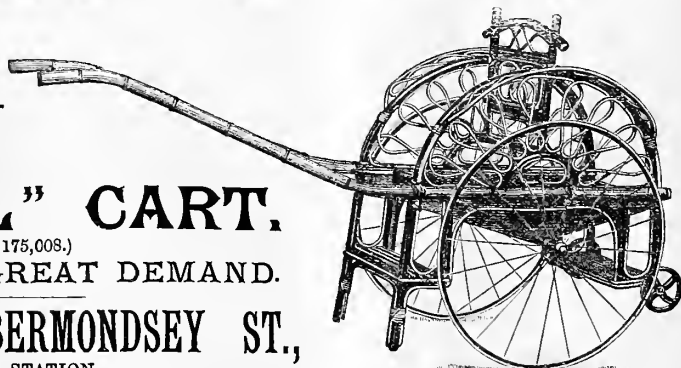
NEW AND ELEGANT,
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"ORIENTAL" CART.

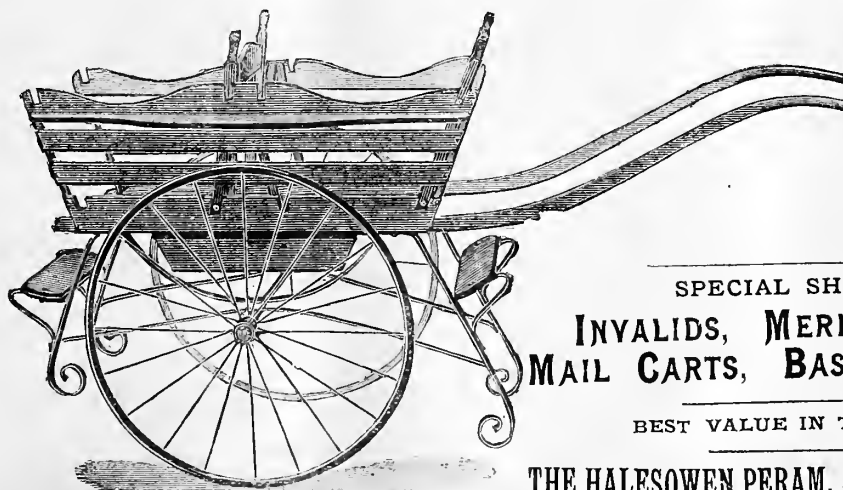
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READ THE LATEST FROM A PRAM. BUYER.



CONVERTIBLE INTO A BASSINETTE OR MAIL CART.

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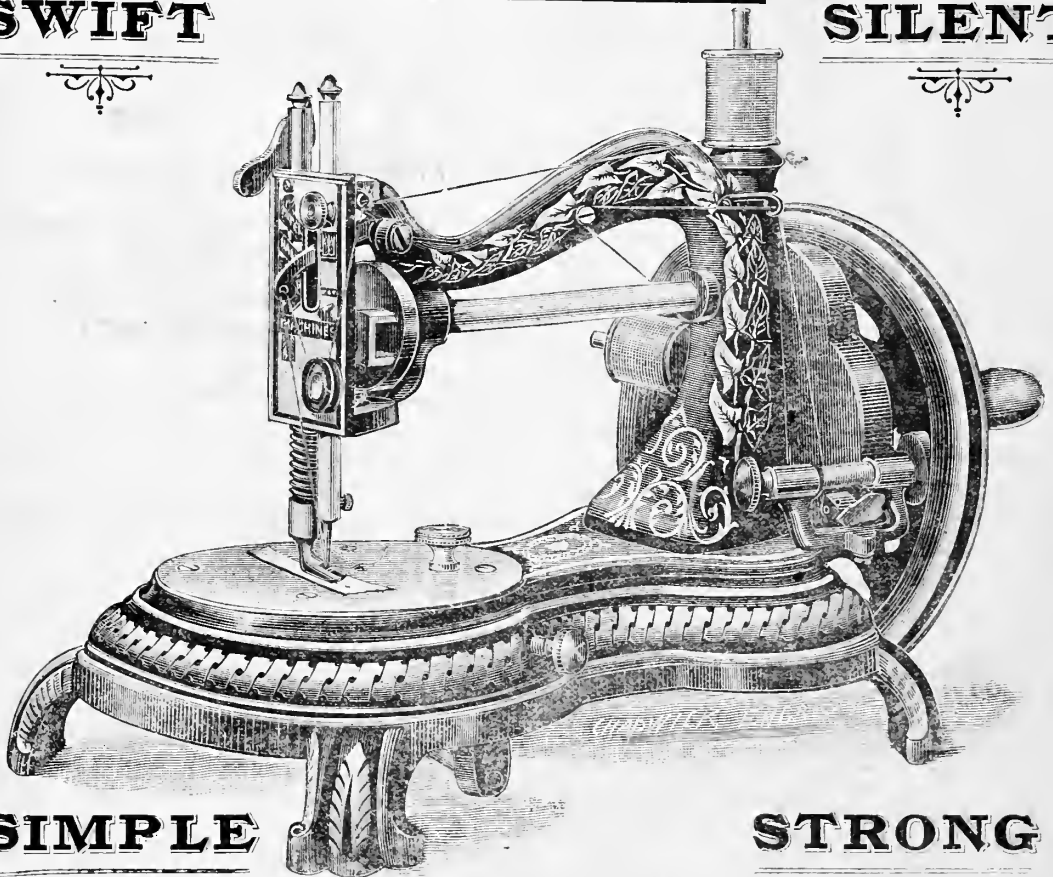


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The Eclipse Hand Machine is the BEST and CHEAPEST in the Trade. It pays AGENTS and SHIPPERS much better to handle this machine in preference to any other, and no dealer's stock is complete without it.

Once tried always bought.

SHIPPERS specially invited to write for sample Machine and terms.

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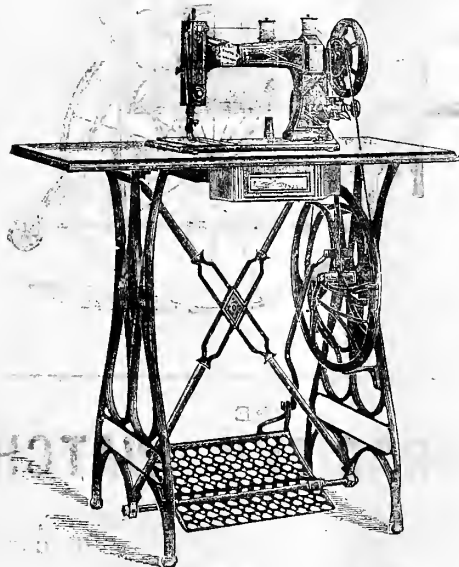
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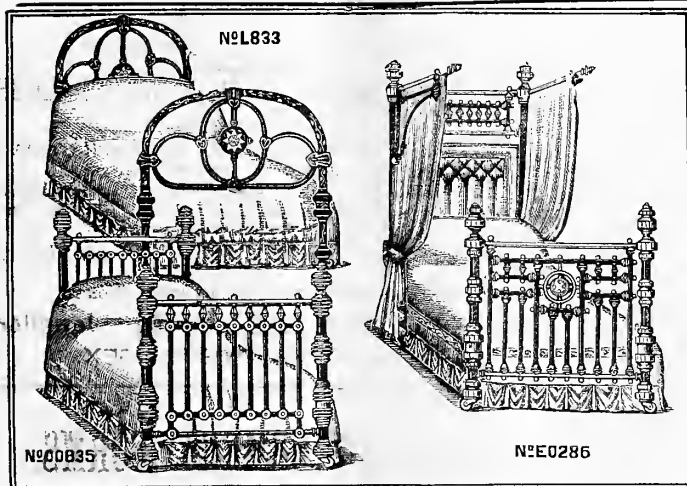
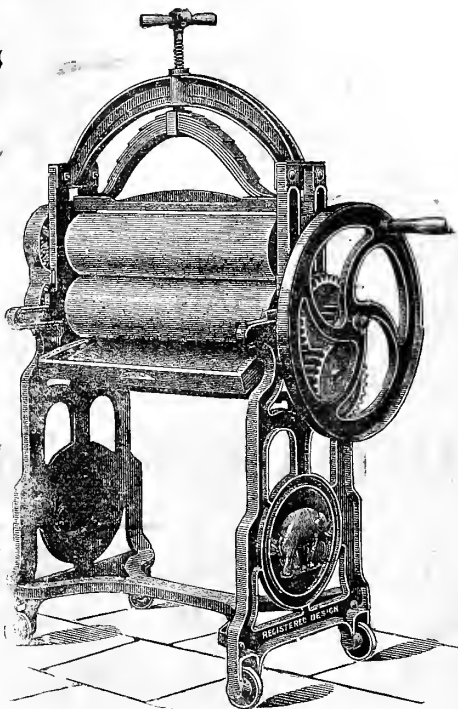
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CYCLOPS
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Sewing Machines

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*These Machines are
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Materials, and cannot
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EVERY SEWING MACHINE DEALER
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Many DO NOT because of the ROOM they
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ACTUALLY IN STOCK, papered ready to
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N.B.—EVERY Bedstead FITTED UP
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ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

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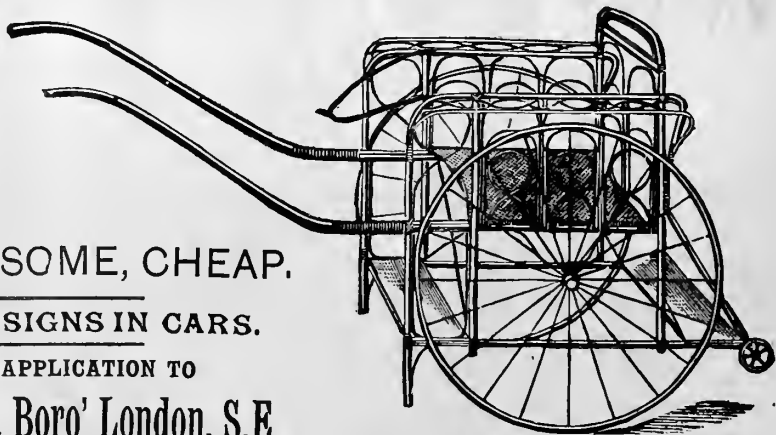
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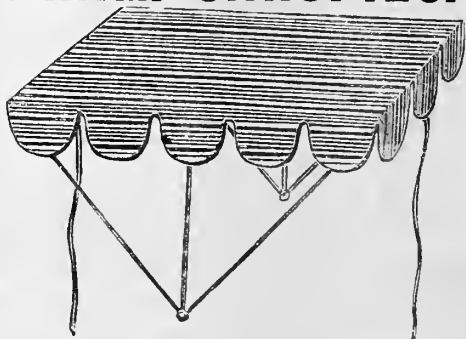
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THE "VERACITY" WATCH IS A

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PROVISIONAL PROTECTION for 9 months under the new Act, £3 3s.; to complete the Patent for 4 years, £7 7s. French Patent including first year's tax, £8; Belgian Patent, £4; Imperial German Patent, £10 10s.; United States Patent, including all expenses for the whole term, £17 10s. Circular of information as to the mode of proceeding in applying for Letters Patent, cost of European Patents generally, and also of Colonial Patents, forwarded upon application. Trade Marks and Designs registered in England and Abroad. [Telephone No. 169.]

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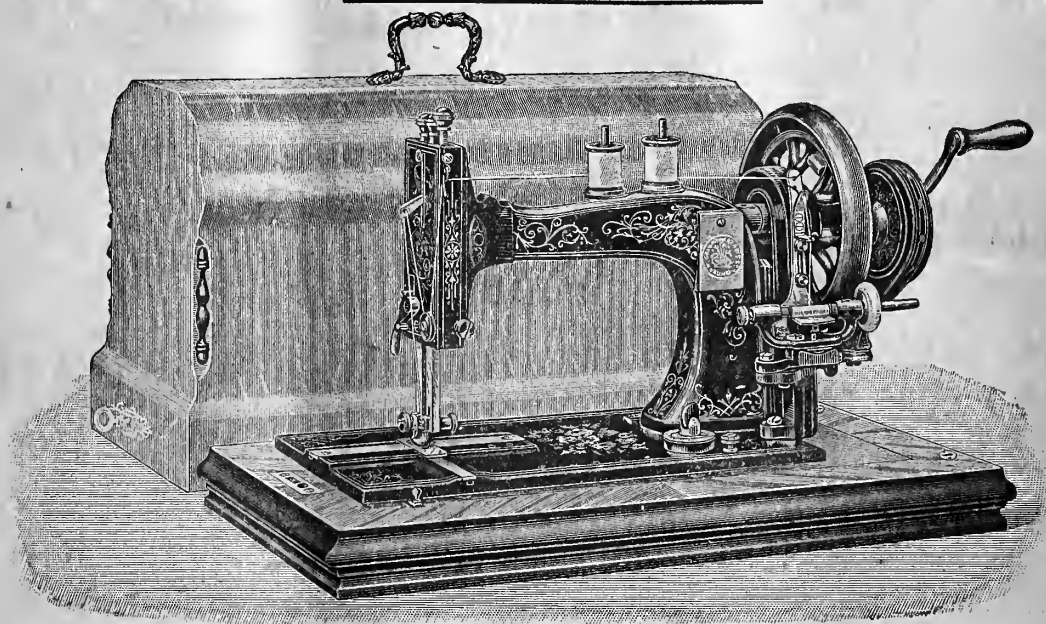
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G. R. P. has had over 20 years' practical experience in the manufacture of Perambulators.

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MAKE THE BEST

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And Special Laundry Requisites.

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CATALOGUES AND ALL PARTICULARS FREE ON APPLICATION.

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Having completed their factory, and the Machinery for producing their new Patent Two-Reel Sewing Machine, which makes a PERFECT LOCK-STITCH, WORKING DIRECT FROM TWO ORDINARY REELS OF COTTON, DOING AWAY WITH ALL WINDING OF SPOOLS, invite Dealers and Users to inspect same at their Showrooms:

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The Company are ready to appoint responsible Agents in each district for the sale of their Machines, and invite applications for agencies. This is a good opportunity for any Dealer to combat with the competition of the present day.

HAND, FAMILY, AND MANUFACTURING MACHINES.

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NEW IMPROVEMENTS.

Largely Increased List
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Orders will be promptly attended to and executed, as we keep now a Large Stock of all Instruments and Tunes.

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Where Samples of all our different Instruments may always be seen.

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Vol. XIX., No. 256.

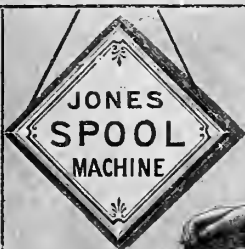
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Monthly, Price 4d.
Post Free, 3s. 6d. per annum.

*The Latest
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*The Finest
Machine
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*Send for Sample Machine
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Factory
Guide Bridge
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NEW AND ELEGANT,
STRONG AND LIGHT

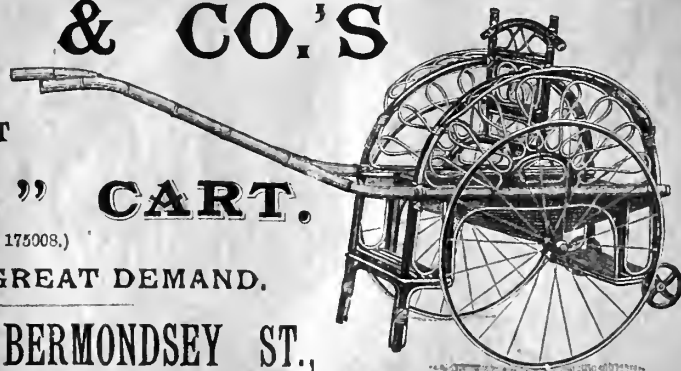
"ORIENTAL" CART.

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"COCK" LAMP. No Globe; No Chimney; No Smoke; No Odour.

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THE ONLY PERFECT OIL LAMP IN THE WORLD.
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THE "VERTICAL FEED" SEWING MACHINE. GOLD MEDAL, BRUSSELS, 1889.

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The Biggest FACT in the Sewing Machine World
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The WHITE SEWING MACHINES

Are the Best Made, the Most Durable,
The Lightest Running, and last, but not least, the Easiest to Learn.

CONSEQUENTLY THE
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*Many Dealers of late have Dropped Selling Important Makes of
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OUR LATEST PRODUCTION

THE "GEM" HAND MACHINE

IS A

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Thousands have been Sold.

A WRITTEN WARRANTY FOR FIVE YEARS GIVEN WITH EACH FAMILY MACHINE.

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MANUFACTORY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, U.S.A.

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BISSELL STREET,
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ESTABLISHED 1856.



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FOR HOME, EXPORT, & COLONIAL MARKETS.

The largest Manufacturers of Perambulators in the Midland Counties.

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Manufactured by
THE WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO.
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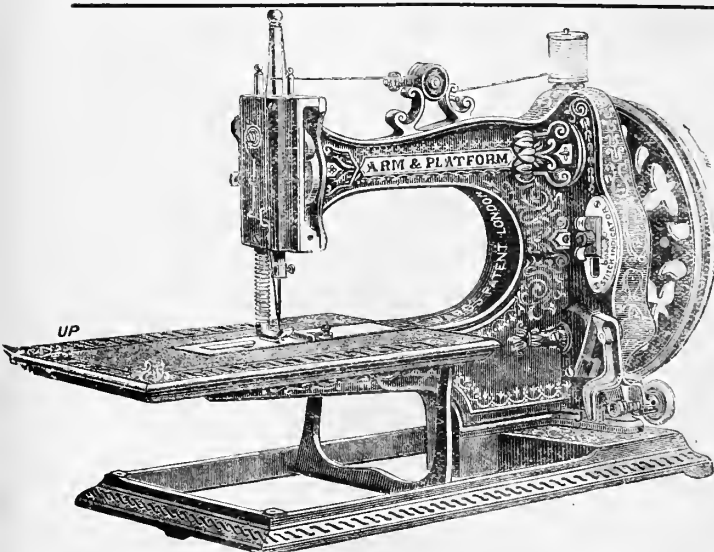
Works upon cone-bearing centres, and from a perfect and adjustable eccentric. Friction reduced to a minimum.



Free from Cogs, Cams, and Gears, and every part liable to wear, besides being case-hardened, is adjustable.

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PLATFORM UP.
(Next Month Platform will be shown down.)

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

E. WARD & CO.'S

Compound Arm and Platform Domestic Lock-stitch Shuttle

SEWING MACHINES

Is a FAMILY HAND SEWING MACHINE worked with a straight needle and shuttle, making the LOCK STITCH both sides alike. Combining both the ARM—so essential to many of the wants of family sewing, such as putting in sleeves, sewing round the arms of dresses, and such work so difficult to be done with any other hand machine and the PLATFORM for plain sewing, quilting, &c. The plate which constitutes the platform is part of the base; when required it is raised to its place by a simple mechanical contrivance, and there secured by a projection which passes into a hole in the arm. The Machine is self-threading throughout with self-threading Shuttle.

Encouraged by the unparalleled success which has attended this Machine, and the satisfactory manner in which it is spoken of by all who have tried it, the PATENTEE HAS MADE FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS secured by new Patents, and trusts that it will now be found the Most Perfect, Simple, and Saleable Machine in the Market.

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Telephone No. 4667.

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GROVER & WOOD,
AMERICAN ORGAN AND HARMONIUM
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First-Class Quality. Low Prices. Latest Improvements.

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Two per cent. Interest on Current Accounts calculated on the minimum monthly balances, when not drawn below £100.

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The Birkbeck Almanack, with full particulars, post free, on application. FRANCIS HAVENSCROFT, Manager.

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**NO COMPLICATED COGS, CAMS, &
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SIMPLICITY WITH EFFICIENCY.

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THE BEST FOR THE AGENT.

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MOST LIBERAL TERMS TO AGENTS.

**Awarded the Highest Honours at all the
Great Exhibitions.**

13 GOLD MEDALS SINCE 1879.

BRADBURY'S BASSINETTES.

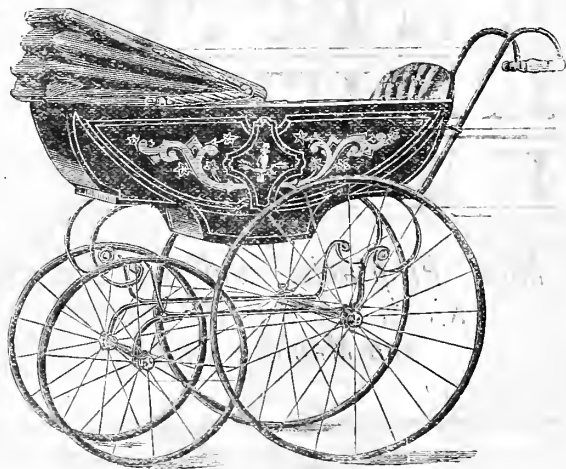
In our Illustrated List for this season will be found several New Designs in Wood Bodies. Our cabinet department being replete with the most recent machinery, we are able to manufacture Bassinettes of this class in a more handsome, substantial, and a better-finished manner than any other maker. They are all made of thoroughly-seasoned timber, have the best fittings, rubber tyre bicycle wheels, springs, oil caps, &c., are well upholstered, and richly ornamented in various beautiful designs.

BRADBURY'S NO. 30.



Handsome Landau body has oval ends with an ornamental brading the sides, elegantly painted in coach style, is upholstered in the best woollen carriage cloth. The body is suspended by strong straps to C shackle springs, mounted on 25-in. and 20-in. rubber tyre bicycle wheels, is fitted with brass handle levers, China handles, registered pattern, well-cover, three loose cushions, cloth lined straps, and reversible hood with twisted brass joints. The body is made of well-seasoned timber, and is landau shape at both sides and ends. It is beautifully painted, and is made as light as possible consistent with strength. Being suspended to C springs, it gives a carriage the most elegant appearance, and prevents all vibration when in motion.

BRADBURY'S NO. 25.



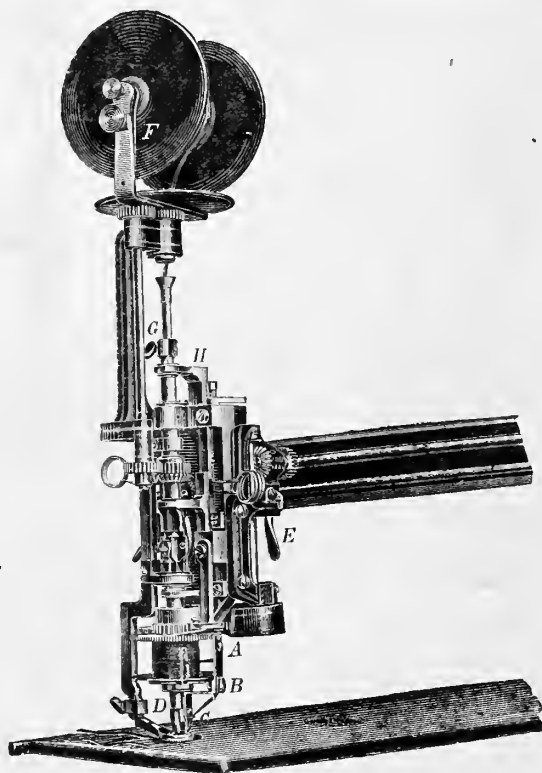
Handsomely-painted Wood body, oval ends, upholstered in Cretchet leather, mounted on steel shackle springs, 25-in. rubber tyre bicycle wheels, fitted with China handle, well-cover, three loose cushions, straps, reversible hood, with twisted brass joints, and finished in good style. The body is light, strong, and spacious, and is most elaborately painted.

Catalogues now ready; can be obtained at our Depots or from the Manufactory.

BRADBURY & CO., Limited, Wellington Works, OLDHAM

THE IMPROVED "Bonnaz" Universal Crank Embroidering Machine

New,
Simple,
Reliable.



Made in
Six Styles
according
to
requirements.

For TAMBOURING,
BRAIDING, CORDING,
or FANCY LINING
The Best Machine in the Market.

Manufactured by
LINTZ & ECKHARDT,
BERLIN.

SOLE AGENT, **C. LOHMANN,** 22, JEWIN STREET, LONDON; E.C.

KNITTING
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EXTRAORDINARY
VALUE
IN
KNITTING

THE
Most Profitable and Satisfactory
Knitting Wools for Drapers
and Machine Knitters.

THE
E.D.E. KNITTING
WOOLS

Made in the Greatest Variety, and Stocked in Enormous
Quantity at the Glasgow Depot. Sample Stock of
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UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

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LONDON OFFICE & SHOWROOMS—107, WOOD ST., E.C.

MACHINES
THE NEW
"LETTER H"

STOCKING KNITTER LAMB PRINCIPLE,
By those old-established and celebrated
Makers, EDWARD DUBIED & CO.
SUPPLY THE LONG-FELT WANT OF
FIRST-CLASS MACHINES
AT POPULAR PRICES.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, SAMPLES, OF
THE ABOVE, AND OF THE VARIOUS CLASSES
OF "DUBIED" MACHINES POST FREE, ALSO
DETAILS OF THEIR MOST RECENT PRACTICAL
IMPROVEMENTS INCLUDING—

THE DUBIED PATENT SYSTEM OF KNIT-
TING CIRCULAR WEB WITHOUT THE USE OF
STOPS.

BIESOLT & LOCKE,

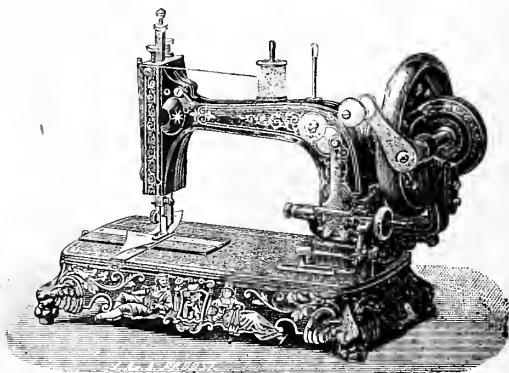
MEISSEN (SAXONY),

(ESTABLISHED 1869)

Sewing Machine Manufacturers.



THE "CINDERELLA."



Perfected Automatic Hand and Treadle Sewing Machines for Domestic and Trade use. 12 patented improvements. Working parts finest tempered steel. Undoubtedly the best Machine in the market. Silent, uniform, rapid, easy movement.

Speciality—SACK MACHINES.

Wholesale Agents:

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KOCH'S NEW CIRCULAR ELASTIC MACHINE.

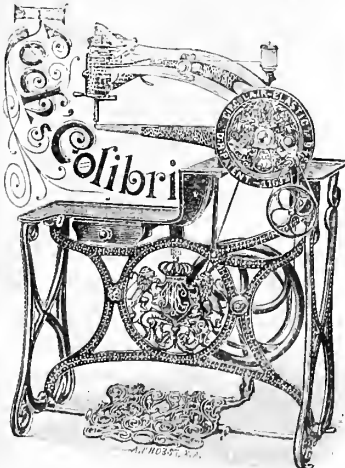
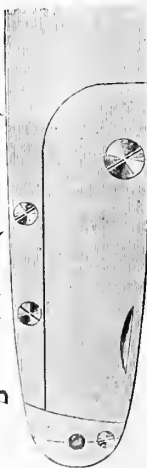
THE BEST BOOT REPAIRING MACHINE.

Manufactured by the

Bièlefeld Sewing Machine Manufacturing Co.
H. KOCH & CO.

No Shuttle
Carrier.

Cylinder, natural size.



Shuttle, natural size.



No Cogs.

The length of arm of the above machine is 16 in.; the head is the smallest hitherto produced, being smaller than a sixpenny piece, thus enabling repairs of the smallest shoes to be done. The stitch is beautiful and uniform, feeding on or from the cylinder in any direction; this is a great advantage not possessed by any other Elastic machine of older construction. The shuttle does not wear out as it lies immovably in the cylinder; this is also a great feature, as other Elastic machines are subject to great wear and tear of shuttles, shuttle drivers and cogs, causing frequent repairs.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENT—

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Speciality for Drapers

SUBSTANTIAL ADVANTAGES
TO THE PUBLIC.
EXCEPTIONAL PROFITS TO
THE DRAPERS !



Machines for Sale in En-
gland are delivered ready
mounted for use, and
securely packed in a
strong case, free
of charge.



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Seidel & Naumann,
LARGEST CONTINENTAL SEWING MACHINE & CYCLE MANUFACTURERS.

1,500 Workmen
Yearly Production
80,000 Sewing
Machines,
8,000
Cycles.

OUR CELEBRATED NEW HIGH-ARM

NAUMANN

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR FAMILY & MANUFACTURING
PURPOSES WILL NOW BE
SUPPLIED DIRECT
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23, MOOR LANE,
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SEWING MACHINE & CYCLE MANUFACTURERS.

Besides a
very exten-
sive list of the
ful time and
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ments, we supply every
new High-Arm Naumann
Family and Hand Machine
with our new "DARNING
AND EMBROIDERY
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Also
WOOD-
WORK
BEAUTIFULLY
INLAID WITH
MOSAIC.

Free of Charge.

All orders executed from Stock
in London on the day they are
received.

No necessity for keeping Stock, beyond a
few samples.

SUB-AGENTS or SOLE
SUPPLY for any Port, Town, or
District arranged.

Illustrated Price Lists and full
particulars free on application.

NAUMANN'S PATENT FOOT
REST, for Family Treadle Machines.

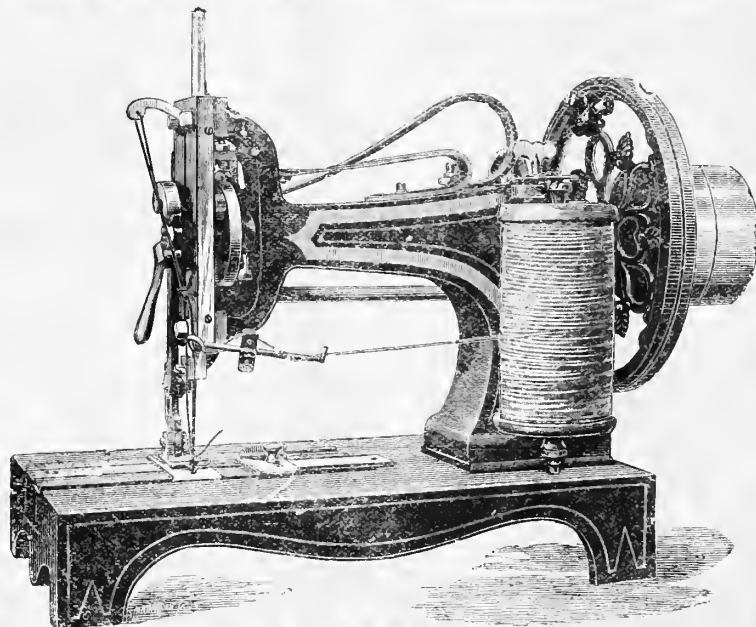
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**SACK, SAIL,
TARPAULIN, &
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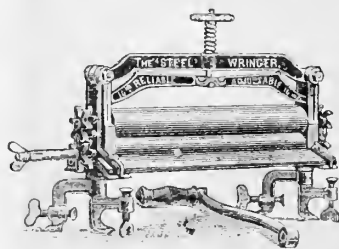
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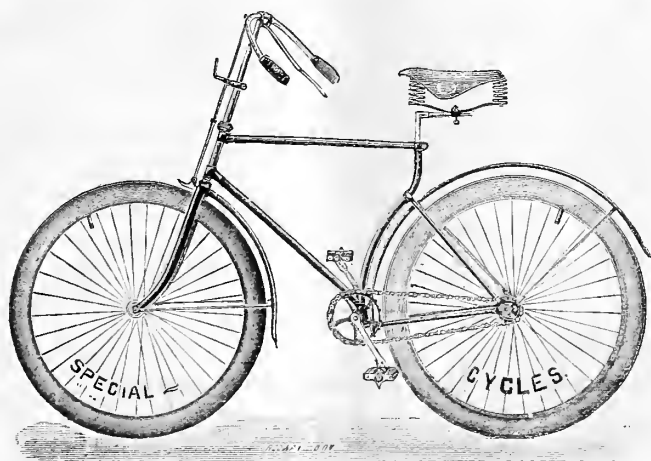
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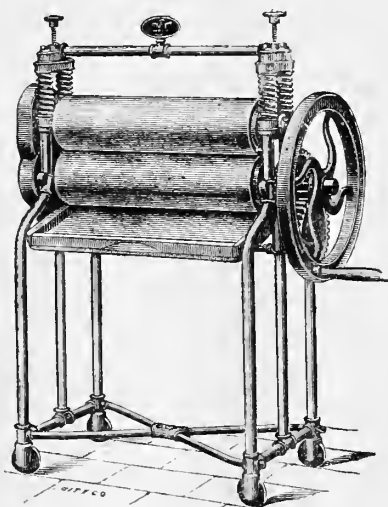
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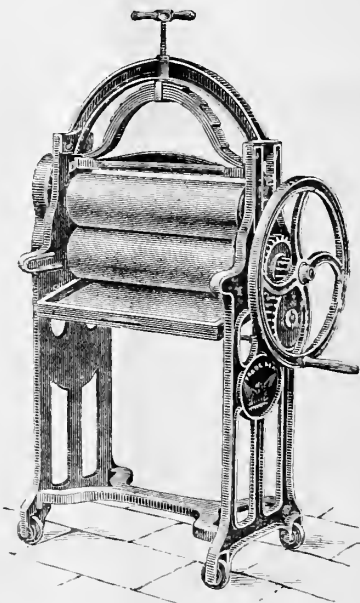
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Notes on Patent Law.

III.

(Continued from our November Number.)

WE have in the present article to consider what exactly is meant by an invention in patent law. The importance of doing so arises in two ways—first, because only an invention can be patented, that is to say, can be the subject of a patent grant; and, in the second place, because it is in respect of his patented invention only that a patentee has any rights. But though it has to be considered in these two distinct lights it will be found that the word itself is in no degree ambiguous. A perfectly definite meaning has been assigned to it, and although it may sometimes be a matter of difficulty to express that meaning in exact words the difficulty arises as a difficulty of expression, and not of thought.

The easiest way of approaching the technical definition of the word is to call to mind its common meaning. We speak of that as an invention which any person has devised or contrived for a distinct purpose. Thus a story told, not because it is true, but because it will, though untrue, serve a purpose, is said to be an invented story. An instrument contrived to accomplish a given object is said to be invented with that object, and similarly anything else such as a formula, a shape, an expression, or an argument, which is capable of originating in the mind and subserving a purpose, is commonly called an invention. Of inventions of this class the mental original is the essential feature. There is another sense of the word "invention" which is now almost obsolete, but is preserved in a few technical expressions—the old Latin sense of discovery. Thus, the Empress Helena is spoken of as the "inventress of the true cross," the meaning not being that she originated the legend which identified a particular piece of wood with the true cross, but that she discovered the genuine thing.

Now, both these senses are included in the word "invent" as used in patent law. It is equally invention to originate and to discover a novelty. Hence it is not necessary for a patentee to satisfy the Crown that he has come into possession of the idea which is embodied in his invention in one or other of these ways. In either case he may be the inventor, if only the idea is a secret known to him. Indeed, for this purpose the word discover must be understood in the most extended sense. It conveys, perhaps, according to its common use, the sense of learning from the study of nature or by the process of reflection; but for present purposes it is not to be confined within any such limits. If a man were to go abroad, say, to Japan, and there learn by observation the art of lacquering, he would, upon introducing that art into this country, be as truly and as fully its inventor as if he had acquired it by the process of experiment in his own laboratory. So that it is correct to say in the most comprehensive terms that, by whatever means a man becomes possessed of a secret, provided it becomes *his* secret, he is for the purposes of patent law its inventor. To this extent the technical meaning of the word is larger than its ordinary sense.

But the vast body of things that can thus be called inventions is much cut down when we come to inquire what inventions are patentable. Here, again, we may advance a long way towards our conclusion upon a very well-known path, for it is commonly enough understood that a patentable invention must have something to do with merchandise. Everybody appreciates, to a greater or less extent, the ingenuity and originality of Darwin's theory of the origin of species, but nobody would for a moment suppose that Darwin could have taken a patent for it. It could not be embodied in any material thing, which should be either a presentation or a result of the theory. But, on the other hand, when working upon Darwin's theory of variation, M. Pasteur succeeds in producing a new and protective variety of some dangerous bacillus, the secret root of anthrax or of hydrophobia, for example, there is no doubt that if he chose he might obtain a valid patent either for the ameliorating process or for the medicinal lymph in which it results. The mere abstract idea cannot be monopolised, but when it has taken shape in some concrete substance it becomes fit subject for a patent grant. So much will be readily under-

stood, but it is necessary to be somewhat more precise for this is a topic which has been much discussed, and upon which the law has been laid down with great accuracy. The word has received statutory definition by the Patent Act of 1883, which says that it means "any manner of new manufacture the subjects of letters patent and grant of privilege within section six of the Statute of Monopolies." The passage here referred to was quoted in our first article. The material words may, however, be usefully quoted again. They are to the effect that letters patent and grants of privilege may be made "of the sole making or working of any manner of new manufactures within this realm to the first and true inventor and inventors of such manufactures with others at the time of making such letters patent and grants shall not use, so as also they be not contrary to law, nor mischievous to the State by raising prices of commodities at home or hurt of trade or generally inconvenient.

The word "manufacture," in this clause, has supplied the test by which all new abstract ideas have been tried and found wanting, when proposed as subject matter of a patent. A new theory, for example, is plainly not a "manufacture," which, as was said by Lord Kenyon in a celebrated case, means "something made by the hands of man." But although the meaning of the term has been thus strictly observed, it has not been, by any means, narrowly defined. Whatever can be worked or made has been held to fall within it, and, accordingly, a manufacturing process or a manufactured product has been equally included. This comprehensive definition is, however, subject to one curious restriction, of doubtful authority, perhaps, at the present day, but still, of sufficient importance to merit notice here.

It has been said that to support a patent there must be some *useful and vendible* article, the subject of the patent, if it be a patent, for a manufactured article, or the object of the process, if it be a patent for a method of manufacture. This is, perhaps, a fair inference from the ordinary sense of the word "manufacture," but it is a distinctly unfortunate one, because it establishes a most arbitrary distinction between useful inventions, and has the effect, if now sound law, of shutting out from the protection of the Patent Act the whole class of most meritorious inventions which are directed, not to the production of useful articles, but to the rendering innocuous of such as are naturally noisome. At the present time, when questions of sewage disposal have attained to vast and still growing importance, the question is one of no slight significance, and, certainly, the authorities, as they stand at the present moment, appear to show that deodorising processes, and other similar methods of treatment intended to make sewage matter not vendible, but only harmless, are not capable of being patented.

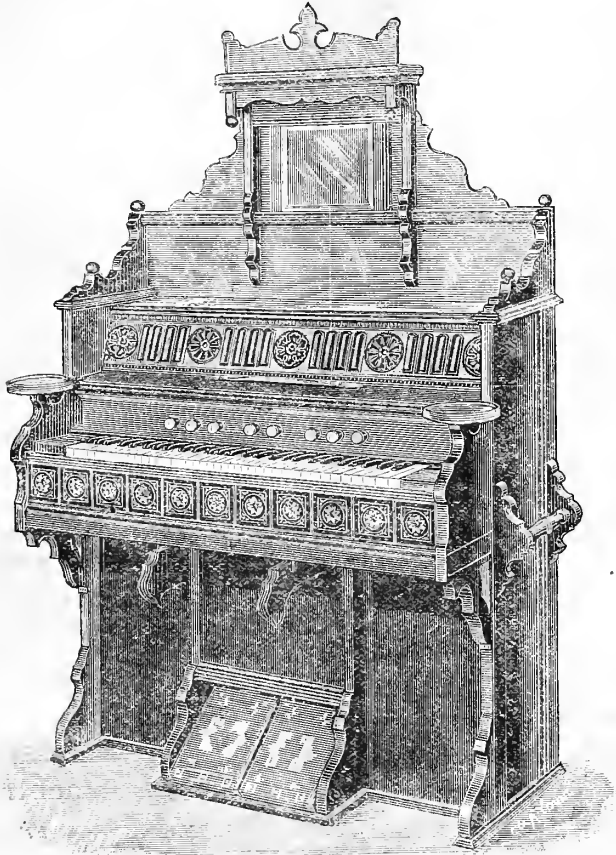
There is another class of inventions, often said to be incapable of being protected by a patent grant—namely, medicines—but in this case there would seem to be some misapprehension of the law. The fact is, that what are commonly called *patent* medicines are not *patented* medicines. On the contrary, they are, many of them, secret compounds, and more accurately termed *proprietary* medicines. By an infelicitous convention they have come to be called patent medicines, although neither historically, nor at the present time has their liability to stamp duty borne any ascertainable relation to patent grants. But although this is the case of so-called patent medicines, the proprietors of which choose, as a rule, to trade upon a reputation for secret knowledge rather than to accept the conditions of a patent grant, there seems no reason to doubt that any such medicine might be protected in this latter way if its inventor chose to make the necessary application. Indeed, at the time when the meaning of the word "manufacture" was a subject of discussion in the Courts, the case of a medicine was more than once put forward by the judges, who defined the law as the very type of a patented article.

But, although an abstract principle cannot be subject matter of a patent, it may in a proper case be very effectively protected by a patent. This result, which thus stated appears perhaps paradoxical, is brought about in the following way. The Courts have always held that a substantial infringement of a patent is not rendered the less an infringement by the circumstance that the infringer has taken pains to introduce differences for the purpose of obscuring the essential identity of what he

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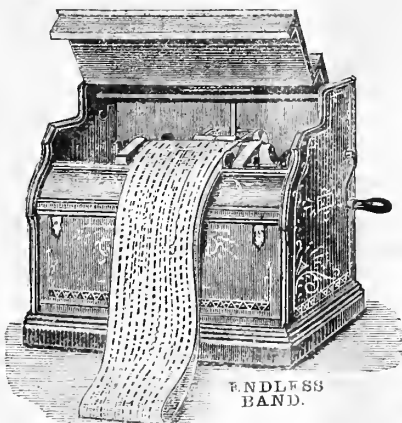
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has made with what the patentee has protected. If such colourable imitations were allowed to pass, it is clear that the protection afforded by the grant would become illusory. It is therefore, in most cases, a matter of prime importance to ascertain what are the essential constituents of the invention. If its essence has been taken by the infringer, he will be held liable notwithstanding any ingenuity that he may have displayed in devising distinctions in respect of non-essential parts. If, therefore, the essence of an invention consist in the application of a new principle, the patentee is entitled to claim protection in respect of any possible application of the same principle, even although the mode of applying it which is complained of, be totally distinct from anything that he had thought of, on the ground that other methods of working out the same principle are only colourable imitations of his invention. In one case a plaintiff successfully established a claim to the broad principle of applying detonating powder to the discharge of firearms. In that case the infringer adopted a form of gun-lock unlike any that the patentee had described, but, inasmuch as his lock was constructed upon the principle of using detonating powder in a manner like that which had first been disclosed by the patentee, it was held that he had committed an infringement. Moreover, in case of *Jupe* against *Pratt*, which is constantly quoted in the Courts as an authority upon this point, the rule of law was laid down by Baron Alderson in the clearest terms, to the effect that "You may take out a patent for a principle coupled with the mode of carrying the principle into effect, provided you have not only discovered the principle but invented some mode of carrying it into effect." Thus the rule against patents for abstract principles has been carefully guarded so that it shall not in effect restrict the legitimate scope of the protection afforded to an inventor, however large may be the scope and reach of his invention, while, on the other hand, it has been effectively asserted in such a sense as prevents any would-be monopolist from laying hands upon the forces of nature by the shallow device of inventing new phrases by which to describe them.

There is one point which, though really involved in what has been already said, may be usefully stated in express terms, as it is perhaps otherwise apt to become a source of doubt and even of perplexity. It is this—an invention is none the less invention in the sense of being new, because the novelty consists in the putting together of old parts in a new combination. This was decided long ago, and one of the early cases affords a striking illustration of the point. There the patentee invented a machine for cutting cloth *crosswise* by means of rotary cutters. The use of rotary cutters for cutting cloth *lengthwise* had been known and practised before the date of this invention, but for cutting across its breadth shears only had been employed. It was held that a patent limited to the particular use of rotary cutters in the new way was valid, for although the materials were old the application of them and the mode of that application were new. Indeed, it is obvious that in a broad sense almost every invention consists, and must of necessity consist, in the combination of old parts in a new manner. The case mentioned shows that the novelty is sufficient, although the departure from what has been done before be very slight, if at the same time it be perfectly definite.

So also an invention is not the less original because it is grounded upon another distinct invention as a foundation. A case of this sort was heard by the great Lord Eldon, who said, "If the petitioners have invented certain improvements upon an engine for which a patent has been granted, and those improvements could not be used without the original engine, at the end of fourteen years" (that is, fourteen years from the date of the patent for the engine) "the petitioners could make use of a patent taken out under their improvements, though before that period expired they would have no right to make use of the other's substratum. At the end of that time, the public has a choice between the patents." This dictum expresses what is now the undoubted law upon this head.

The foregoing remarks will have conveyed to the reader's mind what may be made the subject of a patent. Perhaps it is safer not to attempt to summarise their effect in any accurate definition, but, subject to the curious question about inventions which are directed not to the production of useful articles, but to the amelioration of such as

are mischievous, it may be broadly said that all inventions which are capable of becoming property in the hands of their inventors may be protected, and that, save in so far as they are subject to the laws relating to literary or artistic copyright, or the registration of designs and trade marks, they may be protected by letters patent.

So much must suffice under the head of what inventions are patentable. It is plain that the inventor of a patentable invention may apply and actually obtain protection for something less or for something other than he has invented. In other words, an important difference comes into view as soon as we pass from the consideration of what is *patentable* to the consideration of what is an actually *patented* invention. But this further point we must reserve for our next article.

(To be continued.)

Correspondence.

" * This column is at the service of all classes of readers for the discussion of trade matters. We need not say that the insertion of a letter from a correspondent does not necessarily imply that we endorse the views expressed. The responsibility rests entirely with the person signing the letter. As an independent Journal we offer facilities to all parties to ventilate their grievances or express their views on the condition that the right of reply be allowed anyone who feels himself aggrieved or considers an explanation necessary."*

MR. WILSON'S REMINISCENCES OF THE SEWING MACHINE TRADE.

To the Editor of the Sewing Machine Gazette.

DEAR SIR,—I am very much pleased to observe from the introductory chapter in this month's *Gazette*, that my old friend, Mr. Newton Wilson, has undertaken to write "the story of the sewing machine," as he knows it thoroughly and will tell it in the most interesting manner.—Yours truly,

JOHN MORTON.

Kimball & Morton,
Sewing Machine Makers, Glasgow,
5th November, 1891.

The Story of the Sewing Machine

WITH REMINISCENCES, PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

By NEWTON WILSON.

CHAPTER II.—FROM SAINT TO HOWE.

THE year 1790 witnessed a second remarkable invention, it was that of roller printing, and was patented in that same year, by William Nicholson, of London. Like Saint, Nicholson little knew the value or importance of his invention. There would have been a fortune for him then, had he been able to handle it wisely and well, but it lay waiting the coming of the spirited capitalist, and it waited in vain. Like Thomas Saint, William Nicholson was too soon for the world, but now that civilisation is profiting to the full by his perfected contrivance, the name coupled with that of Saint, may well be transmitted to posterity and fame. It is to Nicholson that the newspaper of to-day owes its marvellous possibilities of production and circulation.

If a traveller from the East of Europe moving westward and entering Prussia, asks the question who won Waterloo, he will receive for answer, that it was Blucher and the Prussians,—if he enters Hanover and repeats his question, he will be told the Hanoverians won Waterloo—when he reaches the field of battle he will find fresh claimants, and when he arrives in Paris, he will find that the French only admit that they were conquered by the Allies, nowhere will he find the credit of the great victory given to the British forces. If he makes the same journey with another object and arriving in Germany, asks the question, who invented the sewing machine? he will be pointed to a German, who, in 1750 had a machine for embroidery, the needle of which had its eye in the centre of the stem and pointed at each end, the same needle is used at the present day for a similar purpose, and all the embroidered borders on our table-cloths proceed from such a machine, it would be an abuse of

words to call this a sewing machine, it is a large and cumbersome machine using a double set of travelling carriages, with the work on which the figure is to be stitched, suspended from a frame in the centre, and moved about from stitch to stitch by means of a "pentagraph." In 1804, John Duncan perfected and patented such a machine. Leaving it for the moment, the traveller reaches France, and here he finds that the claim of Howe is hotly contested, that of Saint is absolutely unknown, and Thimonnier occupies a lofty pedestal, and is confidently asserted to be the true and original inventor of the sewing machine.

At the International Exhibition of Lyons, in 1872, this claim on the part of Thimonnier was to the French mind at least triumphantly vindicated. He patented a machine in 1830 for the stitching of gloves, employing a barbed needle for the purpose; and a number of his machines, constructed and practically used for that purpose, were exhibited on that occasion. They, too, like the Saint, were combinations of wood and metal, and, compared with machines in the present day, would be regarded as fossils, or as nothing better than mechanical curiosities; but they were machines, and they stitched, producing the chain stitch, and no candid mind need hesitate in according to Thimonnier the distinction of being the second pioneer of the sewing machine invention.

At the Exposition Universelle, held in Paris, 1878, under the presidency of Marshall McMahon, the Thimonnier machines again appeared, and in the sewing machine department of the Machinery Court a colossal bust of that inventor, mounted on a lofty pedestal, was placed in the French section. There is no doubt it was intended, by its gigantic size, to dwarf into insignificance the bust of Elias Howe, with which we have so long been familiar, and boldly reassert that claim to originality which the French have never ceased to maintain.

It was sixteen years after the French patent of Thimonnier that Elias Howe, a working mechanic in that "City of Notions," Boston, perfected the machine which first combined the use of a single needle and shuttle, producing the well-known "lock-stitch," and which has undoubtedly and worthily conferred on him a claim to immortality. I said, a single needle and shuttle, and I used the expression advisedly, for long years after, in the litigation which took place on his patent in this country, his claim to the use of several needles and several shuttles was proved to be absolutely void; but, in making the claim, there can be no doubt that Elias Howe considered himself entirely within his rights.

It was in September that he completed his first machine and took out his American patent; he simultaneously produced a second, which was a duplicate, and this was entrusted to his brother Amasa, brought to England, and patented on the 10th of December, 1846. It was taken about to various persons and offered for sale, and, amongst others, it was brought to Mr. Wm. Thomas, staymaker and bootmaker, then of 129, Cheapside. It was here carefully tested, and it was thought capable of limited application. One half the patent was offered for the sum of five hundred pounds; the offer was declined, and the machine was taken away; after a while it was brought back again, an offer was made of £250 for the whole of the patent, and this offer was accepted. There was an important condition attached to the purchase, viz.: that Elias Howe should come over to this country, engaging his expenses being paid, and a salary of £3 per week guaranteed, to perfect the machine at Mr. Thomas's cost for application to the purposes of his manufacture. The arrangement was carried out, and Elias Howe duly arrived in this country and entered upon his work. He remained in Mr. Thomas's service one year and ten months, and during this period he constructed three different machines. These were of a much larger type than the model machine, but they all possessed the same defect, viz.: that there was no continuous feed, the fabric to be stitched, mounted on pins, was carried forward by a rack and pinion, and at the completion of the movement, the rack reaching its extremity, the work had to be taken off and rearranged. All this was found so troublesome that it was practically and commercially valueless, and Mr. Howe was directed to fix his attention on an improvement in the feeding apparatus, which should correct this manifest defect. It was in vain; not all the efforts of that year and ten

months produced a single step in advance, and at last, in despair, Mr. Thomas abandoned the machine, and Elias Howe returned to America, travelling as a steerage passenger to New York, a disappointed, though not a heart-broken man.

He was penniless, for, not being economical in his habits, he had expended the whole of his wages and the capital sum received for his patent. He left in debt, but to his honour it may be stated that on a renewed visit to this country, some fifteen years later, he sought out and fully discharged all his obligations to his old friends.

It has been customary for many years to represent Mr. Howe as an injured man—as a martyr, in fact—as a victim to the greed of the English capitalist, who took advantage of his misfortunes, and appropriated to himself the full profit of an invention, out of which he subsequently realised many thousands of pounds. If, however, the matter is fairly looked into, candour will compel the admission that Howe—at least, at the time—was fairly and liberally treated; and had he succeeded in making the machine even usable to the purchaser in the comparatively easy work of manufacturing corsets or shoes, he would undoubtedly have been further and handsomely rewarded. During the whole of the time of his stay here, Mr. Thomas was carrying on the experiments of Elias Howe at an average cost of not less than £10 per week, with no ulterior view of a trade in the machine, and with the sole object of improving his own manufacture. The whole of the money was, as far as Mr. Thomas was concerned, hopelessly sunk at that time; and it was only after years had elapsed, and new inventions had been brought to the fore, which made the machine a thing of life, and of a thousand uses and applications, that then the forgotten patent of Howe was used as a master patent to govern and control those succeeding inventions—the work of other men, the product of other minds—which, as it were, took up the broken threads of Howe's invention, and in many forms presented to the world those products of American, English, and French genius which have revolutionised the whole character of our clothing manufacture.

The owners of the original patents were subsequently enabled, by the enforcement of heavy royalties, to realise large fortunes, apart altogether from the manufacture and sale of the machines. What Mr. Thomas realised in England is not absolutely known, but later on sufficient indications will be given of its character; while Elias Howe, the poor mechanic in America, received from royalties alone, without lifting his finger, no less a sum than ninety thousand pounds. How it was all done will appear hereafter.

(To be continued.)

Hughes' New Perambulator Wheel.

NO trouble of the perambulator trade, perhaps, is so great as that relating to rubber tyres, and dealers and makers alike are deeply interested in any invention calculated to lessen such troubles. The cause of these troubles, as our readers well know, is the difficulty of obtaining a cement which will hold the tyre to the rim independent of climatic influence.

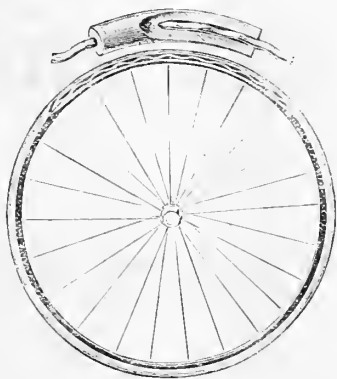
Mr. George H. Hughes, the well-known Birmingham wheel maker, long since came to the conclusion that no cement could be produced that would be reliable, and therefore looked round for a mechanical fastening. It seemed to him that the patented process of Mr. George Hookham, for fixing tyres to cycles by means of a steel spiral spring, could be modified to perambulator needs, and after considerable experiment he has achieved what we consider to be a complete success.

Mr. Hughes is now sole licensee for the perambulator trade for Hookham's invention, and he has erected a new rubber mill expressly for the manufacture of the new tyre. Already a large number of the patent wheels have been tested in different parts of the country, and it is now being placed before the whole trade as an invention which does away entirely with the annoyances of the old wheels without a single disadvantage to neutralise its advantages.

It speaks volumes for Mr. Hughes' faith in his new wheel to know that not only has he expended many

thousands of pounds in new plant, but has determined to make no more of the old kind.

We have carefully examined Hughes' patent wheels ourselves, and find them extremely neat, clean, and provided with a new snap oillette which is much better in every way than the unsightly screwed oil top in general use. The rubber, which is of superior quality, is held in the rim by means of a spiral spring, passing through the centre and jointed at the ends in such a manner that it is



practically impossible to separate the tyre from the wheel. The ends of the rubber butt together in a manner so novel that these wheels can always be distinguished from the old type.

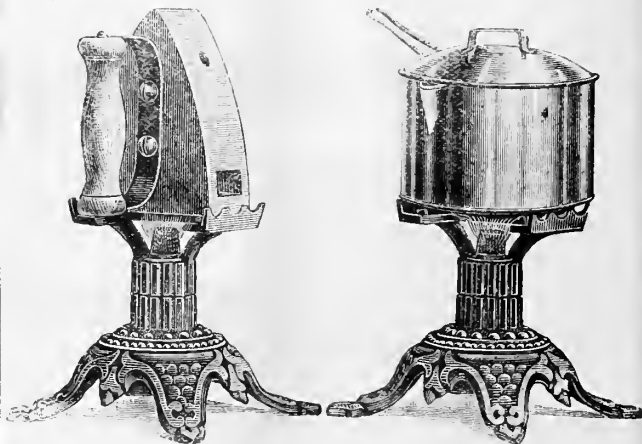
Another advantage is that as the rubbers are fixed to the wheels without stretching, and the wire encircles the wheel, they cannot possibly be cut or broken, which is not the case, as the trade well know, with the cemented tyres.

We give herewith a woodcut which shows a section of the tyre, and must say that we consider the invention merits the careful attention of the whole trade.

The Champion Gas Iron.

MESSRS. TAYLOR & WILSON, the well-known mangle manufacturers of Accrington, are introducing a capital invention called the "Champion Gas Iron." Our illustration convey a full idea of its construction and renders but a short description necessary.

The principle of the invention consists of heating the irons internally by means of the perforated burner shown in centre of the iron stand, such burner being fed with gas derived from an ordinary gas burner through a rubber tube. The advantage is that the iron is always clean, the handle does not get hot, and the stand being portable



it can be placed beside the worker, one iron being heated whilst another is in use.

We have personally tested the "Champion," and feel that we can strongly recommend it as a genuine improvement on the old way of heating irons, we find that it retains the heat as long as a box iron of the same weight, and must be particularly welcome to the housewife in warm weather.

It will be understood from our second illustration that the "Champion" stand can be used for heating or cooking purposes as well as for ironing. The cost of stand and two irons is very moderate, which together with the advantages offered no doubt fully account for a large and increasing sale.

SIMMONS & CO.'S

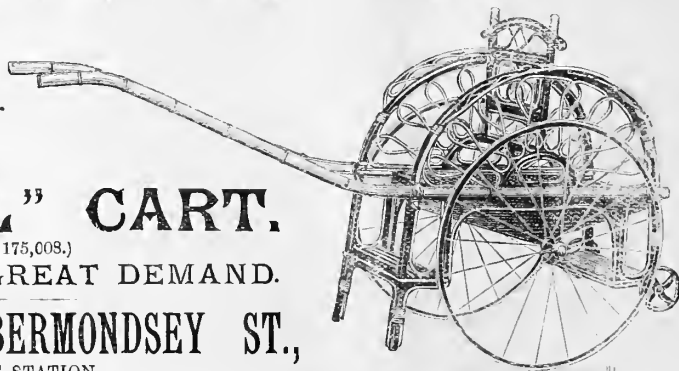
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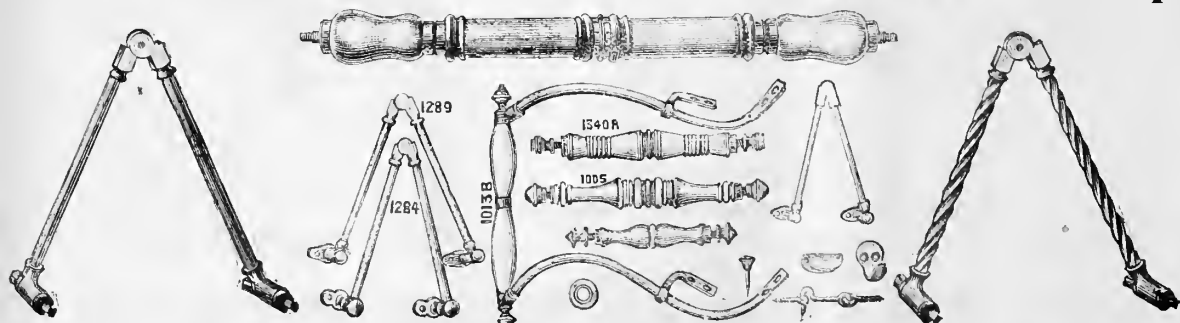
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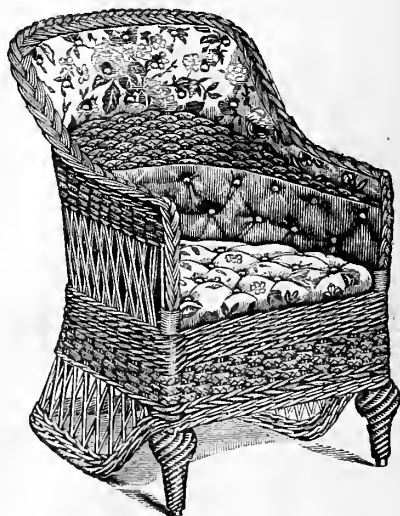
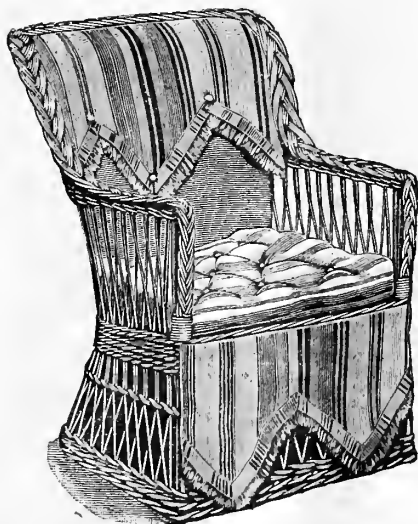
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CHAIRS, TABLES, STANDS, plain, and
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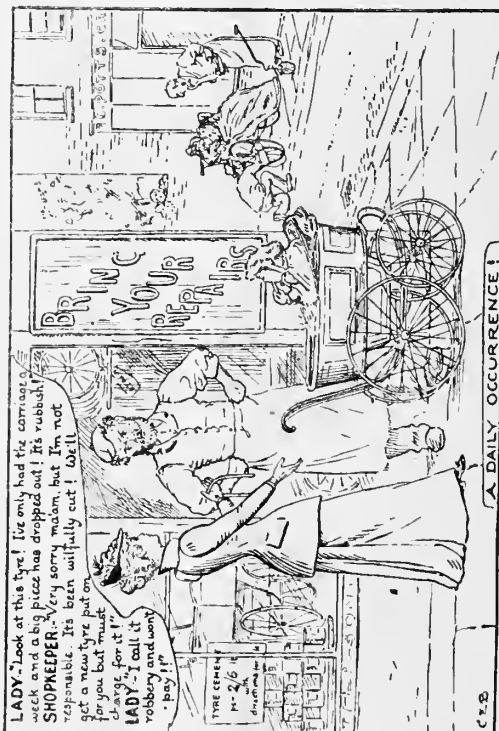
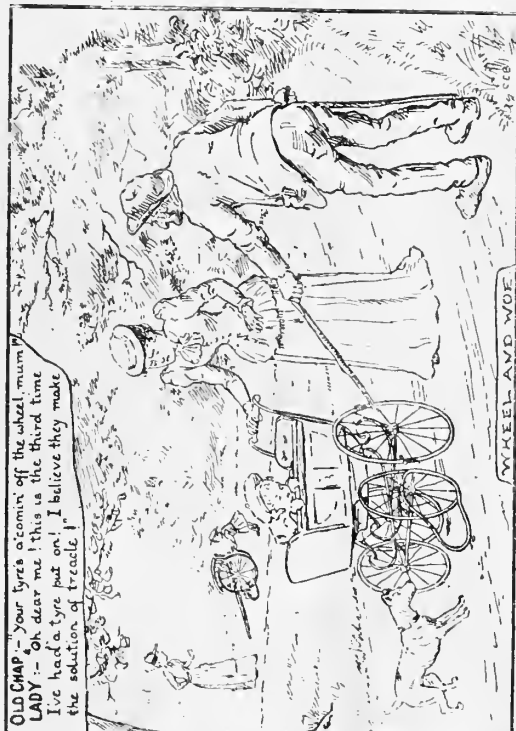
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HUGHES' CEMENTLESS, UNBREAKABLE,

Agonies of the Old Cemented Tyre System. | **FAST BIND! | FAST FIND! | Pleasures of the New Wired-on Tyre System.**

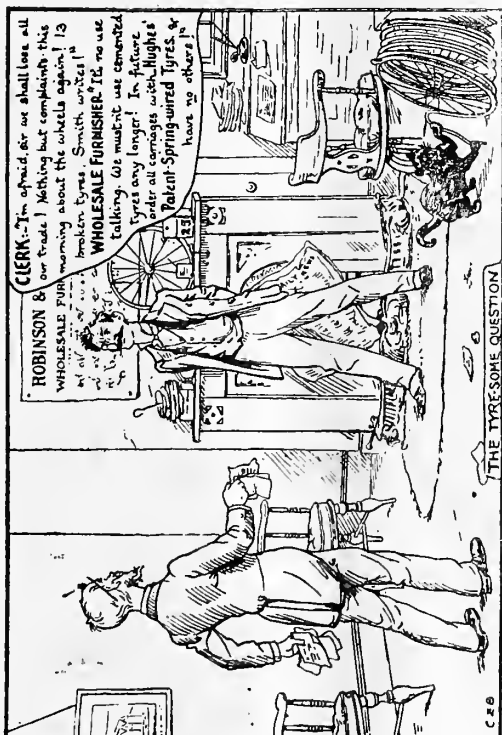
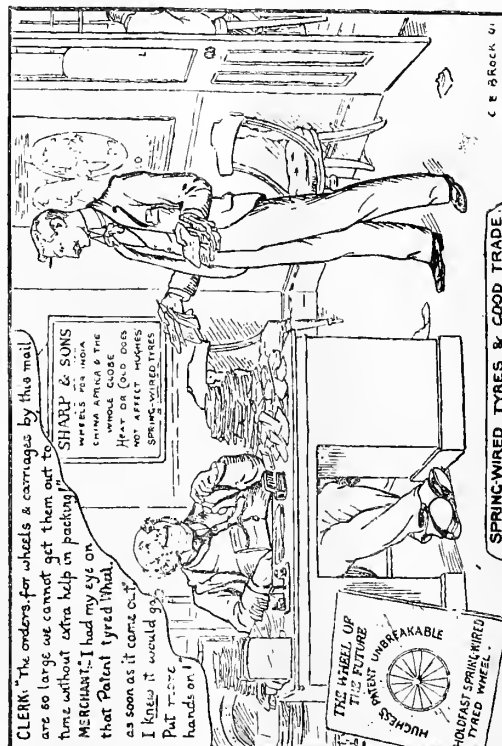
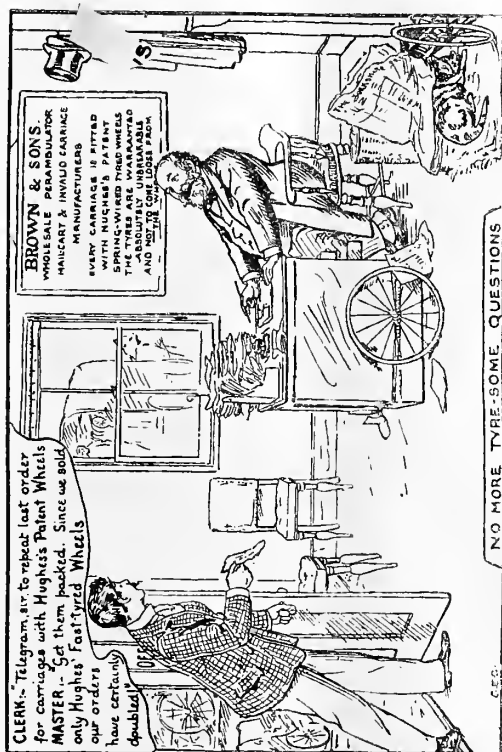


These Wired-on Tyres cannot break, be cut through, or slip off the wheels.

IMPERATIVELY INSIST UPON EVERY CARRIAGE AND MAIL CART BEING

Perambulator Trade for 1892.

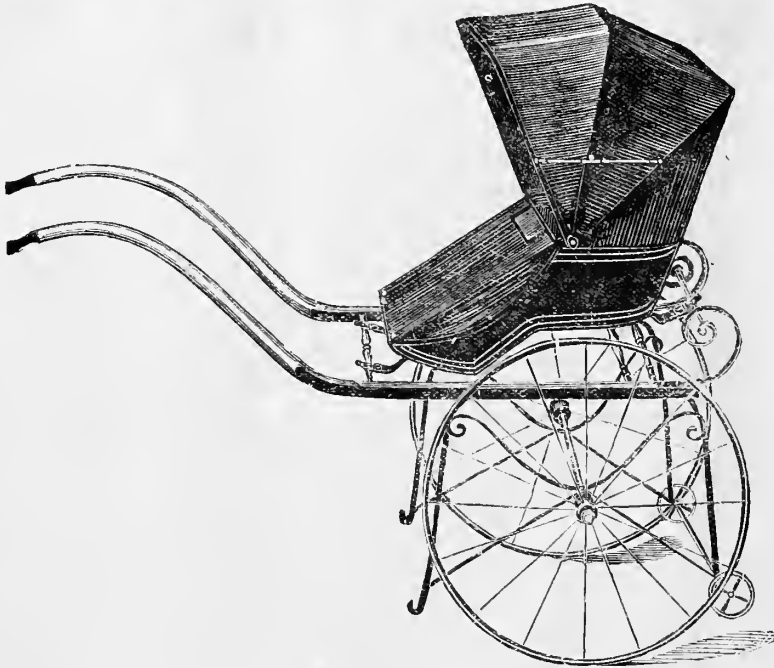
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being Cementless, they will remain fast on in all countries of the world.

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We call the attention of the Trade to our new
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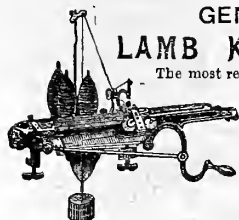
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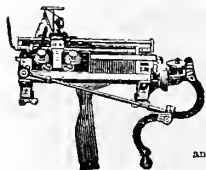
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Papers on Knitting Machines.

No. VI.

CARDIGAN jackets are now too well known to need any superfluous description on my part, and in this paper I will endeavour to teach the novice how to go about the making of jackets and suits.

A very good Cardigan machine has been invented lately by Mr. W. Harrison, of Manchester, and this is the machine that I would recommend. The cams are made in quite a new way for producing the Cardigan stitch, doing their work in a simple, perfect, and automatic manner without the aid of stops. These Cardigan cams are a very great improvement. Suppose we want to make a fairly good quality jacket to weigh 1 lb. 7 oz. or thereabouts, and a fine stitch is required, well, get a machine not less than 30 in. needle bed, and eight needles to the inch; if the funds will run to the expense, get the machine

36 in., as this width is just sufficient for three sleeves at once, a great recommendation.

Push up into action 220 needles on each side of the machine, open all the latches, thread up the machine, allowing about a foot of yarn to hang below the jacks. By the way, the yarn which will be found most suitable for this machine is 3/17s or equal, and about 2s. 6d. per pound.

Set the stroke of the machine to suit the width of web required.

Turn the machine to the left side, insert, set up, comb, and attach weights. Set hands 1 and 2 at about 12, hands 3 and 4 at 0; turn the machine across to the right, new rack the machine over one needle, turn the machine a few times round, carefully set the indicator at 0.

If everything is correct in place, push over the starting lever, and knit 380 rounds; stop at the right hand side.

Now divide the web into three pieces as follows:—Begin at left hand side of the machine, and count inwards every needle until the 53rd needle is reached, narrow this needle on to the 52nd, narrow 54th needle on to 55th.

Begin again from right side of the machine, and narrow 53rd needle on to the 52nd, narrow 54th on to 55th.

Turn the machine one complete round.

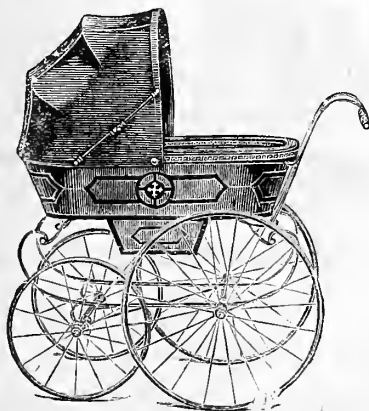
Your web will now stand in three pieces, one at each end being used for the fronts, and the middle piece for the back.

Now set three yarn guides in their proper places for the three webs. Thread up these guides, pulling the yarn below the jacks.

Now see that the guides will work properly their respective distances.

Turn the machine 10 times round, now narrow (with a 3 narrowing comb) once on each inside of fronts. Turn 10 rounds and narrow again in the same place, then again 10 rounds, and another narrowing. Now 40 rounds Now widen as follows. On each inside of fronts widen out 3 needles with 10 rounds between each widening same as narrowing, but remember, that when the second widening

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LOWER HURST STREET,

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Mr. W. T. KNIGHT, 8a, CITY ROAD.

BIRMINGHAM.

is made in the armhole, the first narrowing is made on the outside of the fronts. There are 8 of these narrowings on the fronts, with 8 rounds between, and also remember that, when the *last* widening is made in the armhole, the narrowings on the back of the jacket commence, there are 26 of these narrowings altogether with 2 rounds between each.

When all these narrowings have been done (with a 3 comb) turn the machine 25 times round, and then run the work from the machine.

This completes the jacket-body, and, if folded the right way, *i.e.*, lay the jacket on a table, and fold each separate front *inwardly*, it will be easily seen that when joined at the shoulders it will have some shape about it.

For sleeves, set up two webs of 95 needles each, back and front; let the front yarn guide take one sleeve and the back yarn guide the other; knit 160 rounds, then narrow 11 times at each corner of each sleeve, with 10 rounds between each narrowing.

Knit 20 rounds; then set the fancy pattern gearing going, slack the front gauge 1 point; set Hand 2 at 8, Hand 4 at 8.

Knit very carefully 45 rounds for cuff. Knit about 4 rounds of ordinary Cardigan, and run the work off the machine.

For ordinary Cardigan set the pattern gearing out of action, and the hands same as at the commencement. Pockets will require about 40 needles and 80 or 90 rounds, according to the fancy of the operator, as a fancy pattern may be put upon the top of every pocket.

Racking (or fancy border) is best done on a small hand machine 8 in. needle bed, which can also be purchased from Mr. Harrison.

This is by far the best way to make Cardigan jackets profitably, and as such I can thoroughly recommend it. Mr. Harrison's new machines work very smoothly, and are very good indeed. I can confidently recommend them for this class of work. Suits, &c., both in Cardigan and plain stitch, will form the subject for my next article. All Cardigan work is finished up on the Linkers 18 gauge.

and bound with an ordinary sewing machine. The "Vertical feed" I have always found best for this class of work. Button-holes can either be made by hand (a slow process) or machine, of which there are several very good ones in the market. And now wishing every reader of the *Sewing Machine Gazette* a merry Christmas, and hoping that the coming year will eclipse all previous years in the knitting machine trade, I will conclude.

M. C. DAVISON.

Victoria Street, Heckmondwike.

Failures and Arrangements.

SAYNOR, W., Cycle agent and domestic machinery dealer, Doncaster.

The statutory meeting of the above was held on the 3rd November, at the offices of the Official Receiver, Sheffield. The summary of accounts filed by the debtor disclosed unsecured liabilities £992 0s. 1d. The assets consisted of cash in hand, 15s.; cash in hands of solicitor, £20; stock in-trade, £175; trade fixtures, valued at £38; proceeds of execution in the hands of sheriff, £48 17s. 7d.; book debts, £360 10s. 11d.; total assets, £642 14s. 6d., and after deducting preferential creditors' claims leaves a deficit of £350 11s. 7d. The Official Receiver reported that the debtor commenced business without any capital early in 1886, and on February, 29th, 1889, a receiving order was made against him on his own petition. His liabilities at that time were £196 7s. It was stated that there was a secured debt of £67, and that the only asset was the estimated value of the security beyond that sum, but it turned out that the debtor had no real interest in the property, and therefore there was no asset at all. Previous to the filing of that petition he sold the whole of his furniture, and paid over the proceeds to his solicitor, to take the necessary proceedings. The object of the filing of his petition was simply to release him from his debts. In June, 1889, the debtor applied to the judge at the bankruptcy court for an order of discharge, which was granted on condition that he paid £1 per month until the creditors received 1s. in the pound and also the costs of the bankruptcy. He paid only £13 or £14 under this condition, and the creditors had as yet received no dividend. Without having obtained his discharge, which he did not get until some time later, the debtor appears to have again commenced business in 1889. He then had no assets, for about that time he made an affidavit to that effect. Since then he had run up debts to the tune of £992, and although he estimated his assets at £642, the Official Receiver was very doubtful about their realising anything like that sum. Shortly before the debtor filed his present petition there was an execution against him for £40, which sum

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PRICES ON APPLICATION.

and costs were paid to the sheriff. There were also several court executions, which were paid. On October 3rd last, there was another execution, and he then borrowed through his solicitor £70, and gave a bill of sale for that amount. The money was to be repaid within a week, but the condition of the loan was that the debtor was to pay £5 for it. The goods comprised in the bill of sale were subsequently sold by auction, and at the time, debtor ordered other goods to be sold. The net amount which the sale produced was £115 15s. 7d. Why he sold more goods than were sufficient, to pay the bill of sale holder, he could not say. Out of the money thus obtained his solicitor paid the bill of sale holder £70, and £5 2s. 6d. for the loan, and the balance the solicitor had in hand. The debtor offered a composition of 7s. 6d. in the pound and the costs of the bankruptcy proceedings. The composition to be paid by instalments of 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 3s. 6d., at intervals of three months. The security offered for the payment of the composition was that the book debts, stock-in-trade, and other effects should be vested in a trustee, the debtor to be allowed to collect the debts and carry on the business. The Official Receiver did not recommend the creditors to accept the offer, as it simply meant that the debtor was to take the creditors property and carry on the business, under a trustee. If it answered they would get their composition, and if it did not they would get nothing. The debtor's conduct had been exceedingly unsatisfactory, all the way through. According to his own statement he had made a deficiency of £350 from July of last year, to October of the present year. He endeavoured to account for the deficiency, but it was unsatisfactory, as to the composition, a creditor for £18 had expressed himself in favour of it, three had expressed their desire to vote against it, and he had received six proxies from creditors, with a request that he should vote as he thought proper. Considering that the debtor was formerly bankrupt, that he got his discharge only a year ago, and that he had incurred since then a deficiency of £350, he could not help regarding his conduct as disgraceful. Mr. Edwards, who appeared on the debtor's behalf, explained that the reason why more goods were sold than would meet the liability in the bill of sale was that the debtor would require to have some money to go through the bankruptcy proceedings, in the event of the creditors not accepting the composition. After some discussion the creditors declined to accept the composition; consequently, a resolution was passed adjudging the debtor bankrupt, and the Official Receiver was appointed trustee. The Official Receiver remarked that the case was a very bad one, and it should have his serious attention. It seemed to him to be a question as to whether the debtor had not rendered himself liable to prosecution, but he certainly deserved to be punished.

SAYNOR, WILLIAM, cycle and domestic machine dealer, late 6, Harrington Street, now 22, Copley Road, and the Crown Cycle Works, Station Road, all Doncaster.

The above was adjudicated a bankrupt on November 4th. Among the creditors are the following:—

	£	s.	d.
Harpur Bros. & Mason, Birmingham
Atlas Bedstead Company, Bilston
Howe Machine Company, Glasgow
Watson & Whalley, Keighley

ARMSTRONG, JOHN, bicycle and sewing machine agent, 49, Cecil Road, Leicester.

The statutory meeting of the creditors under this failure was held at the Official Receiver's offices, Leicester, on the 10th November. The statement of affairs disclosed liabilities amounting to £108 11s. 6d. to unsecured creditors: assets nil. The debtor alleged his failure to have been caused by ill-health and having been unable to work for the last fifteen months. The report and observations of the Official Receiver are as follows:—The receiving order was made on the debtor's own petition. He was an insurance agent at Peterborough until 1887, when he went to Leicester, and two years after he started business there as a sewing machine and cycle dealer with a capital of £20. His sales did not average more than £10 per week, and the profit upon that turnover was totally inadequate to support himself, wife, and family. During the last fifteen months he had been gradually getting into debt, owing to ill-health. He had kept no books of account, and had not accounted for his deficiency further than giving the above explanation. As the debtor had expressed his intention of not offering a composition, he had been adjudicated bankrupt. No resolutions being passed at the meeting the estate will be wound up by the Official Receiver in bankruptcy.

SHERGEI, NATHAN, general dealer, Villiers Street, Sunderland.

The above has made a deed of arrangement. Unsecured liabilities, £1,540; assets, £1,600. Composition of 4s. in the pound, payable forthwith. Among the creditors are W. & S. Summerscales' Sons for £52 17s.

WEBBERN, RICHARD, furniture dealer, Waterloo Street, Swansea.

The above has been adjudicated a bankrupt, with liabilities £852. Among the creditors are the following:—Cherry Tree Machine Company, Blackburn, £10; J. Gough & Co. Manchester, £18 14s. 6d.

FERGUSON, WILLIAM, ironmonger, 14, West Maitland Street, Edinburgh.

The above estate has been sequestrated. Among the creditors are W. & S. Summerscales' Sons for £24.

HOLT & LUMLEY, boot manufacturers, Belgrave.

The above have executed a deed of assignment. Among the creditors are the Singer Manufacturing Company for £53.

DAVIS, GEORGE, perambulator manufacturer, late of 98 and 100, Crondall Street, Hoxton, and 109, Kingsland Road.

A first and final dividend of 4½d. is now being paid in the above at 19A, Coleman Street, E.C.

DUNKLEY'S WHEEL AND TYRE COMPANY (Limited).

A winding-up order has been granted in the above.

HEATH, FREDERICK GEORGE, late trading as F. G. Heath & Co., needle manufacturer, Hertford Works, Crabbs Cross, near Redditch.

A first and final dividend of 1s. 2d. is now being paid in the above at Whitehall Chambers, 25, Colmore Row, Birmingham.

WILLIAM HENRY DUNKLEY, perambulator manufacturer, 153, Brighton Road, Moseley, late 41 and 42, Jamaica Row, and 58, Corporation Street, Birmingham.

A receiving order was made in the above, and the debtor adjudicated a bankrupt on November 18th.

County Court judgments were registered against the above on October 23rd and 26th for the sums of £17 17s. 10d. and £14 4s. 4d. respectively.

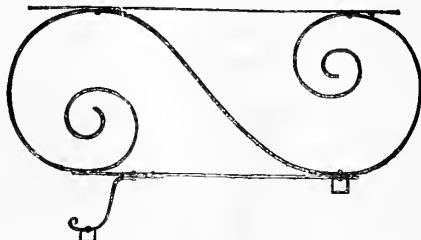
CRONSHAW & GILL, hosiery manufacturers, Park Road, Southport.

The above have been adjudicated bankrupts. Among the creditors are the following:—The Eclipse Machine Company, £13 8s. 5d.

Do. do. 29 0 0

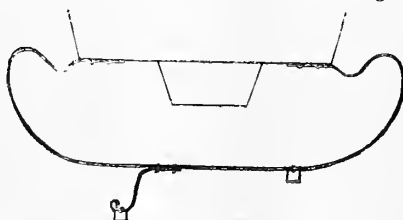
New Pram. Springs.

WE illustrate herewith two new perambulator springs, which Messrs. Simmons & Co. of Tanner Street, S.E., have just registered. The one with the scroll ends is aptly called the "S," and will, we think, be largely approved of. The other design is called



the "C" spring, omitting the straps and shackles commonly used, and this has already met with a number of patrons.

We understand that Messrs. Simmons & Co.'s carriages will next



season be conspicuous for their painting and upholstery, which will be in various art colours, such as tan, old gold, &c. Thus in the matter of style they will differ materially from the usual black painted carriage, with red or green lines.

Infringing the V.S Patent.

SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY v. NORTH BRITISH MACHINE COMPANY.

Lord Low had before him on the 16th November, at the Court of Sessions, an application brought by the Singer Manufacturing Company, Kilbowie, near Glasgow, to interdict the North British Machine Company, 19, Carlton place, Glasgow, and James Robertson, sole partner of the firm, from manufacturing or selling sewing machines, the mechanism of which is substantially identical with that of machines for which the complainers held letters patent. In answer the respondent stated that the sewing machines, in question presented the appearance of a type that was common property, and he had no idea that he was infringing the patent of anyone. The respondent appeared at the bar, and said he had nothing really to say. The machines seemed to be quite a common type, but he was willing that interdict should go out against him. It was no moment to him, and there was no use prolonging the matter. Interdict was granted.

Counsel for complainers—Mr. Ure.

Musical Instrument Notes.

WE hear that trade in musical instruments has, this season, in most parts, commenced well, and manufacturers as a rule, are fairly busy. There is not much strikingly new this season. Small goods are selling well, and so, too, are American organs. A demand is setting in for a better class of piano, and dealers find that a twenty guinea instrument, on easy terms, does not pay.

E. Hirsch & Co., of 59, Hatton Garden, E.C., have got out a new price list, which it is worth a dealer's while to keep handy for reference, as this firm supply nearly every kind of instrument.

Messrs. John G. Murdoch & Co., Limited, of Farringdon Road, have a magnificent range of American organs on show, including the "Carpenter," and those made by Lyon & Healy, of Chicago. They have also some remarkably low price instruments on hand.

Messrs. Joseph Wallis & Sons, Limited, of 133, Euston Road, N.W., have issued a new catalogue of their novelties, which is very comprehensive.

Mr. W. G. Thomas, of Gospel Oak Grove, N.W., is combining in his new pianos the English and German systems.

The well-known Bell Organ & Piano Co., of Holborn Viaduct, E.C., have issued their twenty-eighth annual catalogue, which every dealer ought to acquire. The organs of this Company are beyond praise, and, considering their quality, they rank among the cheapest in the market.

Messrs. John Spencer & Co., makers of the well-known "Spencer Piano," have just commenced to manufacture horizontal grands, of which report speaks well.

The Stanley Show.

As we go to press the Stanley Show is just opening. It is a huge affair, there being no less than 300 exhibitors, and 1,500 cycles on show.

The principal novelties take the form of tyres and rims, and their number and alleged advantages are surprising.

As last year, most of the largest makers are not showing, but there are many new firms. Among the latter are Messrs. F. J. Walker & Co., of Birmingham, and Messrs. Newton & Co., of Newcastle, both of whose names are well known to a large portion of our readers.

The North British Rubber Co. are well to the fore with their "Clincher" tyre, which we described last year, their stand being in charge of Mr. H. M. Scott, late of the Howe Co.

A pneumatic air saddle, which has been in use to a considerable extent of late, is shown by its inventor, Mr. Spratley.

We notice that Messrs. Stanley & Goodwin have on show folding handlebars, also a detachable crank worthy of attention.

Many visitors will be interested in a geared ordinary which is on show at stand 119.

The show is held very early this year—too early many firms say; but the objection to Jan.-Feb., as formerly, was that it was too late. We do not expect many dealers will make their contracts for next year's supply until Christmas is over, but it will be well worth their while to look around and take stock of the markets.

We reserve detailed notices until our next number, but might mention that Messrs. W. J. Harris & Co., Lim., have on show at stand 161 several perambulators which dealers should not omit to examine, and that several of Messrs. Lloyd & Co.'s mail carts and juvenile cycles, &c., are to be seen at stand 248. Both firms have extensive stocks at their show rooms, which dealers visiting London should endeavour to inspect. Mr. Lloyd will be in attendance at 58, Borough, to show visitors his new samples.

A Huge Advertisement.

DURING the past month the Singer Manufacturing Company have leased the boarded frontage of a number of large buildings which are being erected in Cheapside, and which they have used exclusively for their own advertisements. This hoarding is located almost opposite their Cheapside depot, and in advertising circles it is voted the biggest thing of its kind yet done.

As a curiosity we might state that the hoarding is 58 ft. long, 44 ft. high, and it has two ends 10 ft. deep.

The appearance of the centre and the enormous size of the letters may be gauged from the following:—

SINGER'S
SEWING MACHINES.
CITY 147
SHOWROOM, OPPOSITE.
TEN MILLION MADE AND SOLD.

8 ft. high

3 " "

2 " "

2½ " "

The foregoing is bordered by the well-known "S" posters, of which there are no less than 95 used in different parts of the hoarding.

Messrs. Bean, Webley, & Co. printed the posters, and Partington & Co. were the fortunate bill-posters who secured the contract, which is unique in the history of advertising.

Noble's Patent Pump.

A well-known member of the sewing machine trade, Mr. Donald Noble, has just left our ranks, and started in a new line of business in which we feel sure he will have many well-wishers.

Mr. Noble entered the sewing machine trade as far back as 1873, when, after an apprenticeship to engineering, he entered the Singer factory at Glasgow to work at the bench. Five years later he was engaged as mechanic at the Wheeler & Wilson Machine Company, Liverpool Depot, gradually rising to be their travelling expert. In 1888 Mr. Noble, as we cited at the time,

joined Messrs. Jones in a similar capacity, and has only recently left their services to engage in a branch of trade in which he will still be in touch with his old sewing machine friends, with whom he hopes to do a good business for their mutual benefit.

Mr. Noble is the patentee of a new pump which is quite unique in its capabilities for utilising water.

The operator, standing firmly upon pedals, hinged at the toe, and, working his heels alternately, can use his whole weight to force a continuous stream, leaving both hands at liberty for directing the water, or using the various brushes, roses, jets, &c.

Very shortly we shall be able to illustrate all the modifications of this invention, but at present can only show it in two forms, viz:—



FIG. 1, FIRE ENGINE.

which is a receptacle containing a double-acting pump, and holding four or more gallons of water. Pedals are placed outside (as per illustration), and are capable of

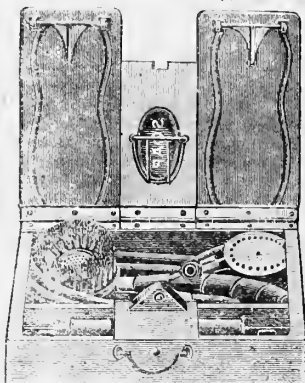


FIG. 2 PORTABLE BATH OPENED, SHOWING ACCESSORIES PACKED.

throwing a continuous stream, 50 ft. If required a suction tube can be instantly attached to this engine, so that water can be drawn from any convenient tank or well.

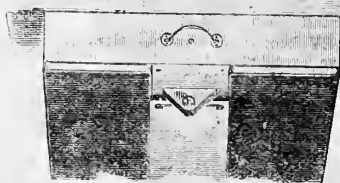


FIG. 3, DITTO CLOSED.

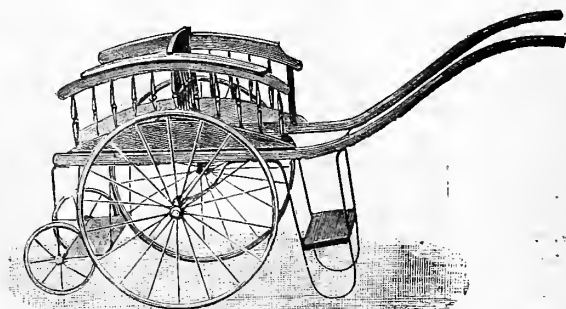
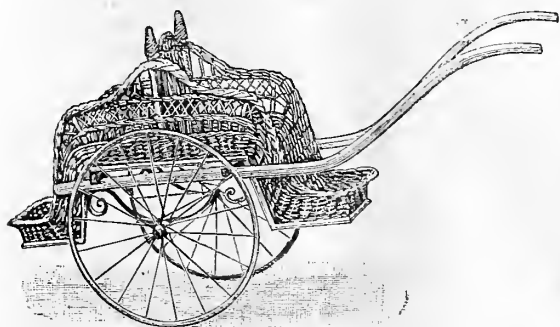
Another invention is a portable bath, which this consists of a light metal box, which encloses the pump, the lids being divided and covered with cork, acting as the pedals.

THE

STAR

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UPON APPLICATION.



**STAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
STAR WORKS,
Goodinge Road, York Road,
LONDON, N.**

The bath is placed in the centre of a waterproof tray laid on the floor, and outside are vessels containing warm or cold water, or both. The suction is placed in the water, the supply tube being attached to a rose and brush held by the bather, which enables him to direct the water to any part of the body in a continuous shower or otherwise as may be desired, at the same time applying friction with the brush, the bristles of which prevents the water from splashing, thus using little water and effectually cleansing the skin by removing all secretions from the pores, thereby producing the benefits now derived from a Turkish bath without the danger of taking cold.

After bathing, by taking off brush and reversing the jets, all the waste water can be drawn from the tray into the original water vessels, whilst the bather is drying himself.

The whole packs into a case measuring $12 \times 10 \times 4$ in., and weighing eight pounds.

Jottings.

Mr. I. Nash, the well-known sewing machine inventor, of Whitechapel Road, E., has at last perfected the book-sewing machine, which has engaged his attention for a number of years. We have inspected several specimens of work done on these machines, and must say that they are in every way equal to hand work.

Mr. C. W. Garton, of the Highbury Machine Co., has opened a new depot at 13, Station Road, and 19, Stroud Green Road, N., which he will carry on in addition to his depots in Holloway Road and Noel Park Terrace.

Messrs. Lloyd & Co., of the Borough, had their usual winter "Mangle Parade," on the 4th ult. The procession comprised eight van loads of mangles which made a circuit of a large part of London, and caused considerable excitement, which we hope will result in many sales.

Mr. R. Westwood, domestic machinery and furniture dealer, has removed from Bloomfield Road to 57, Owen Street, Tipton.

Messrs. Konig, of Kaiserslautern, write that the jottings in our last issue to the effect that Mr. G. M. Pfaff had bought their factory is incorrect.

Messrs. F. J. Walker & Co. notify us that owing to the rapid increase of their business they have been compelled to remove to Potter Street Works, Lancaster Street, Birmingham.

A four-cell battery, weighing only $4\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, has just been tried in New York for driving a sewing machine, and with the greatest success. It is said to run for ten hours at a cost of a penny only. The inventor is Mr. C. J. Hubbele, of 61, Broadway, New York.

According to the *Sewing Machine Advance*, an American inventor, Mr. Walter A. Crowds, has just shown at the

Palmer House, Chicago, a battery on entirely new principles. Its dimensions for J.H.P. are but six inches, and within a cover of hard rubber are six compartments, each containing a cup. To charge the generator all that is necessary is to fill the cups with sulphuric acid and water, and it will then run a sewing machine by merely attaching to it two wires and turning the stitch.

The *Lynn Globe* reports the death of John Woodredge, who, in 1852, was the first man to apply a sewing machine—one of the Singer's—to the making of shoes.

Mr. R. L. Philpot, formerly traveller for Humber & Co., Limited, has entered the service of the New Howe Machine Co. as general manager.

Leathiden is the name of a new solution for reviving leather. A sample has been sent to us for trial on leather-cloth used in bassinets. If we find it answers we shall mention the fact in an early issue.

Mr. John Fallahee, who for some years has been manager of Messrs. Bradbury's Dalston depot, has purchased the domestic machinery business of Mr. Ching, of 8, West Green Road, Tottenham. Before retiring from his old firm the *employés* presented him with a marble clock, accompanied with a testimonial, in which they expressed their regret at parting with one with whom they had worked so amicably during the many years he had occupied the position.

Mr. E. Camp, the Bristol sewing machine dealer, has sold his business to the Domestic Machine Company, of the same town.

Messrs. E. J. Crawford & Co., of 192, Tottenham Court Road, have sold their book debts and business to Mr. Fredk. Wm. & John Henry Webb, who will trade as Crawford & Co.

Messrs. Lloyd & Hill have dissolved partnership, Mr. Hill retiring from the firm and taking up a permanent residence in Australia. The style of the old firm will in future be James Lloyd & Company.

Claim for Howe Dividend.

AT the Scotch Court of Session on the 17th November, before His Honour Lord Wellwood, the action, *Frame & Macdonald v. The Howe Machine Company, of Belgium*, came on for hearing. The pursuers who are writers, of Hope Street, Glasgow, sued the defendant company and its liquidators for £180, the amount of interim dividend on 9 francs per share on 5,000 shares, which had been declared by the liquidator. Jurisdiction was founded on arrestment, but his lordship now sustained the defenders' plea of *forum non conveniens*, and dismissed the action with expenses, and held that the claim should be made in the liquidation, or in the Court of Belgium.

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All Agents should write for our wholesale list, which is replete with prices and illustrations of machines, and everything used in the Cycle Trade.

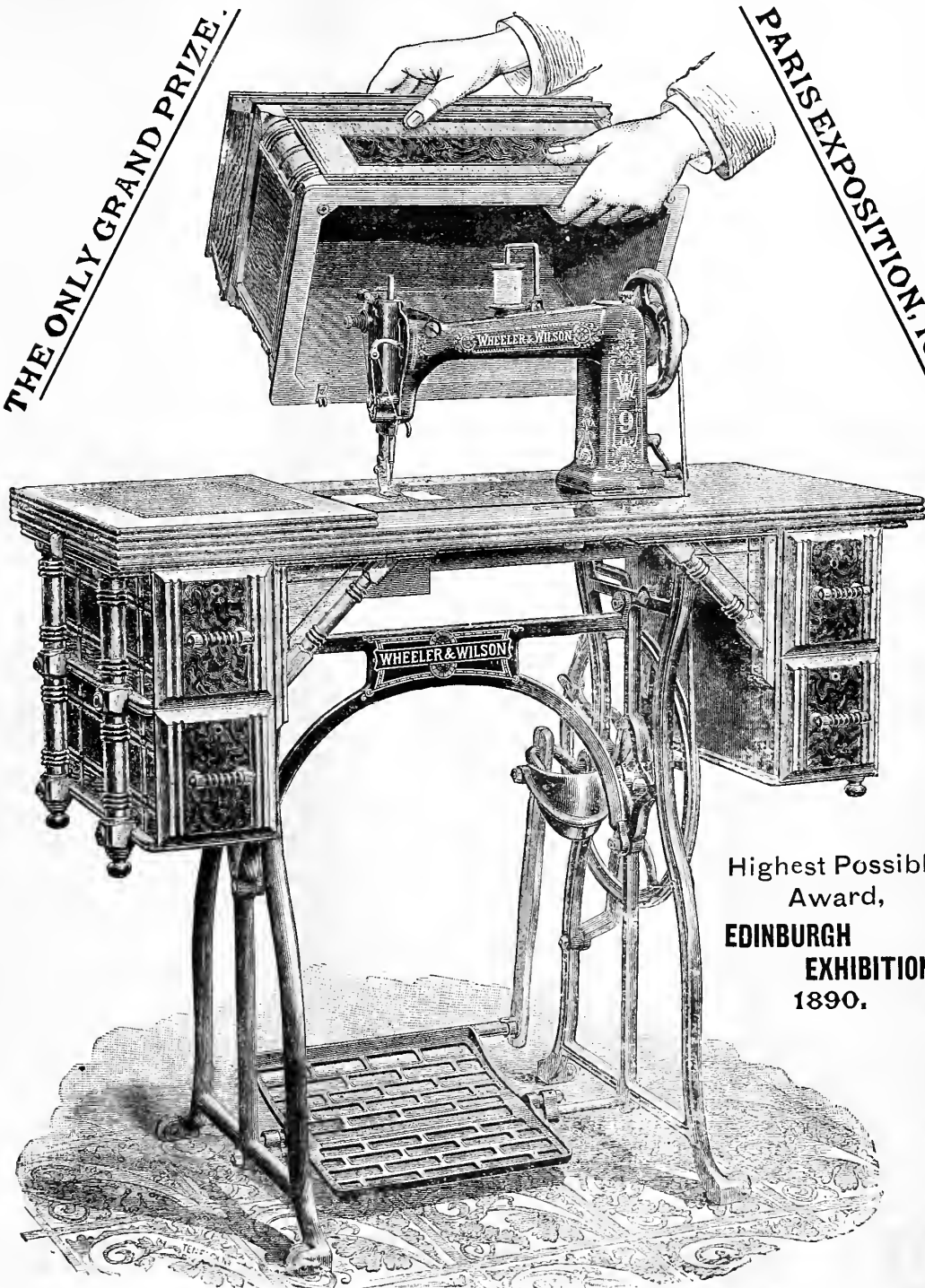
ALL OUR MACHINES ARE WARRANTED.

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1890.

Wheeler & Wilson No. 9 (D.A.A.)

Cabinet Work in Oak and Walnut.

These Machines are high class in every respect, are warranted for five years by the Company, and can be fully recommended.

We solicit correspondence from all first-class dealers desiring to take up the sale of this Machine, and to whom Liberal Terms will be given.

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO.,

21, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Hints on Repairing and Adjusting Sewing Machines:

REPRODUCED, COMPILED, REVISED AND NEW
ADDITIONS MADE.

By WM. FUNK in the *United States "Sewing Machine News."*

GENERAL REMARKS.

WHERE are some things which it is imperative the sewing machinist should know.

CLEANING SEWING MACHINES.—Kerosene oil or benzine are probably the best things known for the purpose of cleaning machines. When articles have become pitted by rust, however, that can, of course, only be removed by mechanical means, such as scouring with fine powder, or flour of emery, or emery cloth.

POLISHING.—The best method is by the use of crocus on a buff wheel; nothing can exceed the beauty imparted to steel by this process. There is no excuse for the repairer who does not get up a polishing machine. Polishing sticks are made by sticking emery cloth to various sizes and shapes of sticks. To put emery on iron wheels, first give the wheel a good coating of oil and white lead, and when this gets dry, apply a mixture of glue and emery.

EMERY STRINGS AND POINTED STICKS.—These are used for smoothing out needle-plates, thread-guides, &c. Melt some good glue, dip any desired length or size of fishing-cord in the glue, then lay it out on a board, cover it with emery powder, let it lay for twenty-four hours, then wipe off any loose emery. Pointed sticks go through the same process. Some hammer the emery into the wood; it is claimed that by this means it cuts better and lasts longer.

POLISHING AND DRILLING MACHINES.—Some repairers often wish for a polishing and drilling machine, something that could be made without going to much expense. To make one at a small cost, follow these instructions, and it will also do the work of a lathe:—

Take an old Wheeler & Wilson, No. 2, take out every piece excepting the rotating hook, shaft and spindle, block the bed-plate up about four inches, force a six-inch wooden polishing wheel on the spindle as far as the bed of the machine will admit, put on an inch washer, then make a chuck to screw up against the washer, and cut off the remaining spindle. After that is done the rest will suggest itself.

RE-PLATING BRASS SLIDES AND OTHER BRASS PORTIONS OF SEWING MACHINES.—The article to be plated is first rubbed with fine emery cloth; then it receives a second rubbing with muriate of zinc, so as to have it clean of spots. Next heat the article to melting point of tin, put on a small piece of block tin, and rub it around where you want it plated with an oiled swab. The plating appears as beautiful as if silvered. It can be burnished just the same as silver. The heating of the article can be done over an alcohol lamp, or a gas jet. A charcoal fire is the best.

SOLDERING.—Where gas is not used, have on hand an alcohol lamp. In using the lamp roll out the solder, or beat into thin pieces, lay them on the places to be mended, and hold the article over the flames; heat it sufficiently to melt the solder; when it melts it will spread wherever the acid or rosin is applied. Fine solder consists of ten parts of tin and one of lead. The flux used to make the solder adhere and flow, is made by putting all the zinc in muriatic acid that the acid will cut. The information given here is of especial value to the sewing machinist who works in a small town where he cannot always get the article desired, on account of the cost. Anyone can find time to make these articles—time will be saved by having them in the repair shop, and the work can be done better. The following simple rules are, doubtless, familiar to many repairers and adjusters. I give them, however, for the convenience of those of the repairers who may not happen to be acquainted with them, and who have found the need of such information. In moving sewing machines about, or by accident or other

causes, you are liable at any time to drop the machine and bend the shaft, which many repairers do not understand how to straighten. After centring, put into a lathe, then take a piece of chalk and try it in several places, to find out where the worst crooks are; then spring it with a lever where the most crook is, and continue this operation until the shaft is straight. Gas pipe makes a good lever, using the size according to the diameter of the shaft.

DRAW-FILEING AND FINISHING.—To draw-file a piece of work smoothly and quickly, it is best to first draw-file it with a medium-fine file, and finish with a superfine file. After doing this, polish the work with a dry emery cloth, and then with emery cloth and oil. To "cloud" finished surfaces of sewing machines, first put on an enamel finish with a burnisher, then put a fine piece of emery cloth under the thumb or finger, and work it over the surface of the metal with a spiral motion.

(To be continued.)

A Curious Claim.

AT the Chepstow County Court, on 2nd November, before his Honour Judge Herbert, William Mogridge, agent for pianos, sewing machines, mangles, &c., sued the Chepstow Local Board, to recover the sum of £50 damages.

It appeared that on March 26th, the plaintiff took his child, who was ill, to Dr. Lawrence, and he told him to take it home at once, as it was suffering from scarlet fever, and the same day he sent notice of the fact to Mr. E. P. King, the medical officer to the Local Board, and the Board sent their clerk, Mr. Fothergill Evans, to suggest to plaintiff that he should close his premises, and the Board would pay him 15s. per week in the meantime.

After some demur, the plaintiff acquiesced and took 30s. in payment, for two weeks, but when the next payment was offered, he refused to accept it, and eventually entered the present action.

His Honour, at the outset, told Mr. Cranston, who appeared on plaintiff's behalf, that he had no case, but at that gentleman's earnest desire, he listened to the evidence of plaintiff, his wife, and one witness. He then stopped the case and gave judgment for the defendants, with costs, on the ground that the Board had issued no order for the closing of plaintiff's house, and if they had, it would have been illegal, and a man was not bound to obey it, but no such order was given. His Honour, in closing the case, said it was the most curious one that had ever come before him for trial.

Domestic Patents.

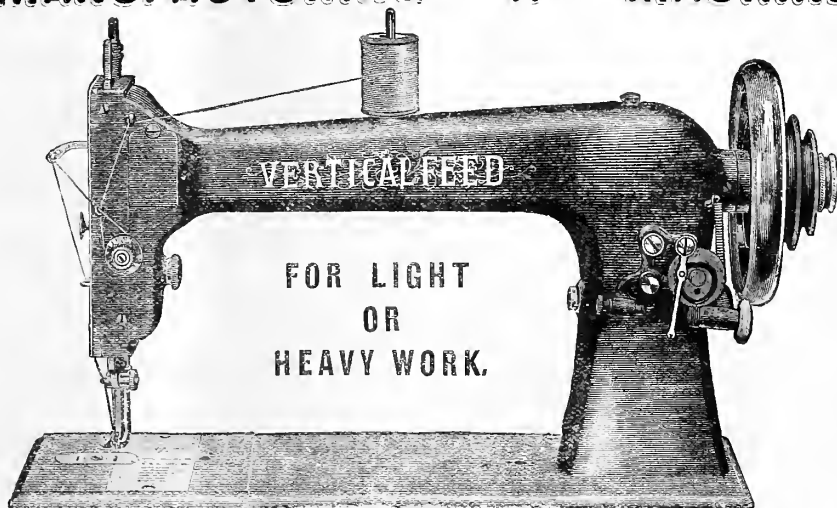
The following list has been compiled expressly for this Journal by Messrs. G. F. Redfern & Co., Patent Agents, 4, South Street, Finsbury, E.C.

APPLICATIONS FOR LETTERS PATENT. 1891.

- 17339. J. A. Wilson and R. Hutchinson, for improvements in knitting machines.
- 17388. G. D. Mayo, for improvements in circular knitting machinery.
- 17397. A. Anderson, a communication from the Singer Manufacturing Company, of United States, for improvements in sewing machines.
- 17523. T. Haskard, for improvements in, or appertaining to, machinery or apparatus for producing knitted fabrics.
- 17670. C. F. Owen, for improvements in children's carriages.
- 17678. J. T. B. King, 33, Cable Street, Rochdale Road, Manchester, for an improvement in bassinets, perambulators, and mail carts.
- 17694. R. C. Thompson and R. Rogers, for improvements in children's mail carts, perambulators, hand-trucks, and other light vehicles.
- 17741. H. H. Lake, a communication from N. Wheeler, of United States, for improvements in sewing machines.
- 17859. W. Banks, Burnside Works, Lower Craig, Stirling, for improvement in the wheels and spring of children's perambulators and mail carts.

TO AGENTS AND DEALERS. FOR TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.
PURCHASE THE
VERTICAL FEED
MANUFACTURING "A" MACHINE.

DIPLOMA OF HONOUR, PARIS, 1890.



DIPLOMA OF HONOUR, PARIS, 1890.

SIZE UNDER ARMS $11\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ INCHES.

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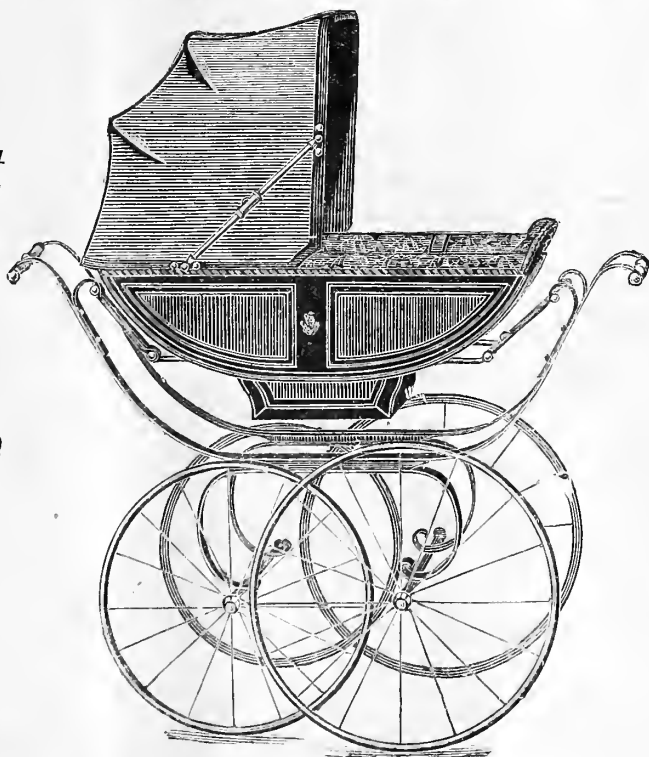
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MANUFACTORY, DAYTON, OHIO, U.S.A.

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PHOENIX WORKS, 151 & 153, BISHOP STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

17869. T. Birks, for improvements in perambulators.
 17890. E. C. Murray, 37, Buxton Road, St. James' Street, Walthamstow, Essex, for device for use when sewing.
 17996. N. Wheeler, for improvements in sewing machine attachments.
 18006. W. F. Fair, for improvements in buttonhole finishing machines.
 18014. J. Redman, for improvements in go-carts and merry-go-rounds.
 18033. R. House, 11, Fore Street Avenue, London, for new movements in working a sewing or other machine, either by hand or foot.
 18037. L. L'Hollier, for improvements in perambulators and other such like carriages.
 18191. B. Poole, for a novel convertible collapsible combination child's mail-cart.
 18203. G. E. Ridgway, for an improved tension apparatus applicable to the driving bands of sewing and other machines.
 18245. L. F. Silas, 11, Waterford Road, Fulham, London, for hammock bassinette.
 18441. F. T. Cürzeler, for removable circular frames to be employed in embroidering machines to support or hold the article or pieces of material to be embroidered.
 18497. V. Beauregard, C. S. Gooding, G. Horace Bryant, and F. Chase, for improvements in sewing machines.
 18812. J. Spencer, for improvements in the construction of velocipede, perambulator, and similar wheels.
 18117. A. Anderson, a communication from The Singer Manufacturing Company of United States, for improvements in sewing machines.
 19012. J. Higham, for an improved mail-coach for children.
 19144. B. Kerr and J. L. Berridge, for improvements in circular reversible knitting machines.
 19223. T. Harstaff, for improvements in mail-carts for children.
 19307. E. Hammore, Montague Street, Worthing, Sussex, for a foot warmer for bassinettes.

ABSTRACTS OF SPECIFICATIONS PUBLISHED.

POSTAGE 1D. EACH EXTRA.

14412. *Knitting Machines* N. Aducci, R. Petri, and C. Petri, all of Forli, Italy. Dated Sept. 12, 1890. Price 1s. 6d.

Consists in the construction of a knitting machine to be combined with, and worked by, an ordinary sewing machine, and with which all kinds of knitted articles can be made.

17027. *Binder for Sewing Machines*.—R. A. Edwards, of Nottingham, and the Wheeler and Wilson Manufacturing Co., of 21, Queen Victoria Street, London. Dated October 21th, 1890. Price 8d. The binder is adapted to be automatically moved towards, and away from, the needle according to variations in the thickness of the material being bound.

18254. *Whip-Stitch Sewing Machines*. B. Kohler, of Chemnitz, Germany. Dated November 12th, 1890. Price 8d.

For the purpose of producing straight ornamental seams by the whip-stitch sewing machine, an arrangement is employed consisting of a pair of pincers moved rectilinearly and intermittently along under the needle and between parts of the pincers the cloth is so clamped as to be penetrated two-fold by the needle, whereby a whip-stitch seam is formed the width of which depends on the size of rail.

18255. *Whip-Stitch Sewing Machines*. B. Kohler, of Chemnitz, Germany. Dated November 12th, 1890. Price 8d.

In order to render the working of such machines noiseless even with a great number of revolutions, the movement of the horizontal needle, of the catcher, and of the circle needle, is effected by means of rigidly-coupled circular cams, so as to dispense with the curves and springs hitherto employed, whereby 1,200 to 1,400 stitches per minute can be made instead of only from 300 to 400 as hitherto.

18416. *Sewing Machines*. J. Gutmann, of Alexanderstr, Berlin, Germany. Dated November 15th, 1890. Price 11d.

Relates to mechanism in button-hole sewing machines, by means of which the cloth or fabric is carried forward, sideways, and backwards, whilst the needle oscillates or moves in a straight line to and fro, and by which the machine is automatically arrested immediately upon the last stitch of a button hole being completed.

18720. *Embroidery Machines*. J. Mathew, of 5, Rue Mazagran, Paris. Dated November 19th, 1890. Price 8d.

Relates to improvements on a prior patent No. 13121, the object being to permit of this class of machines being used for making serpentine and other trimmings, and for making covered or plain cord trimming with one or more threads or cords, and of one or more colours, as well as raised or flat braid, and simultaneously attaching them by a chain stitch to the fabrics to be embroidered.

18946. *Circular Knitting Machines*. W. J. James, of Stafford. Dated November 22nd, 1890. Price 8d.

Consists firstly in adapting to circular knitting machines, an appliance for producing what is commonly known as "splicing," i.e., during the process of knitting, the introduction at will of an extra yarn during any desired proportion of one revolution of the machine; and, secondly, in the use of a device for facilitating the narrowing of stockings and other similar articles knitted on circular knitting machines.

19500. *Rapid Darner*. A. Hardy, of Litchfield, New Zealand. Dated November 29th, 1890. Price 6d.

The darner is constructed of a base containing a number of pins, hooks, or points. Other points are provided, on which is affixed the upper frame, which carries hooks, and has also hinged to it a plate, which also carries points or hooks, and acts in conjunction with the upper frame in the manner of an ordinary lever—that is, by pressing on the plate the hooks or points attached thereto, are raised or depressed.

1161. *Sewing Machines*. H. J. Allison. Communication from C. Culley and others, of Toronto, Canada.—Dated July 1st, 1891. Price 11d.

Relates to an improved sewing machine, for sewing shoes with metallic wire or with wax thread, the object being to provide a

machine for sewing those particular classes of shoes known as "turns" and "welt work" with metallic wire or wax thread.

11532. *Knitting Machines*. H. H. Lake. A communication from L. E. Salisbury, Providence, R.I.U.S.A.—Dated July 7th, 1891. Price 11d.

A knitting machine, having vertically moving needles, arranged in groups or series, is known, and an objection to the fabric produced by such machines, as well as to fabrics knitted, as used on circular machines generally, is that the finished product or cloth possesses to machines elasticity, as compared with cloth woven on a loom in which the weft threads are nearly straight.

The present invention consists in a machine adapted and arranged to produce a knitted fabric having somewhat more than usual the qualities of woven fabrics.

13766. *Sewing Machines*. H. L. Kemp, of Gloucester, N.J., U.S.A. Dated August 15th, 1891. Price 11d.

Consists of certain improvements in machinery for barring the ends of button holes, or for tacking or fastening any meeting or overlapping layers of leather or textile fabric, the machine although capable of general application for the purposes intended, having been devised mainly for use in the manufacture of shoes.

UNITED STATES PATENTS.

ISSUED AND DATED OCTOBER 13TH, 1891.

460954. P. Diehl, Elizabeth, N.J., feeding mechanism for sewing machines.

460955. P. Diehl, Elizabeth, N.J., presser foot lifting mechanism for sewing machines.

461066. G. H. Adams, Hill, N.H., knitting machine needle.

461211. N. J. Winlund and E. McSherry, Rockford, Ill., knitting machine.

461212. N. J. Winlund and E. McSherry, Rockford, Ill., knitting machine.

461357. W. H. Mayo and G. D. Mayo, Lynn, Mass., circular knitting machine.

461358. W. H. Mayo and G. D. Mayo, Franklin, N.H., circular knitting machine.

461369. S. G. Pilling, Cincinnati, Ohio, guiding and tension device for sewing machines.

ISSUED AND DATED OCTOBER 20TH, 1891.

461497. F. H. Doheck, Omaha, Nebr., shield for sewing machine gear.

461508. W. H. Pepper, A. T. L. Davis and G. A. Sanders, Lake Village, N.H., knitting machine.

461581. A. Laubscher, Bridgeport, Conn., feller and hemmer for sewing machines.

461737. E. Cornely and R. Cornely, Paris, France, embroidering machine.

461803. J. L. Gardner, St. Joseph, Mo., hand appliance for operating sewing machines.

ISSUED AND DATED OCTOBER 27TH, 1891.

461815. W. L. Cheney, Hartford, Conn., sewing machine.

461841. J. W. Lufkin, Winchester, Mass., method of forming average or buttonhole stitches.

462051. J. J. Klans, Newark, N.J., embroidering machine.

462155. W. Pearson, Salt Lake City, Utah, thickening thread attachment for knitting machines.

ISSUED AND DATED NOVEMBER 3RD, 1891.

462398. P. Diehl, Elizabeth, N.J., take-up mechanism for sewing machines.

462486. H. Kochreukner, New York, N.Y., tambour frame for embroidering machines.

462546. M. Gernshym, Brooklyn, N.Y., circular knitting machine.

462580. M. H. Pearson, Leicester, England, lead-controlling device for sewing machine.

TYPEWRITER PATENTS.

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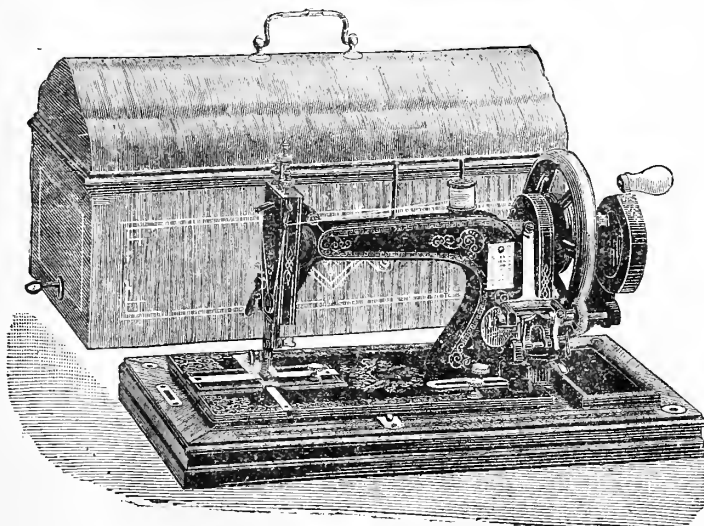
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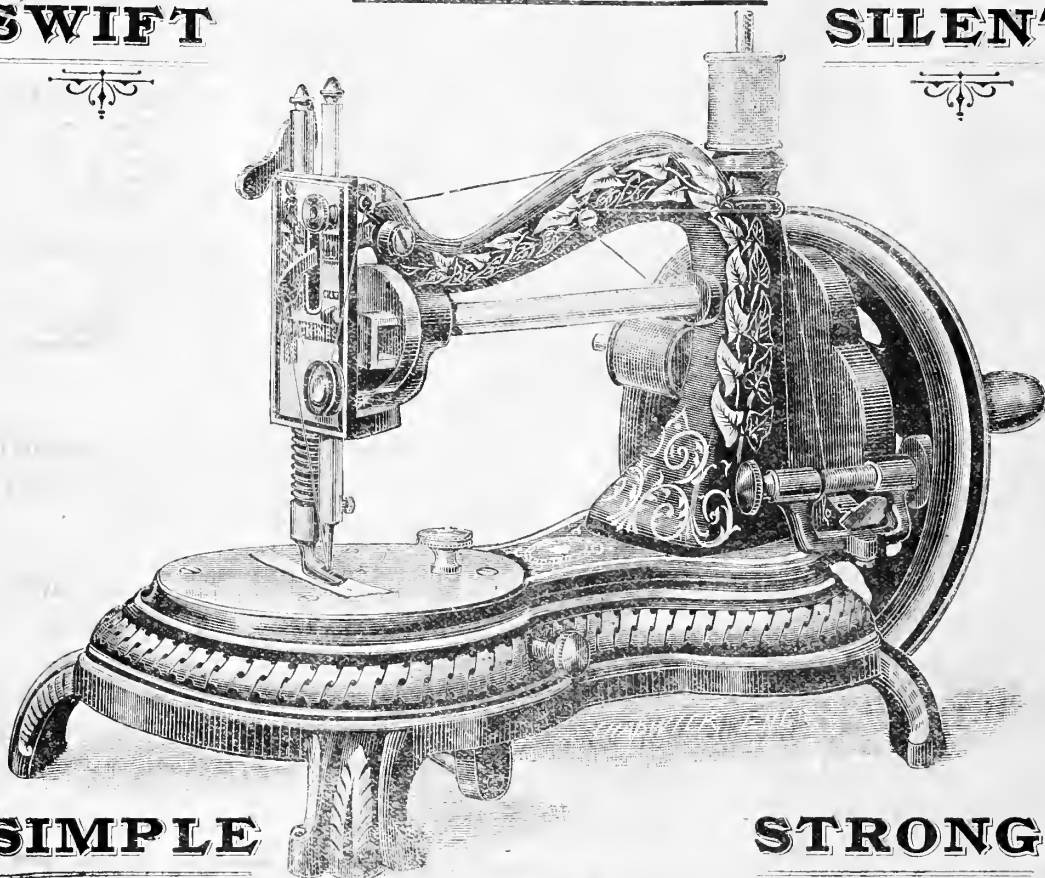
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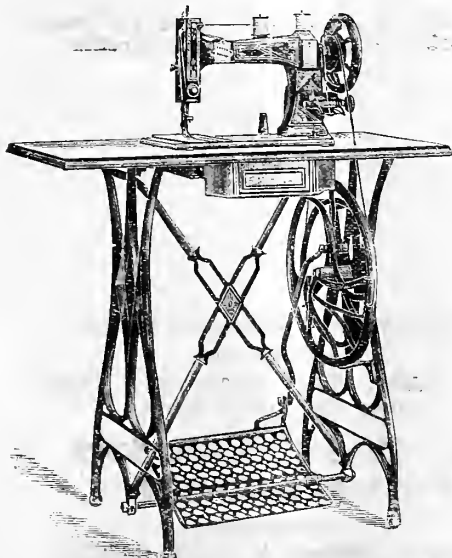
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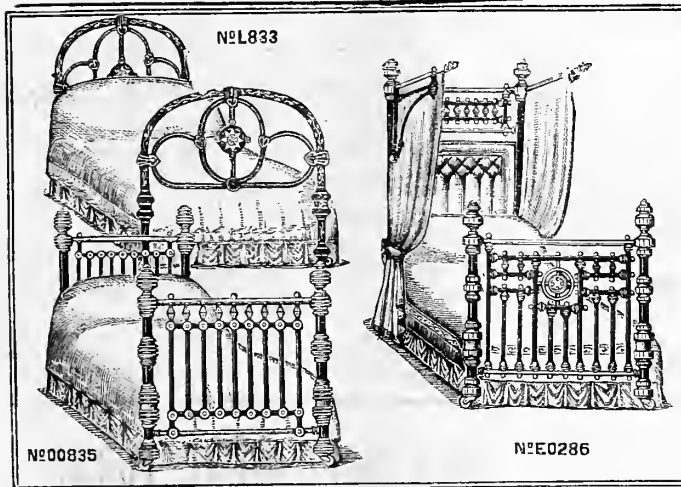
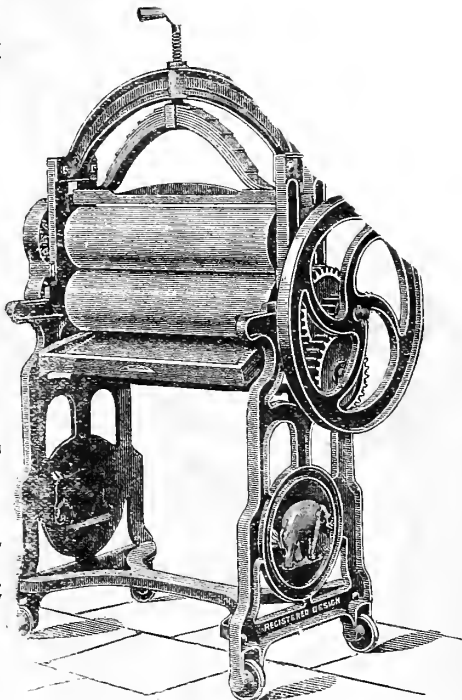
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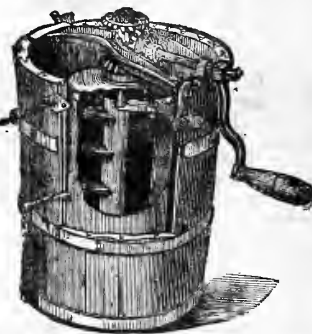
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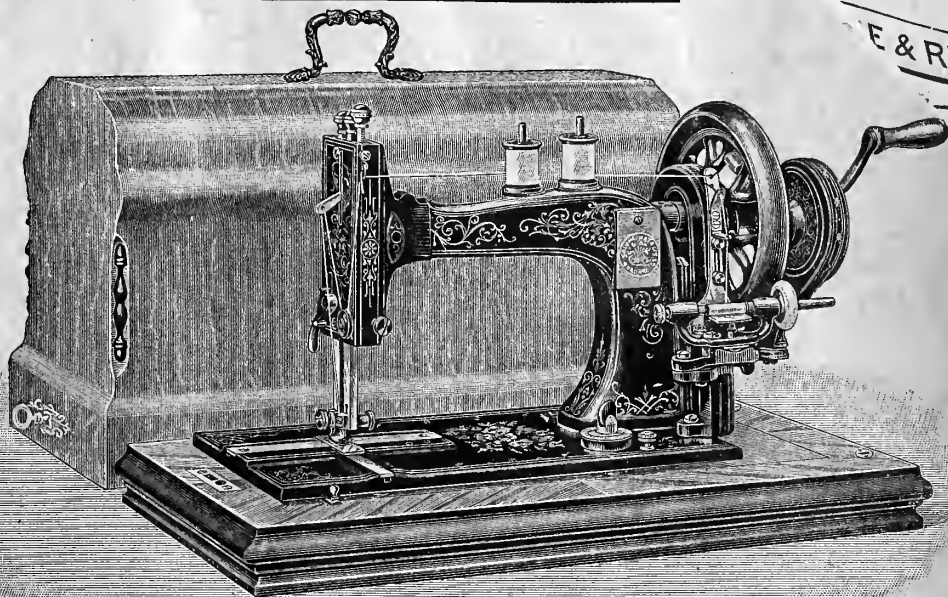
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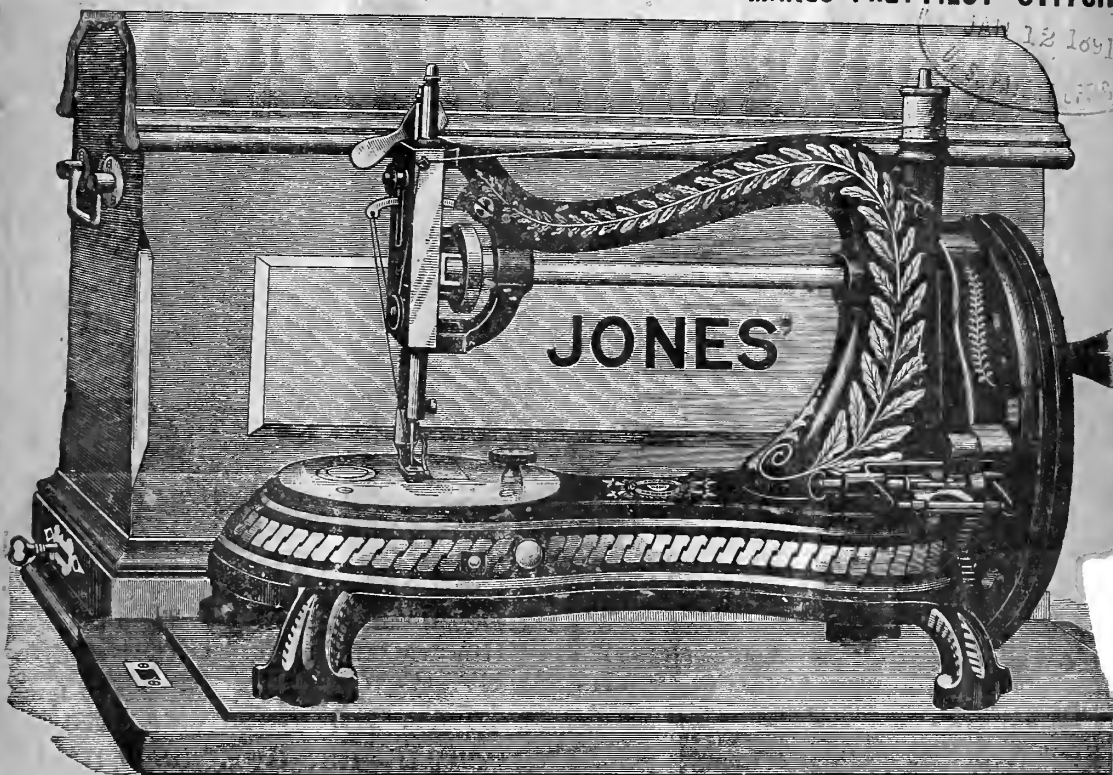
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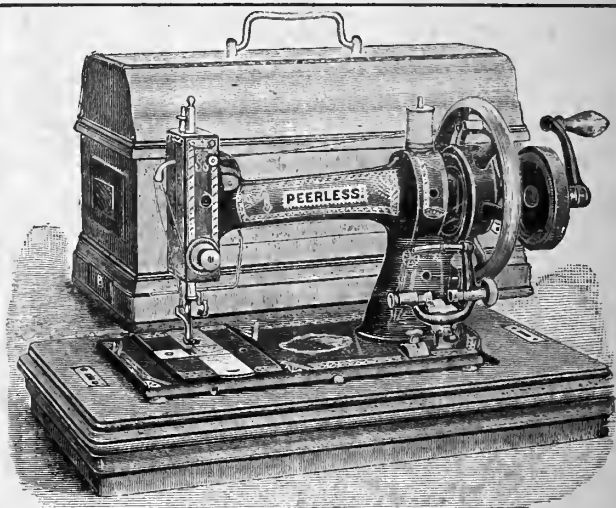
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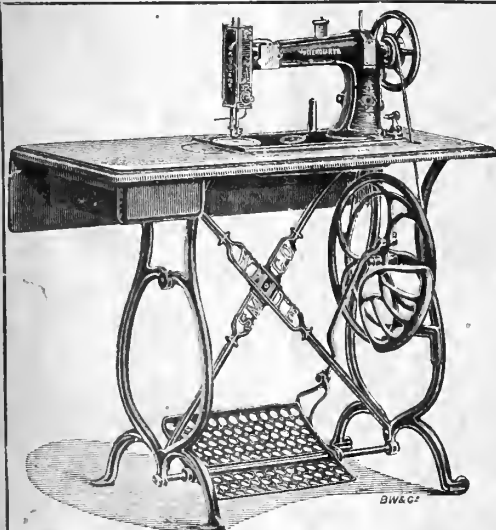
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